

BIRIA CENTRAL LIBRARY

PILANI (RAJASTHAN)

Call No. 796.4
K 2235 C

Accession No 32591



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The five line drawings appearing on pages 5, 7, 10, 14 and 16 are reproduced with the kind permission of THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART from the Museum publication, *Greek Athletics*.



‘ I ‘
IN ANCIENT DAYS



‘ I ,

IN ANCIENT DAYS

AT the time of the full moon of the month of Apollonius, in the year that we now reckon as 776 B.C., there was a great foot race in a meadow beside the river Alpheus at Olympia, and one Corœbus was the winner. He was crowned with a wreath of wild olive, a garland woven from the twigs and leaves of the tree that Hercules — so sang the ancient poets — had sought in the lands of the Hyperboreans and planted in the sacred grove near the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. Thus Corœbus, a youth of Elis, was the first Olympic victor of whom we have anything more than legendary record.

Yet the festival, religious and athletic, held in the vale of Olympia below the heights of Cyllene and Erymanthus, goes back beyond the recorded triumph of Corœbus. It goes back to the twilight of legend. Pindar and other Greek poets have told the tale in varying form and metre. Some say that Zeus and Kronos, the mightiest of the gods, wrestled for possession of the earth on the high peaks above and that the games and religious celebrations held later in the valley below were in commemoration of

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the victory of Zeus. Some tell the tale of King CEnomaus, his beautiful daughter Hippodamia, the fatal chariot races, the thirteen slain suitors for her royal hand and the ultimate triumph of Pelops.

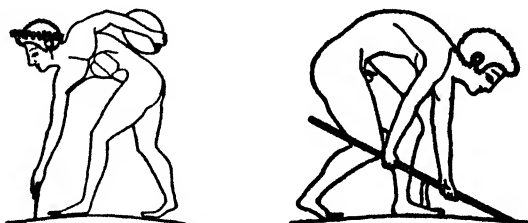
Olympia lies in Elis in the southwestern part of Greece. The Alpheus River of old, now the Ruphia, rises in Arcadia, flows peacefully through the valley past Olympia and empties into an arm of the Ionian Sea. On the north bank of the river at Olympia there was a wide meadow, a plain; beyond that, hills covered with trees; beyond that, guarding the horizon in every direction except the westward vista toward the Ionian Sea, tall and rugged peaks, snow-covered through most of the year.

The legend of Pelops is that King CEnomaus ruled this land and enjoyed himself at the expense of those suitors who came from afar to seek the hand of his beautiful daughter, Hippodamia. For CEnomaus had decreed that Hippodamia was to be gained as a bride only by taking her in a chariot and escaping from the pursuit of her majestic father in a similar vehicle. The pursuit was carried on with homicidal intent and, upon overhauling the pursued, it was the custom of good King CEnomaus to transfix the unlucky suitor with his royal spear.

Thirteen times did suitors appear and run the risk of gaining a royal bride or meeting a sudden and painful death. Thirteen times did the spear of CEnomaus rid him of a prospective son-in-law. But the fourteenth aspirant was Pelops, a youthful warrior of fine presence and great

## IN ANCIENT DAYS

~~~~~  
courage. Pelops, so runs the tale, used guile in outwitting his amiable royal friend and bribed the charioteer of King C nomaus to tinker with the axle of the regal chariot. The pursuit race started and when the swift mares of C nomaus were, as usual, overhauling the swaying chariot of the pair ahead, the wheel of the regal car came



Diskobolos marking the take-off with a peg.

From a kylix, Antikencabinet, Wurzburg, No. 357

Athlete adjusting his amentum. Having made fast the ends of the thong by lapping them round the javelin, he holds down the loop with his foot and wraps it firmly by rotating the shaft.

From a kylix, Antikencabinet, Wurzburg, No. 432

off and good King C nomaus fortunately broke his neck in the ensuing crash. Thus Pelops won himself a bride and rid himself of a father-in-law in a chariot race at Olympia in Elis, and on that hallowed ground he instituted the games and religious rites in celebration of this double triumph.

So runs the legend. But it is testified by archeologists that the Temple of Hera and perhaps some other edifices standing within the original enclosure for games and religious celebrations at Olympia were erected centuries before Cor ebus won the 200-yard dash (approximate dis-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

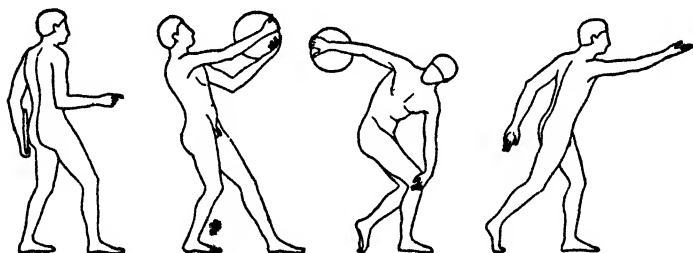
~~~~~  
tance) in 776 B.C. Probably there were earlier games, but it was starting with the recorded triumph of Coræbus that the Greeks began to reckon time by Olympiads, the four-year spans between the celebrations of the games. That the First Olympiad started in 776 B.C. is history. What lies in antiquity beyond that is myth or mystery.

The ancient Greeks, with their worship of beauty, so mingled religious observances with their athletic demonstrations that it is difficult to define where one left off and the other began. The Olympic victors were more than athletic heroes: they were local and even national idols. In some cases they had, after death, almost the worship of minor gods. The approach to the games, for spectators and competitors, was largely religious in character. All competitors had to swear, with fitting ceremonies, that they were free-born Greeks and without taint or suspicion of sacrilege against the gods. With the priests at the opening of the games, they sacrificed a pig to Zeus and a black ram to Pelops. The olive grove north of the Temple of Hera was sacred territory and the whole Olympic enclosure was dotted with shrines, in some of which there were sacred fires that were never allowed to die out. Even in the great era of the Olympic Games, they never extended beyond five days for athletic performances. But for religious purposes the temples and altars were kept open all through the year.

When an athlete triumphed in the stadium, he gave public thanks to Zeus and the other deities who ruled the

## IN ANCIENT DAYS

~~~~~  
destinies of those old days in Greece. The town or territory in which an Olympic victor lived was considered in high favor with the gods. The city walls were breached to welcome home the athlete bearing the wreath of wild olive from the sacred tree. There is the story of Œbotas of Achaia, winner in the Sixth Olympic Games, who was



Characteristic positions showing the evolution of the diskos throw. The athlete swings the diskos forward and backward, either striding forward as he swings or shifting the left foot without changing the position of the right. He turns his head and body as he swings, but does not make a complete turn as in the modern style. He then throws the diskos as he pivots on his right leg, striding forward with his left on the follow through.

received home with what he deemed insufficient honors and who, in revenge, put a curse upon the town. For seventy-four Olympiads the town never welcomed home another Olympic victor. Messengers were sent to ask the Oracle of Delphi for advice. Word came back to the citizens to raise a belated statue to Œbotas. This was done and, at the next Olympic Games, Sostratas of Achaia won the foot race for boys.

When Corœbus ran, there was only one event on the Olympic athletic program. That was the foot race of ap-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
proximately 200 yards, straightaway, this being the length of the athletic ground minus the marginal requirements for starting and finishing. The athletic field inside the stadium itself was 234 yards long and 35 yards wide. In this earliest of recorded Olympic events there were trials — or heats — run, of course, the survivor in each trial moving ahead to the next test and ultimately to the final and deciding sprint. After the 13th Olympiad other events were added, and in time there were races at different distances, races for boys, boxing, wrestling and discus competitions and chariot racing in the hippodrome erected just beyond the south wall of the stadium. The program became so crowded at the 77th Games that Callias, the Athenian boxer, protested that the chariot racing had so held up the games that the boxers were compelled to fight by the light of the moon.

For all this increase in athletic activity, the games never lost their religious significance. Rather it grew with the widening of the athletic program. The athletes performed scheduled religious duties. The holding of the games was a religious feast for all Greece. Though those were the days of almost incessant warring among neighboring towns and states, hostilities were suspended during the "Hieromenia," the sacred month during which athletes and spectators were allowed to journey to and from the games with safety under the protection of tradition and the watchful eyes of the gods.

Poets and sculptors were called upon to immortalize

## IN ANCIENT DAYS

~~~~~  
the figures and feats of the Olympic field and to fill the Olympic edifices with statues of the powerful and protective gods. Herodotus read parts of his history to the spectators at the games. Pindar celebrated the victors in odes. On the base of the great statue of Zeus in the Temple of Zeus at Olympia was chiseled the words: "Phidias the Athenian, the son of Charmides, made me." Indeed, the great sculptor had a workshop within the walls that bounded the Olympic grounds proper.

The great gymnasium, a masterpiece of architecture, had attached to it a colonnade of Doric columns with a roof that covered a practice running track almost the length of the Olympic field itself. It was used by the athletes for practice, especially in bad weather or when the turf in the stadium had been drenched with rain. There were hot and cold baths in various buildings; steam and vapor baths. There were drying-rooms, rest-rooms and luxuries that few modern athletic plants can boast. The training of the Olympic athletes was very strict. All competitors had to swear that they had undergone a period of ten months of training before appearing at Olympia. On the ground they went through a thirty-day period of training under the eyes of Olympic instructors and officials. They were fed and exercised according to rigid rules. At one stage in the early Olympic development the training table diet for athletes was fresh cheese at all meals — and nothing else except water! And all this was 2500 years ago.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

At the beginning and for some centuries thereafter, the games — from the sporting standpoint — were strictly amateur. The prizes were wreaths. The expenses incident to competing were borne by the competitor or his family. A certain amount of leisure and a definite amount of money were needed to support the athlete through



Mounted athletes throwing javelins at a target as they gallop past. From an amphora, British Museum, No. 1903.217.1

the long period of training and the subsequent trip to and from the games. The competitors in the chariot races had to furnish their own chariots and horses. An Olympic victor was supposed to foot the bill for a banquet in celebration of his triumph. This somewhat narrowed the competitive field of early days to those who could spare the time and who had — or whose families had — the money.

Some of the contests in the ancient games were brutal. The "pancratium," a combination of boxing and wrestling, resulted in several deaths. One boxer in a final bout killed his opponent by a deliberate trick, whereupon the

IN ANCIENT DAYS

~~~~~  
judges ruled him in disgrace and the dead man was crowned the winner, if that was any post-mortem satisfaction to him. Theagenes, son of Timosthenes, a priest of Hercules, was a great all-around champion, but he remained out of several Olympic Games when it was alleged that he had unfairly triumphed over his rival in a boxing match. His fame was so great that his fellow townsmen raised a statue to Theagenes. A rival and unsuccessful boxer, coming at night, belabored the statue until it toppled over and fell upon him, killing the envious athlete on the spot. Thus it appeared that Theagenes could deal a fatal blow, even by proxy. Yet the surviving records indicate that the best of a long line of Olympic boxers was Glaucus of Arthedon in Bœotia. His feats with his mailed fists are celebrated in Olympic annals.

In the 98th Olympic Games a note of scandal crept in and, in the light of modern athletic history, it is worthy of note that the scandal grew out of the boxing part of the program. Eupolus of Thessaly was convicted of bribing three opponents to let him win at boxing. He was disgraced and fined; but this was not the last of such happenings, for in the course of time a whole line of statues called "Zanes" was erected with the money collected as fines from erring athletes who violated the Olympic code of honor in competition. These "Zanes" were placed so that they were almost the last things to meet the eyes of the athletes as they marched into the stadium to take part

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
in the games. The statues were a reminder and a warning
“in terrorem.”

Just how many spectators watched the ancient games we do not know. The tiers of the Olympic stadium were built to accommodate between 45,000 and 50,000 spectators, but whether or not they were ever filled or overflowing, history does not tell. Women were barred from the early Olympic Games, even as spectators. Thus there was an uproar when it was discovered that the mother of Pisidorus, a winning runner, was in the stadium and watching the race. His father having died while training him, the mother of Pisidorus took charge of the training of her son and attended the race in disguise. Her joy at his victory was so great that her disguise was detected. The penalty for such an offense was death, the victim being tossed off a huge rock in the vicinity. But in this special case the penalty was not inflicted and eventually women were admitted to the Olympic Games as spectators and even on the field as contestants. In the race for chariots drawn by pairs of colts at the 128th Olympic Games, the winning driver was Belisiche, a woman of Macedonia.

For centuries the Olympic Games were the great peaceful events of the civilization that centered around the Mediterranean Sea. Then the glory that was Greece began to fade before the grandeur that was Rome. As Greece lost power and prestige, the games lost their ancient significance. They lost the spirit of the older days.

IN ANCIENT DAYS

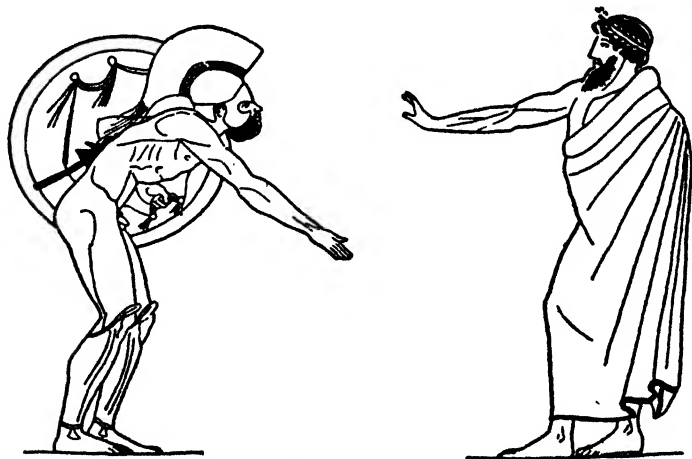
~~~~~  
They lost the religious atmosphere. Aliens entered the lists. Winners were no longer contented with a simple olive wreath as a prize. They sought gifts and money. The ebb-tide had set in. The games, instead of being patriotic and religious festivals, became carnivals, routs, circuses. The Emperor Nero appeared as a swaggering competitor and built himself a house by the Olympic hippodrome. The games dragged on intermittently to a lingering death and were finally halted by decree of Emperor Theodosius I of Rome in 394 A.D. The Olympic temples were pillaged by barbarian invaders. Theodosius II, in 426 A.D., ordered the razing of the old boundary walls around the Olympic enclosure. About a century later earthquakes completed the ruin of the historic edifices and the Alpheus River rose to cover the hallowed plain on which the Olympic Games had started.

The records of the later Olympic Games have been lost. Probably they were not worth keeping. The glory had departed and only the husk remained. The last victor whose name was preserved was Varasdates, an Armenian prince, who triumphed in a boxing match. Prince or pauper, in the high tide of the ancient Greek games his profane foot never would have been allowed to tread the sacred turf of the Olympic arena.

In the modern revival of the Olympic Games there is one curious thing to note. Probably the most important and certainly the most picturesque single event in the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
modern games is the marathon race. There could have been no such race in the early days at Olympia, and in later times there was no such race. But the marathon race of modern times traces back directly to one of the great events in Greek history.



Runner with helmet, greaves, and shield, awaiting the signal to start. Races in armor appealed to the Greeks as a practical military exercise. From an amphora, The Louvre, No. G214

It was in 490 B.C. that Miltiades, with 9,000 Athenians and 1,000 allies, met the Persian hosts of Darius where "the mountains look on Marathon and Marathon looks on the sea." The Persians, far outnumbering the army of Miltiades, were routed by the fury of the Greek attack and driven from the plain in headlong flight to their ships. Back in Athens the elders were gravely gathered in the market-place, awaiting the news that meant either the

IN ANCIENT DAYS

~~~~~  
safety or the destruction of their city. When the Persians fled to their ships, Miltiades called for Pheidippides, the famous Athenian runner, and ordered him to carry the good news of victory with all speed to the city fathers of Athens.

Though he had fought through the battle as a common soldier and endured the heat and the hardships of the day, Pheidippides tossed aside his shield, stripped himself of his armor and set off over the hills toward the distant city. It was about eight leagues from the plain of Marathon to the market-place at Athens, but Pheidippides, spurred by the good news he was bringing, ran doggedly up and down the slopes and along the level stretches. As he went on his lips became parched and his breath came in painful stabs. His feet were cut and bleeding. But the Acropolis loomed in the distance. Pheidippides plunged ahead. He entered the city streets. The elders of Athens heard a great shout and saw an exhausted runner staggering toward them. "Rejoice; we conquer!" gasped Pheidippides and, his message carried and his goal attained, he dropped to the ground and died.

The modern marathon is a commemorative event in honor of the feat of the Athenian soldier and athlete, the story of whose last great race still goes echoing down the corridors of Time. Nowadays we offer no sacrifices to Zeus. We implore no aid of Delphic Apollo. Save for the tread of wandering tourists, the exhumed ruins of Olympia are deserted. The sacred fires of old altars are long

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
since cold and scattered ashes. But we still have the odes of Pindar celebrating the victors at Olympia in Elis. We have the marbles of Phidias whose chisel helped to make Olympia a treasury of art as well as a meeting-ground for athletes. And we have the recorded feats of ancient Olympic athletes as the example and inspiration for the Olympic Games of modern times.



Athlete about to vault on the back of a trotting horse with the aid of his javelin.

From a kylix, Museum für antike Kleinkunst, Munich, No. 515



‘ II ‘

A T H E N S , 1 8 9 6

TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Athens, 1896

100 metres	T. E. BURKE, <i>U. S. A.</i>	12 secs.
400 metres	T. E. BURKE, <i>U. S. A.</i>	54½ secs.
800 metres	E. H. FLACK, <i>Great Britain</i>	2 m. 11 secs.
1500 metres	E. H. FLACK, <i>Great Britain</i>	4 m. 33½ secs.
110-metre hurdles	T. P. CURTIS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	17½ secs.
Pole vault	W. T. HOYT, <i>U. S. A.</i>	10 ft. 9¼ in.
Running broad jump	E. H. CLARK, <i>U. S. A.</i>	20 ft. 9¼ in.
Running high jump	E. H. CLARK, <i>U. S. A.</i>	5 ft. 11¼ in.
Shotput	R. S. GARRETT, <i>U. S. A.</i>	36 ft. 2 in.
Hop, step and jump	J. B. CONNOLLY, <i>U. S. A.</i>	45 ft.
Discus throw	R. S. GARRETT, <i>U. S. A.</i>	95 ft. 7¼ in.
- Marathon	S. LOUES, <i>Greece</i>	2 h. 55 m. 20 secs.

[NOTE: *Olympic weights for shotput and hammer throw, 16 pounds*]

ATHENS, 1896

ON the morning of April 6, 1896, King George I of Greece, with the Duke of Sparta on his right hand and the beribboned members of the Diplomatic Corps around him, stood erect in the royal box in a new and magnificent stadium in Athens and formally opened the first of the modern Olympic Games. The ancient Greek games that had been halted by the decree of a Roman Emperor had been revived, after a lapse of fourteen centuries, by a Frenchman.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was born in Paris, January 1, 1862, and his family marked out a military career for him. He attended the famous French military school at St. Cyr, but resigned from that institution when he decided for himself that his work should lie in other fields. He studied political science and, from that, branched out to consider problems of education, national and international. He visited schools, colleges and universities on the Continent, in England and in the United States.

Since boys and sports have gone together from the dim dawn of human history, Baron de Coubertin decided that

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

education and athletics might well go hand-in-hand toward a better international understanding. He evolved the idea of reviving the ancient Olympic Games on a world-wide basis. As he visioned it, international rivalry in sports would promote international amity in broader fields. The athletic meetings would produce educational benefits. Baron de Coubertin was a great traveler and, wherever he went, he broached his plan for a revival of the Olympic Games. After years of effort and with the help of men of many nations whom he had enlisted to the cause, the first modern Olympic Games were organized and held at Athens, Greece, in 1896. Though the ancient site at Olympia was out of the question, it was thought fitting to start the revival on Greek soil and Athens was the logical selection.

With the revival accepted in theory, the first difficulty with the plan was financial. Before the games could be held it was necessary for Athens to provide a fitting setting, including a huge stadium. This was a problem that stumped the sturdy Greeks, until there appeared a Cræsus in the crisis. George Averoff, a merchant prince of Alexandria and donor of many other gifts to Athens, placed 1,000,000 drachmas to the credit of the Olympic committee, and a beautiful stadium arose on the outskirts of Athens, ringed around by green hills. The setting had been provided and the athletes of the world were invited to enter.

The games of 1896 were a bit loosely organized, which

~~~~~  
 was to be expected. England, France, Germany, Denmark, Hungary, Switzerland and the United States sent teams, official or unofficial. Greece, of course, had a large representation for the games on her own soil. The United States had no official team and no official body that could have sent an official team. Yet the athletes from the United States swept the track and field program, winning nine out of twelve events in this division.

Here it might be said that the Olympic program has included, at different places and times, such varied competitions as mountain climbing, choral singing, dumbbell swinging, esthetic dancing, military riding, still fishing, bowling on the green and whatnot. But to the average man in the street the track and field program is the main point of interest and when it is said, for instance, that the United States has won or will win "the Olympic Games," the ordinary reference is to the Olympic track and field championships unless otherwise specified.

The United States athletic expedition to Athens was something of a threefold volunteer movement. Prof. William Milligan Sloane, the historian, had spoken in college and athletic circles in favor of the Olympic revival, but apparently few had paid much attention to his words. There was no organized effort to send a representative team from the United States to Athens. But some members of the Boston A. A. decided that their best men should be sent to compete in the Greek games. Arthur Burnham drew plans for the trip and tried to raise

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the necessary money. The athletes selected were Tom Burke, sprinter; Ellery H. Clark, former Harvard all-around athlete and a star jumper; Thomas P. Curtis, hurdler; Arthur Blake, middle and long distance runner; John and Sumner Paine, revolver shooters; W. H. Hoyt, pole vaulter; G. B. Williams, swimmer; and John Graham, the coach of the Boston A. A.

It was a good plan and a good team, but the whole proposal came close to collapsing three days before the athletes were due to sail for Athens. There wasn't enough money to finance the trip. In this emergency Oliver Ames, a former governor of Massachusetts, came to the rescue and raised the necessary funds. So, with passage paid and enough money to provide board and lodging in Greece and return tickets to Boston, the little team started on what was to be a triumphal journey and the beginning of United States ascendancy in the modern Olympic Games.

That was the "B. A. A." team. But there were added starters from this side of the water. Robert S. Garrett, captain of the Princeton track and field team and a husky young fellow from a well-to-do family, decided to go to Athens and compete in the field events. He had thrown the weights for Princeton and he had heard that the old sport of hurling a discus was to be on the program at Athens. He never had seen a discus, but he dug up the dimensions somewhere and a friend at Princeton with a mechanical bent fashioned him a steel discus of the

~~~~~  
proper size. He practised throwing it for a few weeks at Princeton and then set off for Athens.

At about the same time James B. Connolly, later to become widely known as a writer of sea tales, was a student at Harvard with a flair for athletics, jumping in particular. He was a South Boston boy of independent spirit and determined to go to Athens to compete "on his own." He applied to the Harvard authorities for a leave of absence, which was refused. So he simply walked out, went to Athens and didn't set foot in Harvard again until long years later when he was invited to lecture before the Harvard Union, not on athletics, but on literature.

It so happened that the first final of any event on the Olympic program at Athens was the "triple jump" or hop, step and jump. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the opening day, with 50,000 spectators looking on in the stadium and perhaps as many more looking down over the walls from the hillsides above, a smallish, wiry, black-haired figure mounted a little wooden block on the field. Crowned with the olive wreath of victory as bands blared the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the top of a 200-foot pole, James B. Connolly of South Boston became the first of modern Olympic champions.

The next event to be decided was the discus throw. Watching the athletes of other nations in their warming-up preparation for the games, the Greeks soon saw

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
that they would be no match for the English and the Americans in most of the track and field events. But they did think they would win the discus throw. This was an event in which the Greeks, by custom and tradition, should excel. They had been at it for centuries. It was part of their earliest history and even traced back to the legendary days of the gods who had vanished from Mount Olympus. They had their great champion, Paraskevopoulos, whom no other mortal could equal. Or so they thought.

When Bob Garrett of Princeton reached the stadium — or “stadion,” as it was referred to in the stories of the 1896 games written at the time — he made a pleasing discovery. The real discus was much lighter and easier to handle than the rough imitation he had been hurling in practice in New Jersey. When it came to the championship competition, Garrett sent the discus soaring through the air beyond the best mark of the Greek champion, Paraskevopoulos, who was beaten at his own game and on his own soil by the husky invader from Princeton.

The athletes from the United States went ahead to add more triumphs to the opening day victories of Jim Connolly and Bob Garrett. Through the days that followed Tom Burke romped away with the finals in the 100-metre dash and the 400-metre run. Lean lanky Tom was entirely too fast for his field. Tom Curtis skimmed over the hurdles with neatness and dispatch to score a victory in the 110-metre hurdle race. W. T. Hoyt took the pole

~~~~~  
 vault — “pole jump,” as it was then called — by clearing a height of 10 feet 9¾ inches, which may seem laughable now but was good vaulting for those times and under the poor conditions for vaulting at Athens. Ellery Clark jumped too high and too far for the Greek, German, French, Danish and English athletes who came into the lists against him. He took the broad jump and the high jump. After winning the discus event, Bob Garrett stepped out again and won the shotput. Up to the final day, the lone rival to score a victory over the athletes from the United States was E. H. Flack, a runner originally from Australia but competing for England through London residence, who won the 800-metre and 1500-metre races in good style.

Through the week Greek spectators had thronged the stadium, and the hillsides around had been covered with distant onlookers who didn't have the price of admission. But in these revived Olympic Games on Greek soil not a single event had been won by a Greek athlete. There was sorrow in Athens and up and down the peninsula and all through “the Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung.”

Then came the marathon race and a story that rivals the best tales of Hans Christian Andersen. The contest was run over the approximate course that Pheidippides had covered in bringing news of the Greek victory at Marathon to the waiting elders at Athens. The distance was about 40 kilometres. There were twenty-five start-



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
ers in the race and one of them was Spiridon Loues, whose family name seems to have had various spellings, Loues, Louys and Louis. It is found in various records in all three forms. He was a spindling little fellow, a Greek shepherd from the hills, perhaps a lineal descendant of one of those who kept the flocks of King Admetus. Like many men who spend much of their time alone, Spiridon was a dreamer, a visionary. He had heard from wanderers on the hills that athletes from all over the world were coming to Athens and that the Greeks would be hard pressed to uphold their ancient traditions in Olympic Games. A tireless runner, he saw himself leading the field in the marathon race for the glory of Greece. He determined to enter. He considered it a sacred duty. Baron de Coubertin tells that he spent the two nights before the race on his knees, praying in front of holy pictures. The day before the race he fasted. If it weakened his body, it fortified his soul.

The day dawned bright and clear and Spiridon, the little shepherd from the lonely hills, was among the twenty-five starters who appeared on the plain outside the little village of Marathon where the Persians had fled in 490 B.C. Among the other starters were Lemursiaux, a Frenchman who had finished third in the 1500-metre race, and Arthur Blake of the Boston A. A., who had finished second in the same event. Lemursiaux had something of a reputation as a long-distance runner. Blake never before had competed in any event approaching the

~~~~~  
 marathon distance. But Flack of Australia and England had beaten him at 1500-metres and he was ready to go any distance to score a victory if he could. The route to Athens was patrolled by Greek troops and a squad of cavalry was drawn up at Marathon, ready to follow the runners and rescue those who fell by the wayside.

The starter called the men to the line. The starter's name is so impressive that it must be recorded: Colonel M. Papadiamantopoulos of the Greek Army. He fired off a revolver and the runners started the long jog by hill and dale to Athens. Cottagers along the way lined up to cheer the runners and to offer food and wine to those who thought they were in need of some slight refreshment in the gruelling race. Lemursiaux, the Frenchman, was much feared by his rivals, and justified their fears by holding the lead through the first part of the race. Mounted couriers dashed off at various stages to carry news of the progress of the race to the waiting throng in the Olympic Stadium at Athens. To the Greeks it was not good news. A Frenchman was leading. But Spiridon Loues was well up. That was something.

At Pikermi, a village along the road, the natives broke through the patrol line of Greek soldiers and placed a laurel crown on the brow of the leading runner, who was Lemursiaux. Some of the runners had already dropped out, footsore and exhausted. The way was hard and the sun was hot. Arthur Blake, who had never run such a distance before, was sticking to his task and actually in

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the lead at about eighteen miles. But he was growing weaker with each stride. Finally he halted and dropped to the ground. He could go no farther. But Spiridon the shepherd was plodding steadily along.

Suddenly a courier galloped into the stadium and up to the royal box where King George I of Greece was seated with the royal family and guests. Seven kilometres away Spiridon Loues had taken the lead. The word went quickly through the great crowd and a wild cheer went up. Another worrying wait and then a signal from the portal. The leading runner had been sighted. It was Spiridon Loues. Other Greek runners had been gaining as the stadium was approached. The crowd was in a frenzy of enthusiasm.

Prince Constantine and Prince George of Greece hastily left the royal box and stationed themselves at the head of the stretch as Loues trotted into the stadium. The little Greek shepherd from the hills ran to the finish line with Prince Constantine on one side and Prince George, 6 feet 5 inches tall, on the other side. Thus royally escorted, Spiridon made a glorious finish for Greece while the stadium and the hills around resounded with the cheers. Vasilakos was second and Belokas third. After so many defeats, this last clean sweep in the great marathon event meant that Attica was vindicated. There was life in the old land yet.

Honors were heaped on the humble hero from the hills. An Athenian barber volunteered to shave Loues

~~~~~  
free of charge as long as he — the barber — lived. Beyond that, of course, he could not guarantee service. A clothier offered to clothe him on the same terms. A restaurant owner made the same offer with regard to free meals. These were things that Spiridon Loues, the visionary, had not dreamed when he set out from the hills to run for the honor and glory of Greece. But in a philosophical spirit, he quietly accepted the honors and offers that were thrust upon him.

The games came to an end. The small group from the United States had done wonders in competition. In addition to the track and field feats, there were other victories. The Paine brothers, revolver experts, had won their events. G. B. Williams, the lone swimmer, had scored a victory in the water.

The festivities were brought to a close with a royal breakfast tendered to the contestants and officials — some 260 in all — by King George. Toasts were drunk; friendships made on the field were cemented over the table. Baron Pierre de Coubertin spoke of the next Olympic Games that were to be bigger and better than the Athens revival. The athletes departed to their various countries and King George I of Greece, who had been such an enthusiastic supporter and spectator of the Olympic Games, went ahead with his kingly career that was ended in 1913 when, after he had led the Greeks in a winning war against Turkey, he walked down a street in Salonika to meet death at the hands of a half-witted

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



assassin who shot him in the back from a distance of two paces.

That is the story of the revival of the Olympic Games after a lapse of fourteen centuries, the account of the little group from the Boston A. A. that scored so heavily, the record of the independent expeditions of Jim Connolly and Bob Garrett that brought them Olympic championships; and for Greece, the tale of the dream that came true, the glorious and unexpected climax of the great games at Athens, the marathon victory of Spiridon Loues, the little shepherd from the lonely hills.



， III ，

P A R I S , 1 9 0 0

# TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Paris, 1900

|                             |                                          |                   |            |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 60 metres                   | <del>Alvin</del> C. KRAENZLEIN, U. S. A. | 7 secs.           | W-N.C. Pte |
| 100 metres                  | F. W. JARVIS, U. S. A.                   | 10 1/4 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 200 metres                  | J. W. B. TEWKSBURY, U. S. A.             | 22 1/2 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 400 metres                  | <del>M. W.</del> LONG, U. S. A.          | 49 3/4 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 800 metres                  | A. E. TYSOE, Great Britain               | 2 m. 1 1/2 secs.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| 1500 metres                 | C. BENNETT, Great Britain                | 4 m. 6 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 110-metre hurdles           | A. C. KRAENZLEIN, U. S. A.               | 15 3/4 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 200-metre hurdles           | A. C. KRAENZLEIN, U. S. A.               | 25 3/4 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 400-metre hurdles           | J. W. B. TEWKSBURY, U. S. A.             | 57 1/2 secs.      | W-N.C. Pte |
| 2,500-metre steeple-chase   | <del>Geo</del> W. ORTON, U. S. A.        | 7 m. 34 secs.     | W-N.C. Pte |
| 4,000-metre steeple-chase   | C. RIMMER, Great Britain                 | 12 m. 58 3/4 secs | W-N.C. Pte |
| Pole vault                  | I. K. BAXTER, U. S. A.                   | 10 ft. 9 1/8 in.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| Standing high jump          | <del>R. C.</del> EWRY, U. S. A. ✓        | 5 ft. 5 in.       | W-N.C. Pte |
| Running high jump           | I. K. BAXTER, U. S. A. ✓                 | 6 ft. 2 1/2 in.   | W-N.C. Pte |
| Standing broad jump         | R. C. EWRY, U. S. A. ✓                   | 10 ft. 6 3/4 in.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| Running broad jump          | A. C. KRAENZLEIN, U. S. A.               | 23 ft. 6 3/4 in.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| Standing hop, step and jump | R. C. EWRY, U. S. A. ✓                   | 34 ft. 8 1/2 in.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| Running hop, step and jump  | <del>M. P.</del> PRINSTEIN, U. S. A.     | 47 ft. 4 1/4 in.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| Shotput                     | <del>Dick</del> R. SHELDON, U. S. A.     | 46 ft. 3 1/2 in.  | W-N.C. Pte |
| Hammer throw                | J. J. FLANAGAN, U. S. A.                 | 167 ft. 4 in.     | W-N.C. Pte |
| Discus throw                | <del>Andalys</del> BAUER, Hungary        | 118 ft. 2 1/8 in. | W-N.C. Pte |
| Marathon                    | M. TEATO, France                         | 2 h. 59 m.        | W-N.C. Pte |

~~~~~

· I I I ·

P A R I S , 1 9 0 0

THE games at Paris in 1900 opened with a warm debate, continued in utter confusion and ended in a great surprise. According to the late Charles H. Sherrill, then the dashing director of a group of New York A. C. athletes and afterward to become a brigadier-general, ambassador to Turkey and for many years a member of the International Olympic Committee, the competitors from the United States had no idea that they were competing in Olympic Games until they received their medals when the competition had finished. They thought they were just taking part in an international meet that was part and parcel of the Paris Exposition of that year. Their medals informed them that, unwittingly, they had enrolled themselves as Olympic champions.

James B. Connolly, veteran of the Athens games of four years earlier who made another independent expedition to the Paris games, has always contended that he knew he was taking part in Olympic Games and that the others should have known it, too. But the stories pub-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
lished in the newspapers of the day, the public announcements and the "Seul Programme Officiel" certainly gave the competitors no enlightenment on that score and apparently made a deep secret of the fact that these were Olympic Games.

The surviving copies of the "Seul Programme Officiel" (Imprimerie A. Munier, 132, Boulevard Maeshherbes), a simple four-page folder sold on the ground for 20 centimes, set forth the proceedings under the following heading:

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
*Exposition Universelle de 1900.*

### CHAMPIONNATS INTERNATIONAUX

COURSES A PIED & CONCOURS ATHLÉTIQUES  
AMATEURS.

ORGANISÉS PAR  
L'UNION DES SOCIÉTÉS FRANÇAISES DE SPORTS ATHLÉTIQUES.

Samedi 14 Juillet & Dimanche 15 Juillet  
à 9 h. ½ du matin à 2 h. de l'après-midi

There were 55 athletes from the United States competing at the Paris games, but there was no such thing as an "official team." Yale, Princeton, Penn, Syracuse, Georgetown, Michigan and Chicago universities sent over groups of competitors. Some were club representatives. Others were lone raiders. Each college financed its

## PARIS, 1900

own group. The New York A. C. financed its team. The lone raiders reached into their own pockets for their expenses. There was no particular unity in aim or effort. All the groups had their own coaches and trained at their own convenience. They made their own entries — and exits. The Princeton team was quartered at Neuilly. The Penn team was located at Versailles, though not in the famous palace. The other teams were scattered in Paris hotels.

On the way to the Paris Exposition and the “world’s amateur track and field championships,” some of the college groups had visited England long enough to romp off with most of the events in the English track and field championships of that year at Stamford Bridge. The Syracuse athletes meant to compete in that meet, too, but the boat they took on the Thames was a bit slow and brought them to Stamford Bridge just as the day’s events were completed. It wasn’t important, and all hands moved on to Paris in cheerful spirits.

The games in Paris were held on the grounds of the Racing Club de France in the Bois de Boulogne. The smallest freshwater college in the United States now has a better field than the one on which the athletes of 1900 competed at Paris. There wasn’t even a cinderpath for the runners. The French officials simply marked off a course on the green turf of the little open field known as the Pré Catalan. The sprint course had its ups and downs. The discus throwers and hammer throwers found

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
that their best throws were landing among the trees of a grove that could by no means be cut down for such an unimportant event as an athletic contest. The only pits the jumpers were furnished were such as they eventually dug with their own feet. The whole program seemed impromptu and bizarre. But that wasn't the worst of it.

As soon as the athletes from the United States landed in France and learned the plans for the grand opening of the track and field games, there was a tremendous debate. The French officials had set the gala opening for Sunday, July 15. Those in charge of our college groups raised strenuous objections to desecrating the Sabbath in any such fashion. They threatened to keep their athletes out of the meet unless such an ungodly program was modified. This astounded the French officials, for Sunday in Continental Europe is regarded as a most appropriate day for sports and "divertissements" in general. The French shrugged their shoulders at the queer puritanical tourists from beyond the Atlantic and explained that if Sunday was a sacred day to them, the preceding Saturday, suggested by the Americans as an alternative, was a sacred day to the French, being July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

Not that they had any objection to competing or rejoicing on that day — or on any day in the year, for that matter — but that it would be impossible to have any spectators at the grand opening of the track and field championships because every one in Paris would be

~~~~~  
watching the military parades and listening to the martial music of Bastille Day from vantage points along the boulevards. It would be most inconvenient for the French officials and athletes to be at the Racing Club grounds in the Bois when they should be viewing, reviewing or even taking part in the military parades on the boulevards.

But the spokesmen for the United States delegation were adamant. They would not take part in a Sunday opening. They would not allow their charges to compete on the Sabbath. They did not want any finals to be run on that day. If there was to be any competition on that day, they wanted the finals held over until Monday so that the Sabbath observers from the United States would have a chance to win those events. Long and bitter the debate. Princeton, Penn and Syracuse banded together against Sunday competition and any discrimination against athletes who refused to break the Sabbath in such savage fashion.

The French, a trifle bewildered by the storm, yielded to the protests, since the athletes from the United States were the most numerous competitors and the most formidable group by far. There were some English runners, a few weight men from scattered nations and some local French heroes ready for the meet, but the athletes from the United States, conquerors of the English in their own games at Stamford Bridge, representatives of the country that had won the Olympic Games of 1896, were the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
main attraction. They had to be pacified. So the French officials agreed to open the games on Saturday, July 14, and also agreed that competitors who, from religious conviction, refused to take part in Sunday's program could compete against the Sabbath-breakers with marks or times made on the opening Saturday or the following Monday. This pact was reached at an open meeting at the Racing Club on Wednesday evening preceding the Saturday opening.

The compromise program brought comparative calm and the championships got under way on Saturday, July 14, Bastille Day, and the French proved one of their points made in the debate. Only a handful of spectators turned out to watch the gala opening of the "world's amateur track and field championships." At one time there were more athletes on the field than there were spectators in the stands. Most of the spectators were American tourists. The few Frenchmen looking on received a ghastly shock when they heard the first samples of American college yells. The French stared at one another and muttered something about "les sauvages." But they weren't as much shocked as the American spectators when they saw the foreign competitors with pitiful equipment and in nondescript costumes. They had no sweaters or bathrobes. When not engaged in active competition, the foreigners simply put on their sack coats and bowler hats and lounged about the field.

Two events went to the finals on opening day. Alvin

~~~~~  
 C. Kraenzlein of Penn, who was to set a great record by winning four championships in the meet, took the 110-metre hurdle race without being pressed. Arthur Duffy, Georgetown's great sprinter and world record holder for 100 yards, was expected to win the other final event, the 100-metre dash. But Duffy, leading at about the half-way mark, suddenly pulled a tendon and went down in a heap. The tourists from the United States who were rooting for a victory for the Stars and Stripes gave a great groan as Duffy went down, but this was changed to a cheer as F. W. Jarvis of Princeton flashed to the front, pursued by J. W. B. Tewksbury of Penn. Jarvis held the lead to the end, with Tewksbury only two feet behind him and Rowley of Australia trailing Tewksbury.

This was the first day and, except for the lack of spectators, everything went off well enough. The French explanation that the Paris citizens were kept away by the civic and military celebrations incident to Bastille Day held good for only twenty-four hours. There were only a few spectators at the games on the following day and all other days of the meet. The truth is that the French had little knowledge of track and field sports and no great interest in them. The athletic games were only a side-show of the great Paris Exposition of 1900 and a side-show that had few attractions for the natives of France.

On the evening of the first day the United States group received word that the agreement reached concerning

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Sunday competition was going to sustain a compound fracture. In effect, it had been abrogated at a secret meeting to which the representatives of the United States group had not been invited. The French explanation of the breaking of the agreement was that the athletes of other nations had protested the stand taken by the Sabbath observers from across the sea. They wanted to adhere to the original program, which included Sunday competition and important final events on that day. There was much scurrying around by the officials of the United States group, trying to reach a "modus operandi," but the whole matter was still up in the air when competition began on Sunday, the second day of the games.

Some of our athletes had qualified for finals that had been scheduled first for Sunday, then shifted to Monday, and now shifted back to Sunday again. Others had qualified in field events with the understanding that if the Sunday competitors eclipsed their marks, they would have a chance to return the compliment on Monday. Now came word that ten finals would be completed on Sunday and the athletes from the United States could like it or lump it.

In the face of this difficulty, United States representation was dissolved into improper fractions. The Princeton and Syracuse contingents stood firm, but the Penn athletes were told to let their consciences be their guides. Five of the thirteen Penn men on hand decided to com-

pete, and this led to a wild howl of "Treachery!" from Princeton and Syracuse. The best discus men, who had qualified easily on Saturday, refused to compete in the Sunday final and Rudolph Bauer of Hungary won that event. It can be seen that the games were going along with all the smoothness of a mining town riot.

Even so, and with some of their best athletes on the sideline, there were enough United States athletes on the field to win eight of the ten events that went to a final issue on that day. Though Myer Prinstein refused to continue in the running broad jump for which he had qualified on Saturday, Alvin Kraenzlein had no trouble winning that event for the United States. Prinstein was from Syracuse. Kraenzlein was one of the Penn party. His victory didn't help to heal the strained relations between the Syracuse and Penn groups.

Fred Moloney of Michigan and Dixon Boardman of the New York A. C., who had qualified for the 400-metre final in the trials on Saturday, wouldn't run on Sunday. But the great Maxey Long, wearing the New York A. C. colors, was first to the tape in that event, with Bill Holland of Georgetown second and Schultz, a Dane, third. Remington of Penn and Carroll of Princeton, who had qualified in the high jump, withdrew and left I. K. Baxter of Penn the only representative of the United States in it. But Baxter won it.

Bascom Johnson of the New York A. C. had won the pole vault in the English games at Stamford Bridge. In

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
company with Charley Dvorak of Michigan, another vaulter, he went to the Racing Club grounds on Sunday and was told not to worry: the pole vault final would not be run off that day. So he and Dvorak went off with themselves and the French officials bowed them a polite goodbye. Then they ran off the pole vault final. Luckily I. K. Baxter was still lingering around the field. He joined in and won the pole vault.

Tewksbury of Penn scored an easy victory in the 400-metre hurdles, with Tauzin, the supposedly invincible Frenchman, second and George Orton, Penn's distance runner, third. Later in the afternoon this same George Orton, a little fellow but a sturdy athlete, took the hedges, stone walls and water jumps in fine style and won the 2,500-metre steeplechase. With Bob Garrett and others refusing to compete, Bauer's victory for Hungary in the discus event broke the run of the United States victories. Then Bennett of England won the 1,500-metre run from a field that was reduced by Sunday observance on the part of some good men. But Kraenzlein won the 60-metre sprint and Dick Sheldon won the shotput to make it eight victories for the United States in ten finals of the day. By so much did the United States athletes of those times, even with a great part of their group abstaining from Sabbath competition, outclass their international rivals in track and field.

Monday, July 16, was really the last important day of the "world's amateur track and field championships,"

~~~~~  
but the meet dragged on through the week with handicap events and competitions of all sorts, including archery, bowling on the green, wrestling, badminton and even still fishing for live fish in the Seine, the one event that seemed to stir the enthusiasm of the citizenry of Paris. There was civil war in the United States camp. Or perhaps uncivil war would be a better name for it. Nevertheless, the representatives of the Stars and Stripes continued to sweep the field in athletic events. Of the eight final events on Monday, athletes from the United States won six.

This was the day that saw Ray Ewry, a tall lanky fellow wearing the Winged Foot emblem of the New York A. C., begin his record run of Olympic victories. The remarkable thing about Ewry was that he was an invalid as a small boy. His life was despaired of, but the family physician suggested that he might build himself up by taking certain exercises. He improved his health and enlarged his exercises to take in jumping. While a student at Purdue University he began to excel as a jumper, and though he was twenty-seven years old when he first appeared in Olympic competition, he was on five Olympic teams and lasted to win ten Olympic championships over a stretch of eight years.

On the Pré Catalan at Paris this Monday afternoon Ewry won the standing high jump, the standing broad jump and what is listed in Spalding's Athletic Almanac as the standing hop, step and jump though the program

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
of the meet referred to it as the "Triple Saut" or triple jump. Baxter of Penn was second to Ewry in these three events. Myer Prinstein of Syracuse won the running hop, step and jump, with James B. Connolly, winner of that event at Athens in 1896, in second place and Dick Sheldon third. Sheldon was a versatile athlete. In addition to winning the shotput and finishing third in the running hop, step and jump, he also took third place in the standing high jump.

On this same day Kraenzlein of Penn won his fourth championship of the meet. In a close race in the 200-metre hurdles he beat out N. G. Pritchard, champion timbertopper of India, with Tewksbury a few inches behind Pritchard for third place. A. E. Tysoe of England won the 800-metre run with J. W. Cregan of Princeton second and D. C. Hall of Brown third. That was one event that escaped the United States competitors. Another was the 4,000-metre steeplechase in which George Orton of Penn was the favorite. Orton lagged from the start, giving some of the spectators the impression that he was holding back for a late drive. But the real state of affairs was that after his victory in the 2,500-metre steeplechase of the previous day, he fell a victim to indigestion and didn't get a wink of sleep all night. He was in no condition to run another winning race, but he faced the mark and kept going, though he finished in the ruck.

The closing event of the day was the hammer throw. The competitors included John J. Flanagan of the New

## PARIS, 1900

~~~~~  
York A. C., the only non-college man to win a point for the United States in the meet, T. Truxton Hare of football fame at Penn and J. H. McCracken, another grid-iron hero from Penn. They finished in that order, with Flanagan's winning toss far ahead of the best efforts of his rivals. There were only two foreigners, both Swedes, in this event and their efforts with the hammer were so crude that the spectators scattered in all directions for safety when they heaved up the iron ball and prepared to throw it.

The events of the next few days were on a handicap basis and hardly worthy of notice. A few of the United States athletes competed, but they had to give such handicaps that they had little chance of winning. On Thursday the marathon race was staged around and about the environs of Paris over a 40-kilometre course that finished on the Racing Club grounds. There was considerable confusion in trying to check the runners at the various stations and in keeping the men on the course. Of the three runners from the United States who started, A. L. Newton of the New York A. C. made the best showing and he finished walking in about an hour or so behind the winner. Just as the Greeks had finished one-two-three at Athens, the French were the leaders in the long race on their home soil. The event was won by Michel Teato, alleged to have been a baker boy in Paris and to have developed his legs by running around to deliver fresh bread and pastry to the householders of the faubourgs.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
To this day there are some cynics who say that M'sieu Teato knew the course so well that, in the impulsive French fashion, he cut a few corners here and there. But there was enough bitterness at the meet without stirring up international enmity with ancient rumors at this late day. It probably was a canard, anyway.

The games came to a formal finish on Sunday, July 22, and J. W. B. Tewksbury of Penn closed them out in style by taking the one championship event of the day, the 200-metre run. Pritchard of India was second and Stanley Rowley of Australia was third. The thirteen nations that had supplied competitors for the meet were the United States, France, Germany, England, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Greece and Sweden.

The concluding ceremony was a banquet offered by the French officials to their athletic guests and much of the irritation that developed during the meet was soothed over the festive board, especially by a speech made by George Orton in response to tributes to American prowess by the foreigners who had been defeated. George had studied up a few words in half a dozen foreign languages and tossed them all in for good luck and with the best intentions in the world. The English gave a solid British cheer for the happy orator. The Germans said "Prosit!" The French cried "Vive les Etats-Unis!" And the Paris games were over.



‘ IV ‘

S T . L O U I S , 1 9 0 4

# TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

St. Louis, 1904

48 607  
 1000

|                             |                                  |                     |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 60 metres                   | ARCHIE HAHN, <i>U. S. A.</i>     | 7 secs.             |
| 100 metres                  | ARCHIE HAHN, <i>U. S. A.</i>     | 11 secs.            |
| 200 metres                  | ARCHIE HAHN, <i>U. S. A.</i>     | 21½ secs.           |
| 400 metres                  | H. L. HILLMAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>   | 49½ secs.           |
| 800 metres                  | J. D. LIGHTBODY, <i>U. S. A.</i> | 1 m. 56 secs.       |
| 1,500 metres                | J. D. LIGHTBODY, <i>U. S. A.</i> | 4 m. 5¾ secs.       |
| 110-metre hurdles           | F. W. SCHULE, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 16 secs.            |
| 200-metre hurdles           | H. L. HILLMAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>   | 24¾ secs.           |
| 400-metre hurdles           | H. L. HILLMAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>   | 53 secs.            |
| 2,500-metre steeple-chase   | J. D. LIGHTBODY, <i>U. S. A.</i> | 7 m. 39½ secs.      |
| Pole vault                  | C. E. DVORAK, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 11 ft. 6 in.        |
| Standing high jump          | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>      | 4 ft. 11 in.        |
| Running high jump           | S. S. JONES, <i>U. S. A.</i>     | 5 ft. 11 in.        |
| Standing broad jump         | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>      | 11 ft. 4¾ in.       |
| Running broad jump          | M. PRINSTEIN, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 24 ft. 1 in.        |
| Standing hop, step and jump | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>      | 34 ft. 7¼ in.       |
| Running hop, step and jump  | M. PRINSTEIN, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 47 ft.              |
| Shotput                     | RALPH ROSE, <i>U. S. A.</i>      | 48 ft. 7 in.        |
| Hammer throw                | J. J. FLANAGAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>  | 168 ft. 1 in.       |
| 56-pound weight             | E. DESMARTEAU, <i>Canada</i>     | 34 ft. 4 in.        |
| Discus throw                | M. J. SHERIDAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>  | 128 ft. 10½ in.     |
| Marathon                    | T. J. HICKS, <i>U. S. A.</i>     | 3 h. 28 m. 53 secs. |

~~~~~

· I V ·

S T . L O U I S , 1 9 0 4

I N the summer of 1904 the Russo-Japanese War was being waged, Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, called the World's Fair, was being held at St. Louis, Missouri. The Olympic Games of 1904 were held as an adjunct to the World's Fair. The Russo-Japanese War diverted attention from the World's Fair and the World's Fair, in turn, diverted attention from the Olympic Games. The Paris mistake had been repeated. The Olympic Games again were a side-show to a bigger event. The attendance was not up to hopes or expectations even though the athletic performances were of a high order and Alice Roosevelt, Alice Blue Gown of those days, was there to give out the prizes in person.

Looking over the record, the question arises as to whether the Olympic Games of 1904 were a sweeping victory for the United States or a broad farce as a program of international athletic competition. Of the twenty-two track and field events on the program, the United States athletes won twenty-one. The lone for-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
eigner to break the run of victories of the defenders of home soil was Etienne Desmarteau, and it's a bit difficult to class him as a foreigner in America or any part of it because he was a Montreal policeman competing for Canada. Etienne the Gendarme won the 56-pound weight event from another large guardian of the law, John J. Flanagan of the New York police.

To the Paris games of 1900 some of the colleges of this country had sent groups of their best athletes and the New York A. C. had sent a group composed largely of former college stars. The United States had almost as many athletes in the Paris games as all the other nations combined. Next to the United States contingent, Great Britain had the strongest team at Paris in 1900. But the colleges that had sent teams to Paris in 1900 practically boycotted the games four years later in St. Louis. The British, who finished second in Paris, didn't send a single representative to St. Louis. Nor did France, the country to which the United States had sent a winning team of 55 athletes when the track and field program was held on the Pré Catalan in the Bois de Boulogne.

Naturally, there were some sharp controversies over the lack of athletes from Great Britain and France and also over the defection of Yale, Penn and other Eastern universities. The disputes went from the quip modest right up through the countercheck quarrelsome to the lie direct, but the games ran off smoothly and the marks made by the competitors were proof that the stay-at-

## ST. LOUIS, 1904

~~~~~  
homes, foreign or domestic, with few exceptions, would have had a difficult time holding to the Olympic pace at St. Louis.

A change in the approach to the Olympic Games should be noted. The United States won at Athens in 1896, at Paris in 1900 and at St. Louis in 1904. The winning team at Athens consisted of a group of athletes sent over by a single club, the Boston A. A., with James B. Connolly and Bob Garrett helping out independently. The winning team at Paris was made up of groups of athletes sent over by a half-dozen or so of the larger universities, again with a few independent volunteers. The winning team at St. Louis was composed of groups sent there by athletic clubs from all over the country, notably New York, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Progress was being made. One club in 1896; half a dozen universities in 1900, plus the New York A. C. team; twelve big athletic clubs and individual entries in 1904. The United States was working, or perhaps only groping, toward a really representative national team. The college lads and alumni ran off with the show at Paris. The athletic clubs stole all the thunder at St. Louis and, in fact, the games closed down with a terrific battle between the New York A. C. and the Chicago A. A. for the handsome team trophy donated by A. G. Spalding, with protests flying in all directions and affidavits being pinned to the coat-tails of rapidly retreating officials seeking refuge from the storm. It was a fine brisk

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
war while it lasted, and despite protests and affidavits the New York A. C. won out over the Chicago A. A. by the margin of a single point.

The foreign countries represented in the Olympic Games at St. Louis were Germany, Ireland, Canada, Australia, Greece, Hungary, Cuba and South Africa. Greece sent over a two-man team consisting of Nikolas Georgantos, a discus thrower, and Perikles Kakousis, weight-lifting champion of the world. Kakousis won his specialty, which is not on the regular track and field program, but Georgantos could not solve the advanced American style of tossing the discus and, with his low trajectory throws, was beaten by the high trajectory tosses of Martin Sheridan. But the odd point about the representation of Greece at St. Louis was that, with a two-man team accredited from ancient Attica, ten volunteer Greeks turned up to represent that nation in the marathon race. They had been working in the United States and looked in on the games in the hope of duplicating the feat of Spiridon Loues and winning a marathon victory for the honor and glory of ancient and modern Attica.

The games at St. Louis opened on Monday, August 29, and continued to the following Saturday, September 3. The opening day was cloudy and only a few thousand spectators turned out to witness the ceremonies and the competition. Chicago thought it had an unbeatable sprinter in Bill Hogenson of the Chicago A. A. Canada

~~~~~  
was banking on Bobby Kerr, the Wentworth Flash. Fay Moulton of Kansas City was a Western favorite and husky Nate Cartmell, dark of brow and broad of shoulder, a Penn man but representing the Louisville Y. M. C. A. at St. Louis, was supposed to be as fast as they come in human form. But it was little Archie Hahn, the Milwaukee Meteor, who led them all to the tape in the 60-metre, 100-metre and 200-metre dashes.

Fast off the mark, the 60-metre sprint was just a romp for Hahn, with Hogenson beating Moulton for the place. In the 100-metre event Cartmell, a slow starter, cut down Hahn's lead in the stretch but couldn't quite get up. It was in the 200-metre race that the husky fellow from Louisville made it hot for the Milwaukee Meteor. Hahn jumped out to his usual lead at the flash of the gun and opened up a wide gap. Soon Cartmell was seven yards back and apparently hopelessly out of it. But in the last 100 metres big Nate fairly flew by the other competitors and thundered on Hahn's trail. The little fellow from Milwaukee just had enough left to give a last spurt and hold his lead over Cartmell to the tape.

Those sprint victories made Hahn a triple winner in the Olympic Games and he was hailed as the speed king of the cinderpath, the fastest amateur in the world, for his stunning performances against the fine field that toed the mark at St. Louis. There is no need to explain how Ray Ewry was a triple winner in the standing jumps.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
He was in a class by himself in those days, and remained so for some years after that.

There were two other triple winners at St. Louis: James D. Lightbody of the Chicago A. A. and Harry L. Hillman of the New York A. C. The performances of both men were remarkable. On the first day of the meet Lightbody entered the 2,500-metre steeplechase against such noted distance runners as George V. Bonhag and Harvey Cohn of the then famous Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, A. L. Newton of the New York A. C. and John J. Daly of Ireland, who came over the ocean with a great reputation as a cross-country runner and steeplechaser and who was a strong favorite to win the race. But Lightbody took the hurdles and the water jump like a thoroughbred hunter and won, as they say, going away.

That was on Monday. On Thursday Lightbody ran in what many Olympic veterans say was one of the greatest 800-metre races they ever saw. Among the starters were George Underwood and Howard Valentine of the New York A. C., E. W. Breitkreutz of Milwaukee, John Runge of Germany, Peter Deer the Canadian Indian, and Cohn and Bonhag of "the Irishers." Despite his victory in the steeplechase, Lightbody was almost overlooked when that field faced the starter.

The pace was hot from the crack of the gun and Breitkreutz and Underwood led a staggering group into the stretch. Runge of Germany had threatened and then

~~~~~  
faded in the face of the sustained pace. Howard Valentine was still in the running. But the leaders and trailers, due to the fierce fight for position in the early stages, were weakening. That is, all but one. The exception was Lightbody. With Breitkreutz and Underwood fighting it out on the stagger plan, Lightbody bounded to the fore, took the lead fifty yards from the finish and ran in a winner while the exhausted men behind him fought it out for the places.

On Saturday Lightbody closed out a great week by beating the two Verners of Chicago in the 1,500-metre run and in so doing he topped off his feat of taking three Olympic championships by setting a new Olympic record of 4:05½ for the distance. He tried to help out his club, the Chicago A. A., by entering the four-mile team race against the New York A. C.; but, worn out by his effort earlier in the afternoon, he lagged in the team race, his one and only losing appearance of the week.

Harry Hillman, the curly-haired smiling chap from the New York A. C. who was the fourth of the triple winners at St. Louis, ran off with the 200-metre hurdles, the 400-metre hurdles and the 400-metre flat race. To this day Hillman says that the 400-metre race on the flat was the greatest contest in which he ever took part on any track. He had against him a field of fifteen that included Waller and Poage of the Milwaukee A. C., Fleming of St. Louis, Groman of Chicago, and Moulton of Kansas City. There were no heats. The field started to-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
gether out of a chute and the early pace was terrific because each man wanted to be on the rail at the first turn in leading position.

It was Groman who had the choice spot on the turn, but in the stretch Hillman came up, flanked by Waller and Poage, and the four raced abreast like a team. Stride for stride they fought it out all the way to the tape with Hillman winning by a yard and beating Maxey Long's time at Paris to set a new Olympic record of 49½ seconds for the distance. Curly-haired Harry's victories in the hurdles came easier. His only dangerous opponent was Poage of Milwaukee, who was, incidentally, the only Negro competitor in the games. But Poage wasn't up to Hillman's speed or style over the hurdles and Hillman went so fast that he beat the Olympic 400-metre hurdle record by more than four seconds, only to have the record disallowed because he knocked over the last hurdle. However, he set a new Olympic record in the 200-metre hurdles and another in the 400-metre flat race and he won three Olympic championships in a week, a marvelous performance by a smiling and modest athlete.

Aside from lanky Ray Ewry's sweep of the standing jumps, the field events were fairly well distributed. Myer Prinstein repeated his victory of Paris in the running hop, step and jump. Sam Jones of the New York A. C. won the running high jump with the mediocre mark of 5 feet 11 inches, the comparatively poor performances of the jumpers being due to bad footing at

## ST. LOUIS, 1904

St. Louis for that and other field events. The "whales" were out in force for the weight events and the discus. There was Ralph Rose, the California giant, John J. Flanagan of "New York's Finest," Etienne Desmarteau, the gendarme from Montreal, Martin Sheridan, another guardian of the law from New York, and Big Jim Mitchell, puffing with the exertion of carrying around his own weight of 265 pounds gross. They split things up in fine fashion. Sheridan won the discus; Desmarteau the 56-pound weight event; Flanagan the hammer throw, with a new Olympic record of 168 feet 1 inch; and Rose the shotput, with a world's record throw of 48 feet 7 inches.

As usual, the most picturesque event of the program was the marathon race, which was held on Tuesday, the second day of the meet. It was a 40-kilometre race (about 25 miles) starting in the stadium, running out about twelve miles into the country and then back again to the finish in the stadium. There were forty entries and thirty-one starters came up to the mark. Seventeen were from the United States, ten were Greeks, two were Kaffirs from South Africa, one was an Englishman from South Africa and one was from Cuba.

As the runners toed the mark, a mounted squad dashed off down the road to clear the course, marked by red flags, for the runners who were to follow. It was a broiling hot day of the kind that the St. Louis summer can be counted upon to produce in abundance. Chugging autos



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
of the 1904 vintage — queer craft, indeed! — were on hand to carry officials, inspectors, handlers and coaches of the runners and also medical men to take care of those who collapsed along the road. The Cuban in the race was Felix Carvajal, a postman from Havana. His approach to the games, as told by himself, had gained for him the kindly support of many of the competing athletes, especially the huge weight men, who viewed the pint-sized Cuban as a friendly and amusing freak.

He never gave any clear account of how he first heard of the Olympic Games that were to be held at St. Louis or what stirred him to announce to his fellow-postmen in Havana that he was a great runner and would go to the Olympic Games to win the marathon race for Cuba. Probably it all came to him on the spur of the moment. He was an impulsive little fellow. In any case, he made loud and repeated announcements of his prospective trip and expected triumph. But he had no money with which to finance his expedition. His first move to change that status was to resign his position as mail-carrier. To attract attention to his running skill and his financial plight, he ran around the great public square in Havana until a crowd gathered. Then he hopped up on a wooden box and begged for contributions to help him on his way to St. Louis. By repeated performances of that kind, he collected enough pennies to pay his way to St. Louis.

But, alas, he went by way of New Orleans and in that city he was invited into a friendly dice game where the

~~~~~  
hospitality took the form of relieving him of the burden of all the cash in his pockets. From New Orleans he walked, worked or begged his way to St. Louis where the assembled athletes, who had heard vaguely of his coming, gave him a great reception. The little postman, a queer-looking specimen in raggedy clothes, became a bit of a butt for jokes, but the husky weight-tossers of the United States group saw to it that he had food and shelter and some large helping hands in his marathon preparations.

Felix Carvajal was knee-high to a grasshopper. He had no experience in competitive running. He knew nothing about pace. He had no handlers. Until he had been rescued by friendly athletes at St. Louis, he had been on a starvation diet. He came up to the starting mark for the marathon race wearing heavy walking shoes, a long-sleeved shirt and long trousers. Big Martin Sheridan, with a pair of heavy scissors, snipped off the sleeves of his shirt and also cut the trousers to some resemblance to running trunks. With these handicaps, Felix faced the highly trained runners of the big athletic clubs of the United States with their trainers and handlers, their careful diets, their knowledge of pace and their experience in long road races.

But off went Felix light-heartedly with the other marathon runners on this broiling day. He jogged tirelessly along the course, pausing here and there to talk on a wide variety of subjects with spectators on the sidelines. He laughed and cracked jokes in broken English. He

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
picked apples and ate them along the way. Charles J. P. Lucas, who wrote a fine book on the 1904 games, says that Felix halted at his car, asked for a couple of peaches and, when they were refused him, grabbed two with a laugh and ran off eating them. With stronger, bigger and more experienced runners dropping to the ground on account of the heat, the dust and the fierce strain on heart, lung and muscle, the jolly little Cuban went trotting along and actually finished in fourth place. Many of the athletes at St. Louis said that Felix, if properly equipped and handled, would have won the event. In any case, he contributed a colorful part to the marathon event.

The two Kaffirs, Lentauw and Yamasani, worked at one of the concessions at the Exposition. They entered the marathon in a moment of inspiration or desperation, they weren't sure which. They ran very well, Lentauw finishing in ninth place and Yamasani in twelfth place. Lentauw would have been much closer to the leader had it not been for the fact that he was chased nearly a mile off the course by a large and angry dog.

Of the thirty-one runners who started, fourteen finished the course. The others went down along the road. The heat was bad enough, but it was the dust raised by the chugging autos that bothered the runners most. It affected one of them, Bill Garcia of San Francisco, to such an extent that he collapsed eight miles from the finish with a hemorrhage of the stomach and almost died on the roadside. The time of 3 hours, 28 minutes and 53

~~~~~  
seconds made by the winner reflects the ghastly conditions under which the race was run and won.

It was evident before the race was half over that victory would go to one of four men: Sam Mellor of New York, T. J. Hicks of Cambridge, Mass., A. L. Newton of New York or Albert J. Corey of Chicago. Mellor held the lead at the halfway mark, but on the journey home Hicks went to the fore and never was headed. He was in great distress, however, and his handlers were frequently sponging him off with warm water and giving him sips of stimulants. The handlers, Charles J. P. Lucas and Hugh McGrath, noted later as an intercollegiate football official, trotted alongside Hicks as they gave him their ministrations. Mr. Lucas recounts how his supply of brandy ran out and an emergency supply was borrowed from Ernie Hjertberg, the noted trainer. Hicks also received from his handlers small doses of strychnine ( $1/60$  grain) at several stages of the race and ran the last ten miles in something of a mental haze.

But the big shock was still to come. Fred Lorz of the Mohawk A. C. was one of the starters. About nine miles out he was seized with cramps. He climbed into one of the chugging autos and, giving up the race, continued in that comfortable fashion over the course. It was no secret. He waved to other runners as he passed them in the auto. But the auto broke down — a common fault in autos of that era — and Lorz, according to his story, started to run again to keep from catching cold and stiff-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
ening up. Furthermore, his clothes were back at the stadium. He had about five miles to go and, refreshed by his ride, he made short work of it. He trotted into the stadium far ahead of the others and was immediately hailed as the winner by the waiting crowd, such as it was. The officials bustled around and Alice Roosevelt was all ready to hand him the prize, when somebody called an indignant halt to the proceedings with the charge that Lorz was an impostor and the real winner was still somewhere in the distance.

In his book on the 1904 games Mr. Lucas lashes Lorz with great fury, but, looking back across the years, it seems fairly evident that the misguided Mohawk runner must have been putting over what he thought was a glorious joke. He knew he was out of the race and he knew that the runners and officials knew he was out of it, but he simply trotted into the stadium and let Nature take its course. The joke rebounded and poor Lorz was held up to public scorn and banned for life by the A. A. U. The mistaken celebration over the arrival of Lorz somewhat took the edge off the reception that the spectators gave to Hicks, the real winner, when he arrived at the finish line. But it didn't make much difference to Hicks. He was completely exhausted and unable even to stand up long enough to receive his prize. He was carried to the gymnasium and four doctors worked over him to get him into shape to leave the grounds. He finally fell asleep in a trolley car on his way to the Missouri A. C.

ST. LOUIS, 1904

~~~~~

That covers the most picturesque event of the Olympic Games of 1904 at St. Louis that closed down with a brisk battle between the Chicago A. A. and the New York A. C. over the eligibility of John DeWitt, Princeton all-around athlete, to compete for the New York A. C. He had lent a hand to the rope-pulling in the tug-of-war contest and the award of the team trophy hinged on the single point in dispute. After wading through a mass of charges, counter-charges, allegations and affidavits, the official jury finally gave the team trophy to the New York A. C. and the indignant Chicago delegation withdrew vowing vengeance. It caused a fine flurry at the time, but the bitter quarrel long since has been forgotten.

The games were well managed, finely contested and poorly attended. Club rivalry in the United States was then at its height and the individual athletes performed brilliantly, as the records show. Almost all the performances at Athens and Paris had been surpassed. But as an international triumph the verdict at St. Louis lacked substance. There was not enough foreign opposition to make it real Olympic victory.





， V ，

ATHENS, 1906



# TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

*Athens, 1906*

|                               |                                  |                                   |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 100 metres                    | ARCHIE HAHN, <i>U. S. A.</i>     | 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.            |
| 400 metres                    | PAUL PILGRIM, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.            |
| 800 metres                    | PAUL PILGRIM, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 2 m. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.        |
| 1,500 metres                  | J. D. LIGHTBODY, <i>U. S. A.</i> | 4 m. 12 secs.                     |
| 5 miles                       | H. HAWTREY, <i>Great Britain</i> | 26 m. 26 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.      |
| 110-metre hurdles             | R. G. LEAVITT, <i>U. S. A.</i>   | 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.            |
| 1,500-metre walk              | G. V. BONHAG, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 7 m. 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.       |
| Pole vault                    | GOUDER, <i>France</i>            | 11 ft. 6 in.                      |
| Standing high jump            | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>      | 5 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.         |
| Running high jump             | CON LEAHY, <i>Ireland</i>        | 5 ft. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.         |
| Standing broad<br>jump        | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>      | 10 ft. 10 in.                     |
| Running broad<br>jump         | M. PRINSTEIN, <i>U. S. A.</i>    | 23 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.        |
| Running hop, step<br>and jump | P. O'CONNOR, <i>Ireland</i>      | 46 ft. 2 in.                      |
| Shotput                       | M. J. SHERIDAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>  | 40 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.        |
| Discus throw                  | M. J. SHERIDAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>  | 136 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ in.         |
| Discus throw<br>(Greek style) | W. JAERVINEN, <i>Finland</i>     | 115 ft. 4 in.                     |
| Javelin throw                 | E. LEMMING, <i>Sweden</i>        | 175 ft. 6 in.                     |
| Pentathlon                    | H. MELLANDER, <i>Sweden</i>      | 24 points.                        |
| Marathon                      | W. J. SHERRING, <i>Canada</i>    | 2 h. 51 m. 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs. |



‘ V ‘

## A T H E N S , 1 9 0 6

**W**HILE the ashes of the great San Francisco Fire were still smoldering and the natives of Formosa were gathering up the bodies of thousands of victims of a series of earthquakes that had desolated that island, Greece was again the joyous host at an Olympic festival. There are purists who assert that the 1906 games at Athens were not Olympic Games at all, since an Olympiad is four years and the proper Olympic interval was between the St. Louis games of 1904 and the London games of 1908. Nevertheless, the games at Athens in 1906 were and are still regarded as Olympic Games and are so written into the record. They were held in the same beautiful stadium erected for the revival of 1896 and once again the Greek nation responded by filling the stands to capacity and covering the hillsides that overlooked the arena with eager spectators.

For the first time the United States had a real Olympic team, an aggregation selected by an American Olympic Committee headed by the Honorary Chairman, Presi-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
dent Theodore Roosevelt of the United States, who was always an enthusiastic supporter of athletics of all kinds. The expedition was financed by nation-wide contributions to a special Olympic fund and was a real national effort in athletics. The team, consisting of thirty-five athletes, with coaches and officials and the wives of some members of the party, set sail from New York for Athens in the SS. *Barbarossa* and almost immediately ran into bad luck. On the second day out a huge sea came over the rail, swept the deck and put no less than six of the athletes on the invalid list for the time being, including such valuable men as Fay Moulton, Harry Hillman and Martin Sheridan.

When the ship steamed into the Mediterranean there were more difficulties. There had been earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Italy and at some of the ports where the ship touched, it was almost impossible to get food-stuffs for the athletes. This was a serious matter because, with a selected group of husky eaters aboard, the ship's supplies were running low. The commissary department of the ship, not being entered in the Olympic Games, was facing the situation apathetically, but not so two members of the wifely group, Mrs. Ray Ewry and Mrs. Bob Edgren, who organized a foraging expedition in various ports. They searched the market-places with baskets and by diligent seeking they came back with fresh lamb, roasting chickens and all sorts of vegetables which they cooked themselves for the training table of the athletes.

~~~~~

Veterans of that athletic tour insist that this good work saved the team and eventually won the games for the United States. Incidentally, the "Ladies Auxiliary Society" continued to function in the culinary department after the team reached Athens. The athletes were quartered at first in a hotel where the idea of the chef seemed to be to help the chances of the native Greeks in the arena by starving the invaders from the United States at his table. Again the ladies came to the rescue by getting and cooking the food needed for husky athletes in training and competition.

In one Italian port the athletes received what they never before saw forced upon a group of athletes in training. The customs officers at this port, going over the baggage and supplies of the team, thought that mineral water carried by the team was gin under a strange label. For some reason they confiscated the "gin" and in its place they gallantly gave an equal supply of Italian light wines. With these strange chances and mischances, the team finally arrived in Athens and made ready for the fray.

The opening ceremonies on April 22 were brilliant. With 50,000 spectators filling all the available seats, at 3 P.M. King George of Greece walked the length of the arena with Queen Alexandra of England, follow by Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland escorting the Queen of Greece. Lesser royalty followed, trailed by the Diplomatic Corps in all its glory. Military representa-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
tives of many nations marched in full-dress uniforms. Music and cheering filled the air. Even the weather was at its best for the great occasion.

The Greek princes were officials of the Olympic Games and it was Crown Prince Constantine, chairman in charge and referee of the games, who walked to the royal box and formally called upon his royal father to declare the games open. When King George gave the signal, there was a fanfare of trumpets and the parade of athletes of the competing nations moved past the royal box and on down the field. The Germans came first; then the British team headed by Lord Desborough; then the United States team marshalled by James E. Sullivan and Charles H. Sherrill; then the Australians, the Belgians, the Danes, the French, the Hungarians, the Italians, the Norwegians, the Swedes and, finally, the native Greeks — an international display that contrasted happily with the lack of foreign representation at St. Louis in 1904.

The remainder of the first day's program was something of an anticlimax. It consisted mostly of Swedish exercises by groups of men and women athletes from that country. But on the following days there was no lack of real athletic competition for the best men of many nations. To the visitors from the United States there were some things that seemed strange in the athletic program. There was only one sprint race at Athens, where there had been three at Paris and St. Louis. There was

ATHENS, 1906

~~~~~  
only one hurdle race, where there had been three at Paris and St. Louis. However, this was merely reverting to the original program at Athens in 1896. But if they cut down in one direction, they added in another. The new events were the pentathlon and the javelin throw, competitions for which the United States athletes had not prepared and for one of which, the javelin event, they couldn't even muster up a volunteer competitor. The javelin was an entirely new athletic weapon to them.

But the revised program did not change the usual result of Olympic track and field competition. With some of its best men still partially crippled due to the accident at sea, the United States team won eleven of the nineteen track and field events and took many second and third places. In some of the events the wearers of the Stars and Stripes placed first, second and third. The supremacy established in 1896 still held, though other great nations were well represented at Athens in 1906. In the 100-metre sprint, for instance, four of the six men who qualified for the final were from the United States. They were Archie Hahn, Fay Moulton, W. D. Eaton and Lawson Robertson. They finished in that order except that Nigel Barker, the speedy Australian, edged himself into third place between Moulton and Eaton.

Lawson Robertson, famous as a college and Olympic coach since those days and called "Robbie" by every one in athletics, tells a tale of guile in that race. According to Robbie, an elegant Greek who wore a high hat

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
and frock coat in the pursuit of his official duty as starter had been sending the runners off the mark by firing "a muzzle-loading horse-pistol of ancient lineage." He gave his commands in Greek, of course, of which the United States sprinters had picked up just enough to get along on. In the trial heats they discovered that he never varied his words, his method or his tempo. He said, "*Lava tavessen!*" which means "On your marks!"; then, "*Etami!*" which means "Get set!" — this is still the gospel according to Robertson — and then fired off his gun in great haste.

So Robbie, Eaton, Moulton and Hahn agreed that there wasn't much sense in lingering on the mark too long when they knew that the pistol would be fired according to relentless schedule. They decided to start when the high-hatted and frock-coated Greek pistol expert said, "*Etami!*" — knowing that he would pull the trigger of his antique weapon immediately thereafter. "But Hahn was smarter than all of us," Robbie says. "He started as soon as the Greek spoke his first syllable and the rest of us were left at the post." Hahn has denied the tale from time to time, but never too vehemently. He didn't want to spoil Robbie's story. Furthermore, the records indicate that Archie was always first off the mark, no matter who officiated as starter or where the race was held.

When the United States team was picked for the 1906 trip to Athens, Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C. was

not among those selected. He was a promising young quarter-miler and there were those who protested that it was a mistake to leave him behind. But the selection committee had famous runners like Harry Hillman, Fay Moulton and Charley Bacon for the 400-metre and 800-metre events and there wasn't enough money to provide for young and inexperienced runners like Pilgrim. The ambitious New York A. C. youngster scraped up enough money to pay his expenses, however, and it was arranged for him to go with the team.

In the 400-metre field of 1906 the spectators saw Hillman, triple winner at St. Louis, Bacon and Moulton, noted United States stars at the distance, Nigel Barker of Australia and the great Lieut. Wyndham Halswelle of England. In advance the experts were picking the race Hillman, Halswelle and Barker in that order. But Hillman hadn't recovered from the banging the big wave gave him on the *Barbarossa*. He lagged in the stretch of a great race, with Halswelle and Barker running true to form and staging a stirring duel as they pounded toward the tape. Suddenly a slim figure pulled up with them and then, in a thrilling finish, beat them by inches across the line. It was Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C., the youngster who hadn't been picked for the team.

The 800-metre race was almost a duplicate of the 400-metre event. It came the very next day. Pilgrim's victory in the shorter test had been discounted. Lightbody of the United States or Halswelle or R. P. Crabbe of England

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
would take care of the 800-metre event. The youngster wouldn't have a chance. But it was Paul Pilgrim who breasted the tape inches ahead of Lightbody, with the Englishmen ten yards back. The circumstances under which he went with the team and the stirring style in which he won two Olympic championships made the youthful Paul Pilgrim the hero of the 1906 expedition.

Lightbody had some consolation for his defeat in the 800-metre race. It was a teammate who had won from him in a close finish and Lightbody himself had already won the 1,500-metre event from McGough of Scotland, who came to the games with the reputation of being a world-beater at the distance. However, an English runner who lived up to advance notices was Hawtrey in the five-mile race. He simply galloped away from all his rivals, including a contingent from the United States. George Bonhag — serious George, who made a study of everything, including athletics — finished fourth in the five-mile race, to lead the lagging United States contenders in that event. But that wasn't good enough for Bonhag. The dark-browed serious chap had gone to Athens with the intention of winning some event for his team and his country. His previous record warranted great expectations. Some of the marks he set in distance running stood up against international competition for a quarter of a century. He was a great runner — and a very determined fellow.

Having failed where he had counted upon winning,

~~~~~  
George looked about him to see how or where he could retrieve his fortunes. He finally determined to enter a new event on the program, the 1,500-metre walk. That he never had been in a walking race in his life didn't daunt him. He inquired about the technique of heel-and-toe work and received some pointers from a friendly Canadian competitor. With that as a background, George started in the walking race.

Nobody wanted to be inspector, judge or official of any kind in a walking race, because it is always a job that leads to arguments, protests and endless debates as to whether any or all competitors are walking or running. But finally some unfortunate fellows were appointed inspectors and Prince George of Greece, 6 foot 5 in his stockinged feet, consented to be chief judge. Hardly had the race started before the inspectors began warning some of the alleged walkers off the track for running. The casualties increased as the race went on, and soon there were only a few left, of whom Bonhag, the novice, was one.

Wilkinson of England, a noted walker, was 200 metres in the lead when Prince George ordered him off the track for proceeding in illegal style. Wilkinson breezed on by Prince George, pretending that he didn't understand Greek, the language in which he had been commanded to desist and retire. But on the next lap His Royal Highness stood in the middle of the track with his huge arms outstretched and said emphatically in English:

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
"Leave! You have finished!" With Prince George blocking the track in that fashion, Wilkinson had to come to a dead halt and retire. The Prince chap then disqualified the next walker and that left Bonhag practically alone. He strolled over the line to victory, shaking with laughter. He had won an Olympic championship in an event that he was trying for the first time in his athletic career.

There is little to say of the standing jump events of 1906 except that Ray Ewry was there. When Ewry was in the standing jumps, the other fellows were merely competing for second place. Martin Sheridan edged out Lawson Robertson for the place in the standing broad jump and also tied for second with one of the foreign athletes in the high jump. Myer Prinstein, who had won the running broad jump at St. Louis, repeated his victory at Athens, but O'Connor of Ireland defeated him in the running hop, step and jump. James B. Connolly, winner of this event in 1896, paid his own way to Athens again in 1906 with the intention of competing, but an accident en route left him with a bad knee that forced him to remain a spectator throughout the games.

The running high jump was won by Con Leahy of Ireland, with the all-time Olympic low-water mark of 5 feet 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, which may seem astonishingly poor until the proper explanation is made. For one thing, H. W. Kerri-  
gan, the United States high jumper who was expected to press Leahy for top honors, was another of the victims of

~~~~~  
 the big wave that came over the rail of the SS. *Barbarossa*. Leahy had little competition from the other entrants and, in addition, the terrain was very poor for jumping purposes. The same thing could be said for the track and almost all the turf covered by the field events. The track was too literally a "cinderpath." It had no clay binder and the cinders soon loosened up until some of the runners felt as though they were struggling ankle-deep across a ploughed field. Moreover, the track had four sharp turns and the races were run "backward" as the United States expressed it, meaning from left to right. If the marks were poor in 1906, it was largely due to unfavorable conditions for the athletes.

The one hurdling event on the program, at 110 metres, provided a stirring contest in which Healy of England led going over the last hurdle, but R. G. Leavitt of the United States beat him by inches in the run in. The wearers of the Stars and Stripes emblem fared poorly in the pole vault and Gouder of France, with a vault that equaled the Olympic record of 11 feet 6 inches, temporarily halted the long succession of United States victories in this event. The best man for the United States was E. C. Glover, who finished in third place. The Greeks had hopes of winning the two discus events, but Martin Sheridan balked them by capturing first place in what might be called the free or "throw-as-you-please" style within the limits of the foot-fault barrier. With that hope crushed, the natives of Athens counted on Georgantos,

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
their popular hero, to beat the foreigners in the discus throw, Greek style; in which the throwing is done from a pedestal — in the classic Discobolus manner — and poise and pose, as well as distance covered, are counted in the scoring.

But Werner Jaervinen, dubbed “the big Finn” by the United States athletes, struck the right attitude and also tossed the discus beyond the best efforts of Georgantos, leaving the patriotic Greeks in much dismay. This event had been added to the program in the expectation, quite justified, that the strangers would know little about it and a Greek Olympic champion would be practically assured in one event. But the big Finn was too strong for them. The United States group agreed that Jaervinen might have won the shotput, too, if he had known anything of the technique and rules of that game. He threw the iron ball instead of “putting” it and, as a result, his throws were ruled out and Martin Sheridan was the winner.

Sheridan, a magnificent all-around performer as well as a grand character, also entered the pentathlon, which consisted of javelin throwing, standing broad jump, discus throw Greek style, Græco-Roman wrestling, and one-lap (192 metres) run around the track in the stadium. Sheridan was doing well in this competition until his knee, injured on shipboard, weakened under the strain and let him down. Lawson Robertson, willing to try anything, entered the pentathlon and easily won the jump and the one-lap race around the track. But he didn't know

~~~~~  
 where to hold the javelin; his rivals knew too well where to hold him in Græco-Roman wrestling; and he said the Greek officials disqualified him in the discus throw, Greek style, because he failed to strike the correct classic pose when he mounted the pedestal. H. Mellander, a Swede, won the event and E. Lemming, another Swede, won the javelin event in which the United States made no entry at all.

Some of these field events were still going on during the final afternoon while a great crowd filled the stadium to overflowing to wait for the arrival of the marathon runners and the finish of the great race in the stadium in front of the royal box. It was to be the end of the meet and the climax of the games. The runners, seventy-seven in all, of whom about half were native Greeks, had gone to the little village of Marathon by the sea the night before. A handful of peasants saw the start of the race at Marathon at 3 P.M., with Blake, the Australian, leading the pack out on the macadam road that led toward Athens, 42 kilometres away by the route they were to follow.

The state of mind of the Greek spectators in the stadium at Athens may be easily imagined. As had happened back in 1896, they had thronged to the games all week and had seen one foreigner after another run off with one Olympic championship after another. Nothing but the dust of defeat and the ashes of desire went to the hosts of the great athletic festival. Here was the last chance in the

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
greatest single event of the games. In a crisis like that ten years earlier, Spiridon Loues, the little shepherd from the lonely hills, had come to the rescue of ancient and modern Attica with a thrilling triumph in the marathon race. Hope springs eternal. Some other national hero might blossom forth in this dire emergency. A Greek named Koutoulakis was the Athenian favorite. They counted upon him.

That was the state of affairs in the stadium at Athens as Blake led the straggling pack up the slope out of the little village of Marathon with John J. Daly of Ireland and Billy Frank of the United States at his heels and a motley array of runners trailing behind. To spur on the Greek runners, the townspeople of Athens had offered special prizes to any Greek who won the marathon. One artistic citizen offered to chisel out a statue of him. A baker offered a loaf of bread a day for life. A barber offered free shaves for life. One economical restaurant owner offered three cups of coffee a day for life, but a more liberal hotel owner guaranteed a weekly luncheon for the Greek winner and five friends as long as he lived.

But all the patriotic offers went by default when, about 5:45 P.M., a lone runner escorted by a Greek cavalryman was sighted approaching the crowded stadium by the watchers on the towers. A few minutes later a slim little figure came trotting into the stadium and an astonished shout of "*Xenos!*" meaning "A foreigner!" went up to the Athenian skies. It was little Sherring of Canada,

~~~~~  
 who had gone over months in advance to prepare himself for the marathon, who had his own particular trainer and who supplied his own food, even during the one-night stay in Marathon before the race. He took the lead at somewhere near the 11-kilometre mark and jogged ahead of Billy Frank most of the remaining distance. When almost within sight of the stadium he looked over his shoulder at Frank, who was running close to him, and said blithely: "Well, goodbye, Billy. I must be going." He moved ahead easily and came into the stadium as fresh as a spring daisy or any of the fluttering daffodils then flaunting by the Athenian streams.

The gigantic Prince George of Greece paced him from the entrance of the stadium to the finish line in front of the royal box and then led him to the royal box, where he was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the Queen of Greece. Billy Frank finally finished third, Svanborg of Sweden coming strong toward the end to take second place. The best the Greeks could get was fifth place, but they remained perfect hosts to the end and gave the leading foreigners an enthusiastic reception as they arrived in the stadium. King George of Greece gave the visiting athletes and officials a farewell luncheon at the royal palace and the Olympic medals were distributed on May 2 at a formal function in the stadium. To each victor there was also handed a sprig from an olive tree growing in the Altis of the ancient athletic shrine at Olympia in Elis.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

France won the "Olympic Games" officially in 1906, but that included many events in which the United States representatives took little or no part. The whole program, for instance, included track and field competition, cycling, fencing, tennis, rowing, wrestling, swimming, weight lifting, gymnastics, soccer football, archery and all sorts of shooting contests with a wide variety of weapons. Though the United States, as a competing nation, has taken part in many of these competitions on different occasions, the track and field events, as noted earlier, represent "the Olympic championship" reduced to its simplest terms for United States consumption or comprehension. With the growing interest in other lines of sport, including the rise in importance of the Winter Sports section of the Olympic program, it may be necessary to change or qualify the formerly accepted notion. But on the old basis, the United States team of 1906, the first one organized, financed and sent as a unit, did not fail its supporters and added to the athletic laurels gained by disorganized groups and lone adventurers for the Stars and Stripes in earlier Olympic campaigns.



VI  
LONDON, 1908

# TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

London, 1908

|                                |                                                                        |                      |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 100 metres                     | R. E. WALKER, <i>South Africa</i>                                      | 10½ secs.            |
| 200 metres                     | R. KERR, <i>Canada</i>                                                 | 22¾ secs.            |
| 400 metres                     | Lieut. W. HALSWELLE, <i>Great Britain</i> (walkover)                   | 50 secs.             |
| 800 metres                     | M. W. SHEPPARD, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                        | 1 m. 52¼ secs.       |
| 1,500 metres                   | M. W. SHEPPARD, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                        | 4 m. 3¾ secs.        |
| 5 miles                        | E. R. VOIGT, <i>Great Britain</i>                                      | 25 m. 11½ secs.      |
| 110-metre hurdles              | F. SMITHSON, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                           | 15 secs.             |
| 400-metre hurdles              | C. J. BACON, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                           | 55 secs.             |
| 3,200-metre steeple-chase      | A. RUSSELL, <i>Great Britain</i>                                       | 10 m. 47½ secs.      |
| 3,500-metre walk               | C. E. LARNER, <i>Great Britain</i>                                     | 14 m. 55 secs.       |
| 10-mile walk                   | C. E. LARNER, <i>Great Britain</i>                                     | 1 h. 15 m. 57¾ secs. |
| 1,600-metre relay              | <i>United States</i>                                                   | 3 m. 27½ secs.       |
| Pole vault                     | { A. C. GILBERT, <i>U. S. A.</i><br>E. T. COOK, JR., <i>U. S. A.</i> } | 12 ft. 2 in.         |
| Standing high jump             | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                            | 5 ft. 2 in.          |
| Running high jump              | H. F. PORTER, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                          | 6 ft. 3 in.          |
| Standing broad jump            | R. C. EWRY, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                            | 10 ft. 11¼ in.       |
| Running broad jump             | FRANK IRONS, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                           | 24 ft. 6½ in.        |
| Running hop, step and jump     | T. J. AHEARNE, <i>Great Britain</i>                                    | 48 ft. 11¼ in.       |
| Shotput                        | RALPH ROSE, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                            | 46 ft. 7½ in.        |
| Hammer throw                   | J. J. FLANAGAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                        | 170 ft. 4¼ in.       |
| Discus throw                   | M. J. SHERIDAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                        | 134 ft. 2 in.        |
| Discus throw (Greek style)     | M. J. SHERIDAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>                                        | 124 ft. 8 in.        |
| Javelin throw                  | E. LEMMING, <i>Sweden</i>                                              | 178 ft. 7½ in.       |
| Javelin throw (held in middle) | E. LEMMING, <i>Sweden</i>                                              | 179 ft. 10½ in.      |

· V I ·

L O N D O N , 1 9 0 8

**I**T should have been called the Battle of Shepherds Bush. The firing didn't die down until years afterward. The Olympic Games of 1908 originally were scheduled for Rome but that city decided it couldn't handle the problem and a proposal to switch the games to London was made and accepted. The newly-organized British Olympic Committee, headed by Lord Desborough, a fine sportsman, made excellent preparations for the meeting of the athletes of the world. A great stadium, capable of seating 68,000 spectators, was erected at Shepherds Bush in the London district and everything was in readiness for the formal opening of the Olympic Games on July 13, 1908.

King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland, with Queen Alexandra by his side, gave the signal for the opening of the games and after that — the deluge! Not only a deluge of rain that lasted almost continuously through the two weeks of athletic competition but also a deluge of protests from foreign competitors against British officials and British rulings. The games were not yet for-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
mally under way when the representatives of two nations declared themselves insulted, the injured parties being from Sweden and the United States. Flags of the competing nations were flying as part of the colorful decorations all over the new stadium but not a single banner of the familiar Stars and Stripes variety was visible except that carried by the United States contingent in the parade of athletes. Sweden was treated in the same forgetful fashion.

The Finns had a grudge of their own. They carried no national banner in the big parade because Russia had insisted, through diplomatic channels, that they must carry a Russian flag if they carried any at all. They marched flagless. The athletes of Ireland were disgruntled because they were told they must compete under the banner of Great Britain and that Irish victories would add to the athletic prestige of Great Britain, a state of affairs that left the Irish athletes collectively frothing at the mouth.

That was just the start of the merrymaking. Things grew worse rapidly with half a dozen nations, by petulant proxy, barking about officials and official rulings, protesting discrimination, denouncing all things British and threatening to withdraw from competition. After the flag incident, the United States spokesmen protested the acceptance by the British officials of Indian Tom Longboat's entry in the marathon race — he was running for Canada — on the ground that he had been declared a

professional in the United States. They protested the British methods of making the drawings for competition in trial heats. They protested the coaching of British athletes by enthusiastic British officials who were judging the contests. They protested that no member of the American Olympic Committee was allowed on the field during competition. They protested the British attitude toward United States protests and United States officials. Finally they raised a terrific howl over the decision in the 400-metre race and withdrew their finalists when the event was ordered run over again, thus giving Halswelle of Merrie England the track to himself for an official walk-over in that Olympic event.

Lest it be thought that Messrs. James E. Sullivan, Barrow S. Weeks, Gustavus T. Kirby and Gen. J. A. Drain, the United States officials, merely went mad with the heat of competition and ran around biting at everybody wearing a British official badge, it might be added that the representatives of other nations were also duly or unduly indignant and loud in their protests to and against British officials. Sweden and Finland were aggrieved. The Italians kicked up a row about the marathon finish, insisting that their man Dorando would have won it except for muddling interference on the part of British officials near the finish line. Canada and France, through their athletic spokesmen, complained bitterly of British injustice in rulings made in the cycling events. The Swedish wrestlers were withdrawn from the Graeco-Roman competi-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
tion as a protest against what they called unfair British decisions.

On the other hand, and lest it be thought that the British playing host at the games were on the alert to extend every form of outrage and injustice to their athletic guests, it should be remembered that this was the first time that Great Britain had attempted to handle any such ambitious athletic project as the Olympic Games, that mistakes were bound to occur from inexperience, that minor annoyances were undoubtedly magnified in the heat of competition and that all through the uncivil war that raged at Shepherds Bush even the most caustic critics — the United States group — never wavered in their friendly attitude toward Lord Desborough, the official head of the London games.

To this might be added several statements made twenty years after by Lawson Robertson in the capacity of head coach of the track and field team of the United States at the 1928 games at Amsterdam. In his official report of that year, glancing backward over the games of the past, he wrote: "It is true that previous Olympic meetings have witnessed exhibitions of ill-feeling and poor sportsmanship, with the blame quite evenly distributed among the competing nations." And particularly with regard to the Battle of Shepherds Bush — all of which he saw and part of which he was — he stated: "Probably England was not as charitably inclined toward the American champions as she might have been, and it is equally true

~~~~~

that the victorious Americans were not as modest as they should have been."

But so great was the uproar and so widespread the protests over the way some of the British officials handled their parts of the program that the International Olympic Committee subsequently made a complete change in the method of holding the games. After London, general control and detailed direction of actual competition were taken from the nation or city in which the games were being held and turned over to the international sports governing bodies in each particular sport.

Getting back to the opening of hostilities at Shepherds Bush; on the first day of the games the athletic competition was confined to heats in the 400-metre and 1,500-metre runs. The rain kept down the attendance and the track was quite heavy. Incidentally, the weather at Shepherds Bush was another subject of bitter criticism by disgruntled visitors who added the steady rains to the list of blunders and injustices perpetrated against them by British officials of the 1908 games.

On the second day, July 14, the stout John J. Flanagan of the United States, the New York policeman who had won the hammer throw at Paris and St. Louis, won again at London, this time with a new Olympic record of 170 feet 4¼ inches for the hammer throw. Matt McGrath, a teammate and fellow-guardian of the law in New York, was second to Flanagan. S. P. Gillis, third thrower of the iron ball for the United States team, had injured himself

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
in practice and Walsh of Canada took third place. Larner of England won the 3,500-metre walk on this same day and Mel Sheppard of the United States had little trouble running off with the 1,500-metre final. The pace was slow most of the way, giving Peerless Mel a chance to leave the field behind him with one of his characteristic whirlwind rushes down the stretch.

There were 10,000 spectators out to watch the second day's activities and, between showers, the stadium provided plenty of amusement with trials in the field events going on in the infield, swimming races being conducted in the open air tank opposite the grandstand, races on the cinderpath and bike races on the cycling track on the outside of the running track. On the third day the weather, by some odd accident, was fair but, unfortunately, the spectators had little to see except Lemming of Sweden winning the javelin throw. The fourth day was wet and cold and the spectators went into hiding again. There were two final events for drenched contestants, the discus throw and shotput. The "whales" from the west side of the Atlantic did well in the watery going. Sheridan, Giffin and Horr of the United States team finished in that order in the discus and Ralph Rose and J. C. Garrels put the Stars and Stripes one-two in the shotput, with big Ralph from California striving to heave out a record shot in footing so muddy that he was lucky to keep from falling down at each effort.

On the fifth day the heavy firing started. Appropri-

ately enough, it began with the tug-of-war event. The United States team turned out in ordinary walking shoes as called for under American regulations and the Liverpool team, their opponents, turned out in what their astonished rivals called "monstrous boots." The British officials said that the Liverpool "bobbies" — they were of the gendarmerie — actually wore such footgear in pursuit of their daily duties as guardians of the king's peace and the tranquillity of the realm and consequently they were "ordinary footwear" and quite legal. Against such gorgeous ground-grippers, the United States team had little chance and retired at the first pull after lodging a heated protest. The announcer told the crowd that the United States team was retiring "because it had enough of it."

The sixth day was a good day for the English. Russell won the 3,200-metre steeplechase for John Bull and Voigt won the 5-mile run for the honor and glory of Old England. But Martin Sheridan won the discus throw, Greek style, and the United States was not shut out of the winning list entirely.

There were no protests lodged on the seventh day because it was Sunday and there was no competition, but the old protests were gone over rather thoroughly. The pole vault debate was still raging. The United States vaulters had been accustomed to a hole or "well" for the foot of the pole and a soft landing-pit beyond the bar. Some of the other competing nations wanted no "well"

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
for the pole and no soft landing for the descending vaulter. The debate resulted in a compromise. The landing was softened but no hole or "well" was allowed for the pole. This left everyone dissatisfied.

Ray Ewry saw to it that the second week of competition started favorably for the United States by adding another jumping medal to his Olympic collection. It was the standing broad jump and the only final event of the day on the track and field program. Rain fell during the day and left a heavy track for the running of the 800-metre final on Tuesday. But light or heavy, the condition of the track didn't make any difference when Peerless Mel Sheppard dashed away from Emilio Lunghi, the brilliant Italian, to knock off more than three seconds from the old Olympic record for the distance. Sheppard took the lead at 200 yards, held it to the stretch and then romped away to win by nine yards from Lunghi with Braun of Germany third.

Finals were coming faster now as the meet drew toward a close and the United States athletes were stepping away from their British rivals. On Wednesday Frank Irons, the pint-sized United States representative who was only 22 years old and weighed only 137 pounds, set a new Olympic record in winning the running broad jump with a mark of 24 feet 6½ inches. Dan Kelly of the Irish-American A. C. was second to Irons. The final of the 400-metre hurdles resulted in a world's record for Charley Bacon, with Harry Hillman threatening to the

~~~~~  
 last stride. They went over the hurdles like a team but Bacon won by inches in the run in. The final that escaped the flying feet of the United States team that day was the 100-metre sprint. That went to the brilliant young sprinter from South Africa, the 19-year-old schoolboy, R. E. Walker, who led Jimmy Rector of the United States, Kerr of Canada and Nate Cartmell of the United States to the tape in that order. Walker was added to the South African team only as an afterthought but he proved that he was the greatest sprinter in the world.

On Thursday Ray Ewry took the standing high jump, thus gaining his tenth Olympic championship, a record for individual accomplishment which, so far, remains unequalled in modern Olympic history, at least in track or field competition. Kerr of Canada won the 200-metre final with Bobby Cloughen second and Nate Cartmell third. Cloughen, a red-headed schoolboy from New York, running in the Irish-American A. C. colors, was figured to have no chance and was not an official member of the United States team. His parents paid his way abroad and he was allowed to join his compatriots when the coaches discovered him over there "on his own."

This was the day of the grand battle of the 400-metre final that found Lieut. Wyndham Halswelle, the idol of the British aristocracy and the favorite toff of the cockney crowd, on the mark with J. C. Carpenter of Cornell, W. C. Robbins of Harvard and J. B. Taylor of the Irish-American A. C. National prejudices had been sharpened

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

by previous debates and flaring newspaper accounts of the proceedings had stirred up extra antagonism. Here were three runners from the United States competing against a single Englishman. It was hinted in some of the less conservative London newspapers that the Briton could expect nothing but the worst of it and spectators were requested to bear in mind that, in an emergency, the old instructions issued by Lord Nelson at Trafalgar were still in force: England expected every man to do his duty. The team leaders of the United States group looked upon all this as nothing less than inciting to riot. Mike Murphy, veteran coach and trainer of the United States team, warned his three finalists of this feeling and urged them to keep clear of trouble, which they promised to do.

The races started under these auspicious circumstances. It was a stirring contest and, as the runners came into the stretch, Carpenter was in the lead with Robbins second and Halswelle third. Suddenly somebody along the track set up a yell of "Foul!" and in a moment a dozen officials leaped out on the track. An unidentified official ran up and broke the worsted string across the finish line and thus there was no tape for the first runner to breast when he arrived at the end of the journey. Taylor in the trailing position found his way obstructed by floundering officials and he did not finish the race, but Carpenter, Robbins and Halswelle finished in that order.

The United States group didn't know what all the disorder was about but the information was soon furnished.

British officials bobbed up with eye-witnesses to prove that Halswelle had been impeded and crowded toward the outside of the track by Carpenter and perhaps by Robbins also. They were not sure of the team-work but they were willing to swear that Carpenter was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The British officials declared it "no race" and ordered it re-run on the last day of the meet. The United States officials told them they might as well make it the day of the Greek Kalends because their runners wouldn't be in it and didn't have any interest in the date. In loud language they said the United States team was being rooked, bilked, cheated, swindled and robbed, to put it mildly. If there had been a boat leaving Shepherds Bush that night for New York, the United States athletes and officials probably would have torn down what they could of the stadium and then rushed up the gangplank for home. But over-night all hands and heads cooled out enough to stick by a decision to remain and finish out the meet.

In the wake of this disorder came the following day, Friday, with the marathon race and the biggest debate of all. Before going into the details of this brawl something should be set down concerning the distance of this race. The first marathon of the modern games, from the village of Marathon to the Olympic Stadium in Athens, was approximately 40 kilometres. That was in 1896. The Paris race of 1900 was, as nearly as they could mark it out, at about the same distance, as was also the St. Louis race of

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
1904. The 1906 race at Athens was a trifle longer, due to a change in the road from Marathon to Athens. In 1908 it was decided to have the Princess of Wales start the race at Windsor Castle and have the runners hie themselves away toward the distant stadium in the London district. A start on the royal lawn at Windsor would give the royal grandchildren a chance to see the fun. Which they did. So the runners trotted off from Windsor Castle, went down by Stoke Poges where Gray composed the *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*, plodded past Wormwood Scrubs prison and on—those who lasted that far—into the stadium at Shepherds Bush. With the short run inside the stadium to the finish line, the total distance was 26 miles, 385 yards, which has been the standard marathon distance since that time. But it isn't because Marathon is that distance from Athens by the running foot but because, to give the royal grandchildren a treat at Windsor, the 1908 race had to start on the lawn in front of the historic castle and finish in the Shepherds Bush stadium.

There were seventy-five entries for the marathon, including Longboat, the Indian protested by the United States officials, and Heffernon of South Africa, a famous long distance runner who took the lead at fifteen miles and held it almost until he was in sight of the stadium. Dorando Pietri of Italy, a candy maker of Capri and a little bit of a chap in a white shirt and red knickerbockers, had been trailing Heffernon. As Wormwood Scrubs prison

~~~~~  
 dropped behind them Dorando put on a spurt and passed the South African. The waiting crowd in the stadium had received word that a South African was leading. There was general astonishment when the little Italian staggered into the stadium, turned in the wrong direction and collapsed on the track.

There were sympathetic cries of "Give him a hand up, there!" and other warning shouts of "No, no! You must not break the rules!" Muddled British officials, not knowing exactly what to do in the circumstances, were gathered about the fallen runner. Understanding that a South African — owing allegiance to the British Empire — was coming close behind the fallen Italian, the United States group was loud in suggesting that somebody lend the gallant Dorando a helping or at least a guiding hand toward the finish line. At that moment word went through the stadium that a runner from the United States was coming up the road. The United States group, scenting victory and another opportunity for rejoicing over the British, immediately changed the tune and shouted: "Let that man alone!"

Whether it was through sympathy for Dorando or antipathy toward another victory for the United States, several British officials helped poor little Pietri to his feet and turned him in the right direction on the stadium track. He took a few stumbling strides and fell down again. He fell four times and finally, with British officials supporting him, he was half-carried over the finish line.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Just as this was taking place a slim youngster came trotting through the stadium gate at a steady gait, ran straight to the finish line and took his place almost unnoticed in the milling crowd. It was Johnny Hayes, an apple-cheeked clerk from a New York department store, the youngest member of the United States Olympic team. Johnny had passed Heffernon near the stadium entrance and had come in as the Dorando incident was reaching its climax at the finish line. Heffernon came along in good shape in the wake of Hayes and his only complaint was that the distance had been too short for him.

The game effort of Dorando Pietri had stirred up the crowd to a great tribute but there was nothing to do except disqualify him and give the race to the runner who had finished the long run unaided. But the British officials took their own good time in doing it. In fact, the Italian flag was hoisted to the top of the pole with the Stars and Stripes under it, this being a supposed indication that Dorando had won for Italy and Hayes had merely finished second. What should have been done on the spot was the affair of a debate that lasted some hours. This time the athletes and officials of the United States entered no protest because they knew none was needed. Any decision except one for Hayes would have been ridiculous. But the way the decision was rendered, the debate and the delay, only added fuel to the flames that had been raging through the meet.

It was a good thing that the meet ended the next day.

~~~~~

The contending forces were just about ready to resort to fisticuffs, and this included the portly officials as well as the slim runners and the husky weight men. Halswelle won his hollow victory in the 400-metre run-over, or rather walk-over, but in fairness to him it should be stated that he was a great man at the distance and might well have reversed the verdict if meeting Carpenter again. Ahearne of Ireland won the hop, step and jump on the final day, credit going to Great Britain along with the victory in the 400-metre final. But the 110-metre hurdle race saw the United States placing one-two-three, with Forrest Smithson, J. C. Garrels and A. B. Shaw finishing in that order. As the United States won the first race in the Shepherds Bush stadium, the wearers of the Stars and Stripes rounded out their efforts by taking the last athletic event on the program, the 1,600-metre relay. Without the accustomed "well" into which to stick the butt-end of the poles as they climbed skyward, two United States athletes, A. C. Gilbert and E. T. Cook, had tied for first place in the pole vault at a new Olympic height of 12 feet 2 inches and H. F. Porter for the United States had set a new record of 6 feet 3 inches in winning the Olympic high jump.

These triumphs added up to fifteen victories out of twenty-five events on the track and field program. The United Kingdom scored the most points on the general program which included many sports in which the United States team had little or no interest and few or no

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
entries. Thus Great Britain was the official winner of the games but the track and field events in the stadium were, as usual, taken to represent "the Olympic championship" to the United States athletic warriors and, with a decisive triumph in that quarter, they topped off a victorious, if very belligerent, visit to the 1908 games in London.



· VII
STOCKHOLM, 1912

TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Stockholm, 1912

100 metres	R. C. CRAIG, U. S. A.	10 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
200 metres	R. C. CRAIG, U. S. A.	21 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
400 metres	C. D. REIDPATH, U. S. A.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
800 metres	J. E. MEREDITH, U. S. A.	1 m. 51 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
1,500 metres	A. N. S. JACKSON, Great Britain	3 m. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
5,000 metres	H. KOLEHMAINEN, Finland	14 m. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
10,000 metres	H. KOLEHMAINEN, Finland	31 m. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
Cross country	H. KOLEHMAINEN, Finland	45 m. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
10-metre hurdles	F. W. KELLY, U. S. A.	15 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
10,000-metre walk	G. H. GOULDING, Canada	46 m. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
400-metre relay	Great Britain	42 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
1,600-metre relay	United States	3 m. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
Pole vault	H. J. BABCOCK, U. S. A.	3.95 metres (12 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Standing high jump	PLATT ADAMS, U. S. A.	1.63 metres (5 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Running high jump	A. W. RICHARDS, U. S. A.	1.93 metres (6 ft. 4 in.)
Standing broad jump	C. TSICILITIRAS, Greece	3.37 metres (11 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)
Running broad jump	A. L. GUTTERSON, U. S. A.	7.60 metres (24 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Running hop, step and jump	G. LINDBLOM, Sweden	14.76 metres (48 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{10}$ in.)
Shotput	P. J. McDONALD, U. S. A.	15.34 metres (50 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Shotput (right & left hand)	RALPH ROSE, U. S. A.	27.57 metres (90 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Hammer throw	M. J. McGRATH, U. S. A.	54.74 metres (179 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Discus throw	A. R. TAIPALE, Finland	45.21 metres (148 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ in.)
Discus throw (right & left hand)	A. R. TAIPALE, Finland	82.86 metres (271 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Javelin throw	E. LEMMING, Sweden	60.64 metres (198 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Javelin throw (right & left hand)	J. J. SAARISTO, Finland	109.42 metres (358 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Pentathlon	F. R. BIE, Norway	16 points
Decathlon	H. WIESLANDER, Sweden	7,724.495 points
Marathon	K. K. McARTHUR, South Africa	2 h. 36 m. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

~~~~~

· V I I ·

S T O C K H O L M , 1 9 1 2

**A**FTER the Battle of Shepherds Bush in 1908 there were those who thought that the Olympic Games should be abandoned because they fostered international enmity rather than international amity, but the 1912 games at Stockholm proved that the pessimists were wrong. The games at Stockholm, in the opinion of many faithful followers of athletics, were the best of the Olympic series up to that time, and by a wide margin. They were well organized and perfectly conducted. The Swedes were marvelous hosts and the teams of twenty-five visiting nations left Stockholm singing the praises of the natives who had treated them so fairly in competition and had entertained them so royally in friendship.

Mention of royalty brings up the point that King Gustaf V of Sweden and his sons took a great part in putting over the games in fine style for the honor of Sweden, though the credit for the technical skill and the athletic experience required went deservedly to J. E. Edstrom of Sweden who was in complete charge of the preparations and whose ability and industry were the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
main factors in making the Olympic Games of 1912 the outstanding success that they were.

It is worth while noting the growing importance of the Olympic Games to the United States as measured by the space allotted to them in the newspaper reports of the day. The games of 1896 received little attention in the newspaper columns of the United States and the United States team was just a club group sent over by the Boston A. A., reinforced by a few independent athletes. The games at Paris in 1900 were recorded in half-column stories on inside pages in the New York daily newspapers and nowhere were they referred to as Olympic Games.

The St. Louis Games of 1904 were "buried" under political stories of a coming presidential campaign and accounts of the progress of the Russo-Japanese War. Several days during the St. Louis games the New York *Times* carried no stories at all of the athletic happenings at the international meet. In 1906 the United States sent an organized team in a body on the SS. *Barbarossa* to Athens and the Olympic Games then began to attract general notice beyond the ordinary athletic sphere. But the games at Athens, as chronicled in American newspapers, were partly smothered by the heavy pall from the great St. Francisco fire of that same time. The 1908 games in London received plenty of attention from the American press but the stories didn't land on the front pages until the United States athletes and officials became embroiled with the British officials. When there had been a loud

STOCKHOLM, 1912

~~~~~  
fight, the stories were on the front pages. Otherwise they were, though fairly complete, just "inside matter" for the followers of track and field sports except when little Johnny Hayes won the marathon and Pietro Dorando put on his gallant but vain struggle in that event.

But the games at Stockholm were "front page stuff" all the way, every day, in New York newspapers and stories continued on inside pages for column after column. By this barometer the Olympic Games, as far as the United States was concerned, had arrived on the heights that Baron Pierre de' Coubertin had dreamed for them when he first broached the Olympic plan twenty years earlier.

There were teams from twenty-six nations at Stockholm ranging all the way from the army of native Swedes down to the three athletes representing Japan. The countries that sent teams to the 1912 games were: Belgium, Chili, Denmark, France, the United States, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Finland, Switzerland, Serbia, Great Britain, Canada, Australasia, New Zealand, South Africa, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and, of course, Sweden. The Swedes had built a magnificent stadium, double-decked, with square towers on each corner. Preparations for track and field activities were complete in every detail. Trials were run off smoothly and quickly, due to the extra accommodations provided so that as many as three groups could be qualifying at one time for the same final event.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

For the first time in Olympic Games an electric timing system was used. It figured to a tenth of a second and functioned well during the games. Crowds of 30,000 were regular in the stadium and it was estimated that 100,000 spectators saw at least part of the marathon run either inside the stadium or from the roadside along the outer course. Some of the outstanding features of the great athletic competition at Stockholm were:

a) The appearance of Hannes Kolehmainen, the first of the Flying Finns, the greatest distance runner the world had seen up to that time.

b) The sudden rise of the Swedish team coached by Ernie Hjertberg who, returning from years of residence in the United States to help his native land prepare for a foreign athletic invasion, brought back American training methods with him.

c) The complete superiority of the United States in track and field athletics.

d) The victory of Ted Meredith, the Mercersburg schoolboy, in the 800-metre run in world's record time against a great field.

e) The marvelous performances of Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian giant, in the pentathlon and decathlon, all of which went into the limbo of lost things later when it was discovered — or uncovered — that Thorpe had played professional baseball and consequently was ineligible to compete as an amateur at Stockholm. The blot on the Thorpe 'scutcheon was not noticed until long after

STOCKHOLM, 1912

~~~~~  
the games were over and the titles and prizes distributed. Even so, his titles were forfeited and his prizes reclaimed, including the silver model of a viking ship presented to him with the compliments of Czar Nicholas of Russia in recognition of his athletic feats in Olympic competition.

It was not by accident but by design that the Swedes and the Finns came forward with a rush at Stockholm. Holding the games in their own country, the Swedes wanted to do well. They made their preparations. As general coach and athletic director they secured Ernie Hjertberg, a native Swede who had been years in the United States where he had made a reputation as an athlete and, later, a much greater reputation as a developer and trainer of athletes. For a full year before the 1912 games Hjertberg journeyed up and down Sweden, stirring up local interest, organizing athletic classes and coaching promising athletes. He knew his work and was fired with enthusiasm for it, the result of which was the fine showing of the Swedish team in the Stockholm stadium.

The Finns did not have that advantage but Willie Kolehmainen, a professional runner and a brother of Hannes Kolehmainen, visited the United States in 1910 with another professional runner as a companion. They were looking for competition and experience in American training methods. Lawson Robertson took volunteer charge of them, taught them something of American training methods, and shipped them off to Canada where

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
they were supposed to compete in a professional marathon race. They carried their belongings in a couple of small bags that contained, in each case, a running suit, a pair of running shoes and, for sustenance along the way, a loaf of black bread with a dried fish.

The edibles caused some trouble. At the Canadian Border they were reluctant to open their bags for customs inspection, perhaps fearing that the inspectors were about to steal the black bread and the dried fish, leaving the wandering Finns to starve in a strange country. As the only English word they knew was "marat'on," they kept repeating it over and over during the customs debate with the result that they were being led toward the detention pen when an interpreter arrived and, after explanations, secured their liberties. They did, in time, pick up some valuable hints on American training methods and when Willie Kolehmainen went back to Finland he did valuable work in coaching Brother Hannes and other Finns for the distance events at the 1912 games.

The games at Stockholm began on July 6, 1912 when H. M. King Gustaf V of Sweden, at the formal request of H. R. H. Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, stood up in the royal box in the stadium and gave the awaited signal. There was a fanfare of trumpets from the four towers of the stadium and the competing teams marched along the stadium greensward past royalty and the glittering notables flanking the reigning family. Then the infield was cleared rapidly and the athletes toed the mark in the

trial heats of the 100-metre sprint. The United States team had gone over on the SS. *Finland*, chartered for the trip, and was using that ship as headquarters during the stay at Stockholm. The sea voyage and the floating hotel apparently did not bother the sprinters or throw them off their strides because the United States qualified five men for the six places in the final which was to be run on Sunday, the second day of the meet.

One of the qualifiers for the United States did not start in the final. That was Howard Drew, the Negro sprinter from Springfield, Mass. He pulled a tendon in his semi-final heat. He put on a running suit on Sunday and hobbled out to the track, but he was in no condition to race and was literally carried back to the dressing-room. Due to the nervousness of the athletes, there were three or four false starts in the final and in one of them Ralph Craig and D. F. Lippincott ran the full course. Apparently this was just a good warm-up for Craig because, when the real sprint was on, he dashed to the fore and won by two yards with Alvin Meyer second and Lippincott third. G. H. Patching of South Africa was fourth and F. V. Belote of the United States fifth. It was an auspicious start for the United States, taking first, second and third in the opening event of the stadium program.

Jim Thorpe, the great Indian athlete, won the pentathlon this same day. It was just as easy for Jim as picking strawberries out of a dish. He was so far ahead of the other competitors that it was no contest at all. Endowed

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
with a magnificent physique and a natural aptitude for sports, the big Indian amazed the Swedes by the ease and grace with which he distanced his rivals at the different events. He was the toast of all the taverns in the town and it was no secret that, when his health was drunk, Jim always was ready to respond in kind. On one occasion word was brought that King Gustaf wanted to congratulate Thorpe on his magnificent performances. The big Indian, however, was even then engaged in some weight-lifting exercises and begged to be left undisturbed by royalty. He was lifting full steins of Swedish beer and setting them down empty. He excelled at that sport, too.

The 800-metre run was the feature of the third-day program on Monday, and it was one of the greatest races ever seen on any cinderpath. The United States had qualified five men for the final and the outstanding favorite, of course, was Mel Sheppard, double winner in the previous Olympic Games at London. Braun of Germany was known to be a fast finisher and it was determined to kill him off, if possible, by setting a fierce pace from the firing of the starting pistol. That was where Ted Meredith, the Mercersburg schoolboy, was to carry the banner for the United States. He was to force the pace from the gun and keep at it as long as he could, or until Braun had been cooked. Then Sheppard or one of the other United States stars could come on to win.

But the race was not run that way. Mel Sheppard jumped into the lead at the gun, with Meredith second

~~~~~

and Braun third. The others trailed along as best they could and Sheppard was still leading the party as they made the turn into the stretch. Braun was still dangerous but he didn't have strength enough to go out and around Meredith and Sheppard and it was left to the Mercersburg schoolboy to fight it out with the Olympic veteran. I. N. Davenport came swinging along to pass Braun and haul up on his teammates as they pounded toward the tape. Inch by inch Meredith cut down Sheppard's lead and finally passed him right on the tape as Davenport came rushing through to make it a blanket finish. Meredith clearly was first by a narrow margin but Sheppard and Davenport were so close that it looked from the stands like a tie for second place. However, the judges gave it to Sheppard and photographs developed later proved their judgment was correct. Then the time was announced — 1:51.9, a world's record and again, as in the 100-metre run, the Stars and Stripes floated from three flagpoles at the same time, indicating that United States athletes had taken first, second and third places.

It was on Monday, too, that the 10,000-metre run was held and Hannes Kolehmainen scored the first of his three victories at Stockholm. The best of the United States entries were Louis Scott and Louis Tewanina, an Indian. They had heard from their coaches about Hannes Kolehmainen but they hardly were prepared for the wonderful demonstration of distance running put on by Hannes the Mighty. It was apparent in that tireless stride

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
that a great champion had come into the track world. The others in the race, including the United States representatives, were outclassed. Tewanina, a good distance runner as distance runners go, finished second and was 45 seconds behind Hannes. The "race" was like a game of hare and hounds with the hare far in front and adding to the advantage at every stride. The others were just runners. Hannes the Mighty was a marvel. He was the greatest surprise, the leading point-scorer and the outstanding hero of the track program at Stockholm. He was also the brilliant forerunner of Paavo Nurmi and other Flying Finns who were to carry the insignia of their country to victory in later Olympic Games.

The 10,000-metre run was not the only Monday final that escaped the grasping hands or the flying feet of the athletes from the United States. Another event that went the foreign way was the standing broad jump. Ray Ewry was no longer competing. The Adams brothers, Platt and Ben, were the standing jumpers for the United States team but Tsicilitiras the Greek, who had been a raw performer at Athens in 1906 and a keen competitor against Ewry in 1908, was now coming into his own. The United States never had lost any of the standing jumps up to the Stockholm games. Ewry had attended to that in person. But the standing broad jump at Stockholm was a victory for Greece when the best effort of Tsicilitiras was measured and found to be just one little centimetre beyond

~~~~~  
 the longest leap of Platt Adams, with Brother Ben about ten centimetres back in third place.

Still another event that did not fall to the United States on Monday was the 400-metre relay race. The United States team was disqualified for faulty passing of the baton. James E. Sullivan agreed that the ruling was correct and said that he would have disqualified the team himself if he had been the referee. How different from Shepherds Bush! Goulding of Canada strolled away to victory in the 10,000-metre walk and with these various prizes going to other nations, it might be surmised that the United States team was beginning to fare poorly as the games progressed. But such was not the case. The athletes wearing the little shield fashioned of Stars and Stripes were taking first places and piling up points for second and third so plentifully that after the third or fourth day the British newspapers were discussing causes for American supremacy and lamenting the comparatively poor showing made by their own representatives at Stockholm.

But the victory of A. N. S. Jackson in the 1,500-metre run at Stockholm cheered up the United Kingdom a bit. It was a magnificent performance and no mistake. The United States had John Paul Jones, Norman Taber, Mel Sheppard, O. Hedlund, W. McClure, L. C. Madeira and Abel Kiviat in the final, an impressive array of noted runners of the day. John Paul Jones, one of the greatest runners ever to pull on a spiked shoe, had given up run-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
ning but was urged as a patriotic duty to take up training again and join the Olympic squad, which he did. But he wasn't quite the record-smashing Jones of his varsity days at Cornell, though he still was a great competitor. Taber, holder of the world's record for the mile for a time, was another topnotcher. Mel Sheppard's prowess had been demonstrated in previous Olympics and young Abel Kiviat was then about as fast as any of his more famous rivals at the distance.

Of the fourteen men who faced the gun, seven were from the United States. The start was fast, with Arnoud of France jumping into the lead and holding it for two laps. Then Wide of Sweden moved to the fore. At the bell lap Abel Kiviat jumped into the lead with Taber and Jones swinging in behind him and finally coming abreast of him. They ran down the stretch like a three-horse span, stride for stride.

Suddenly it was noticed that somebody was coming up on them fast. It was the Englishman, Jackson, a tall runner covering ground with gigantic strides. He "ate up" the intervening distance and passed the three United States runners as they neared the tape. Kiviat and Taber were so close for second place that the judges couldn't give a decision until photographs had been developed and printed. The pictures showed Kiviat an inch or so ahead for second place. Jackson's winning time was 3:56.8 and another Olympic record had been established.

On this same day, which was Wednesday, the fourth

## STOCKHOLM, 1912

~~~~~  
day of competition, Hannes Kolehmainen won the 5,000-metre race, but it was no such romp to victory as his earlier effort in the 10,000-metre event. Running against Hannes the Mighty was Jean Bouin, the great French runner who sported the type of mustache later flaunted to great advantage by Charlie Chaplin and Adolf Hitler. Bouin set the pace most of the way but Hannes nipped him right on the tape. George Bonhag was the leader of the United States group in this event and George finished fourth.

There was a surprise in the shotput. The United States won it, which was according to custom and tradition, but it was Patrick J. (Babe) McDonald and not Ralph Rose who took first place. It was expected that the California giant would have an easy time winning the event and the most astonished of all the spectators at Stockholm when McDonald came out on top were himself and his own teammates. McDonald was another of the "whales" of the New York Police Department. The explanation offered in the United States camp was that the event had been held in the morning and it was with the greatest difficulty that the gigantic Rose was dragged and pushed out of bed in time to compete. He was still yawning as he took his turns heaving the shot through space. However, the right-and-left-hand shotput was held at a more civilized hour in the afternoon and by that time Ralph was fully roused and wide awake. He won it.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

Thursday was a good day for the United States competitors. Ralph Craig won the 200-metre race with Lippincott at his shoulder. Harry Babcock of Columbia, Marc Wright of Dartmouth and F. T. Nelson of Yale finished in that order in the pole vault and the winning height was a new Olympic record. On Friday the United States had five of six finalists in the 110-metre hurdles and the order of finish was F. W. Kelly, J. Wendell and M. W. Hawkins. Again the three flagpoles carried the Stars and Stripes at the same time. A. L. Gutterson won the running broad jump and added to the long lead of the United States team.

On Saturday the five finalists in the 400-metre run were called to the mark and four of them wore the United States shield on their running shirts. They were C. B. Haff, Ted Meredith, E. F. J. Lindberg and Charley Reidpath, the great quarter-miler from Syracuse University. Braun of Germany was the only foreign rival who edged his way into the final. There were three false starts before the official and legal leaving of the starting mark. Ted Meredith dashed into the lead but Braun took it away from him only to have Reidpath breeze by him in the stretch to win handily and set a new Olympic record of 48.2 for the distance. Braun was second and Lindberg third, Meredith being badly fagged in the stretch.

The marathon race was run on Sunday, July 14, starting in the stadium, going out to the village of Solentuna

~~~~~  
 where a column now marks the turning point, and then back to the stadium for the finish. The course was mostly macadam with some stretches of broken stone. Much of the course was covered with a thick layer of dust and there were several steep hills to be taken. It was distressingly hot and the runners — there were sixty-eight of them — wore handkerchiefs or white linen hats to protect their heads from the hot sun. Even so, a Portuguese runner, Lazaro, was overcome by the way, carried to a hospital and died the following day. The United States had twelve starters in the race including Sockalexis and Tewanina, the Indians, and such veteran distance runners as Mike Ryan, Harry Smith, Clarence DeMar and Forshaw. But it was little Gaston Strobino, probably the youngest runner in the race, who made the best showing among the United States entries. He finished in third place.

The event was won by K. K. McArthur, a mounted constable from South Africa and the first big man ever to win an Olympic marathon race. He and another South African, C. W. Gitshaw, took the lead at Solentuna and ran together until the stadium was in sight. Then McArthur moved ahead to enter the stadium alone and finish in fine fettle. Gitshaw's complaint was that, near the finish, he stopped for a drink of water with the understanding that his teammate, McArthur, would wait for him. But McArthur didn't wait, possibly because he wasn't

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
interested in the drinking of water. He wanted champagne and he had it served to him in his dressing-room where he was still wearing the laurel wreath some official had draped over his shoulders as he passed the winning post.

Monday, July 15, was the last day of track and field competition. Jim Thorpe won the decathlon in easy style. Hannes Kolehmainen scored his third victory of the meet in taking the cross-country race. The United States team won the last event of the program, the 1,600-metre relay which, coupled with victory in the opening event of the games and many triumphs between, made it — first and last — another winning Olympic campaign by athletes of the United States.

There was an important aftermath to the games. The work that Hjertberg did with the Swedes and the improvement of the Finns under the hints furnished by Willie Kolehmainen, added to the sweep made by the United States team, impressed some of the foreign nations with the belief that only American trainers and training methods could help them develop their teams for real Olympic competition. In the wake of the 1912 games Finland sent over an athletic emissary, Lauri Pihkala, who spent three months studying American training systems, six weeks of his time being spent with the famous Olympic trainer, Mike Murphy, at the University of Pennsylvania. Not only that but Alvin Kraenzlein went to Germany in 1913 to help them develop an Olym-

## STOCKHOLM, 1912

~~~~~  
pic team, Platt Adams went to Italy, Al Copland to Austria and Lawson Robertson sold all his furniture and was about to board a ship for Hungary on a similar mission when the World War broke out and all thoughts of Olympic Games went a-glimmering for years.



VIII,

ANTWERP, 1920

TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Antwerp, 1920

100 metres	C. W. PADDOCK, <i>U. S. A.</i>	10 1/4 secs.
200 metres	ALLEN WOODRING, <i>U. S. A.</i>	22 secs.
400 metres	B. G. D. RUDD, <i>South Africa</i>	49 3/4 secs.
800 metres	A. G. HILL, <i>Great Britain</i>	1 m. 53 3/4 secs.
1,500 metres	A. G. HILL, <i>Great Britain</i>	4 m. 1 1/4 secs.
5,000 metres	J. GUILLEMOT, <i>France</i>	14 m. 55 3/4 secs.
10,000 metres	PAAVO NURMI, <i>Finland</i>	31 m. 45 1/4 secs.
110-metre hurdles	E. J. THOMSON, <i>Canada</i>	14 1/4 secs.
400-metre hurdles	F. F. LOOMIS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	54 secs.
3,000-metre steeplechase	P. HODGE, <i>Great Britain</i>	10 m. 2 3/4 secs.
10,000-metre cross country	PAAVO NURMI, <i>Finland</i>	27 m. 15 secs.
3,000-metre walk	U. FRIGERIO, <i>Italy</i>	13 m. 14 1/4 secs.
10,000-metre walk	U. FRIGERIO, <i>Italy</i>	48 m. 6 1/4 secs.
400-metre relay	<i>United States</i>	42 1/4 secs.
1,600-metre relay	<i>Great Britain</i>	3 m. 22 1/4 secs.
Pole vault	F. K. FOSS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	4.09 metres (13 ft. 5 in.)
Running high jump	R. W. LANDON, <i>U. S. A.</i>	1.94 metres (6 ft. 4 1/4 in.)
Running broad jump	W. PETTERSEN, <i>Sweden</i>	7.15 metres (23 ft. 5 1/2 in.)
Running hop, step and jump	V. TUULOS, <i>Finland</i>	14.505 metres (47 ft. 7 in.)
Shotput	V. PORHOLA, <i>Finland</i>	14.81 metres (48 ft. 7 1/4 in.)
Hammer throw	P. J. RYAN, <i>U. S. A.</i>	52.875 metres (173 ft. 5 1/4 in.)
56-lb. weight	P. J. McDONALD, <i>U. S. A.</i>	11.265 metres (36 ft. 11 1/2 in.)
Discus throw	E. NIKLANDER, <i>Finland</i>	44.685 metres (146 ft. 7 1/4 in.)
Javelin throw	JONNI MYYRA, <i>Finland</i>	65.78 metres (215 ft. 9 1/4 in.)
Pentathlon	E. R. LEHTONEN, <i>Finland</i>	14 pts.
Decathlon	H. LOVLAND, <i>Norway</i>	6,804.35 pts.
Marathon	H. KOLEHMAINEN, <i>Finland</i>	2 hrs. 32 m. 35 1/4 secs.

~~~~~

‘ V I I I ,

A N T W E R P , 1 9 2 0

**T**HE World War interrupted the sequence of the regular holding of the Olympic Games and the 1916 program, scheduled for Berlin, was among the things wiped out by the drumfire of opposing artillery. But hardly had the firing died down when the Olympic movement had been resumed and plans for the 1920 games were being made.

Antwerp was selected as the site and war-swept Belgium had only a year in which to build a stadium and prepare for an influx of athletes from all over the world. Though the peace treaty had been signed, the shadow of the World War still hung over the games. Little Belgium, shattered by shell fire and occupied for four years by enemy forces, wasn't quite up to the task of doing the games on a grand scale. Germany and Austria, late enemy nations of Belgium and the Allies, were not invited to send athletes to Antwerp. There were war veterans competing in many events on the Olympic program.

As far as the United States was concerned, the fun be-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
gan early. The field of participation was widened and individuals and teams were sent over for sports that the United States had neglected or scorned in previous games. The 1920 expedition carrying the Stars and Stripes was made up of approximately 300 athletes including a track and field team, a pistol team, a hockey team, a wrestling team, a boxing team, a field hockey team, a rugby team, a gymnastic team, a fencing team, a bicycle team, a swimming team, a water polo team and a rowing squad including the eight-oared crew from the U. S. Naval Academy.

The track and field team, with some of the athletes competing in other sports, sailed on the SS. *Princess Matoika*, an army transport that had been engaged in bringing United States troops back from the Rhine district. As everyone knows, army transports are not the last word in luxury for passenger accommodations and the athletes on the *Princess Matoika* began to gather in groups and discuss the sleeping arrangements and the table menu before the ship was two days out of New York. These discussions, opened without prayer and closed with threats, developed into what is known in the United States Olympic history as the Mutiny of the *Matoika*.

The fun was fast and furious while it lasted. An indignation committee was appointed to confer with officials and demand an explanation and an improvement. The American Olympic Committee was denounced in

no uncertain terms. As spokesmen for the incensed athletes, Babe McDonald, Norman Ross, Dick Remer and Harry Hebner took turns telling officials in charge to remedy things in a hurry because the runners were getting ready to chase the officials around the boat deck, the boxers were yearning to practice left hooks on them, the wrestlers were begging for permission to apply strangleholds to their necks and the weight men were pining for the chance to throw them overboard.

However, there wasn't much that could be done in mid-Atlantic and the athletes knew it. The voyage continued amid howls from the disapproving athletes and the Mutiny of the *Matoika* merged into the Revolt of Antwerp when the team landed and the track and field men found that they were to be quartered, not in a luxurious hotel, but in an empty Antwerp schoolhouse that had been converted into something like barracks for them. Pat Ryan, the hammer thrower, went around declaring that all the athletes would get "cauliflower ears" sleeping on the hard bunks decorated with hay-filled pillows. He publicly demanded the blood of Gustavus T. Kirby, Judge Bartow S. Weeks and other prominent members of the Olympic Committee. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kirby, head of the American Olympic Committee at the time, had arranged to charter the SS. *Great Northern*, largest and fastest of the army transports, for the trip, but that ship broke down and the team had to be shipped on the smaller boat.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



It was the uncomfortable arrangement on the boat that put the athletes in an irritable state of mind for the landing in Belgium and paved the way for the Revolt of Antwerp over the schoolhouse accommodations. The smouldering fire broke out in open flame when Dan Ahearn, the veteran hop, skip and jump champion, was tossed off the team by the officials for "insubordination."

The officials required all athletes to be inside the schoolhouse at 10 P.M., but Dan wasn't there at 10 P.M. or 11 P.M. or even midnight. In fact, he didn't come in at all. He didn't like the beds. He said the sides were too near the middle, the mattresses were harder than corrugated iron and the pillows felt as though they were stuffed with corncob pipes. So he hired himself a lodging somewhere else and, like Falstaff, was taking his ease in his inn when he received word that he had been thrown off the team for "insubordination." Dan took the stump, stirred up the athletes with a fiery speech against capitalistic and aristocratic oppression and the harassed officials who had struggled against the Mutiny of the *Matoika* now found themselves up to their indignant necks in the Revolt of Antwerp.

A petition signed by almost two hundred athletes was presented to Judge Bartow S. Weeks, Fred Rubien and others in charge of the team. The athletes demanded better accommodations and the immediate reinstatement of the ousted Dan Ahearn. The officials called a general meeting and Judge Weeks addressed the irate athletes

~~~~~  
 who gave him a hearty heckling. The athletes threatened to remain out of competition.

"You can't do that!" said Judge Weeks. "You can't betray the people who sent you over here. You must carry on. The committee must carry on. What would you do if the committee quit?" "Get a better one!" shouted one of the athletes, and a roar of approval went up. But the officials were dignified and firm. Ahearn would not be reinstated. There were hoots and catcalls and many of the athletes stamped out of the meeting saying that they were through with the games then and there. But, somehow or other, Ahearn was reinstated and no athletes remained out of any event in which they had been entered or requested to start.

These, by the way, were the first Olympic Games in which the United States Army and Navy had taken any official part. The Army had held Olympic tryouts of its own and had sent its best men in various sports. The Navy also held trials and eliminations and sent over its best wrestlers and boxers and the Naval Academy eight-oared crew that had won the national amateur championship of the year. The Navy contingent traveled to Belgium on the U. S. S. *Frederick*. One Army and one Navy athlete, both boxers, were dropped from the team at Antwerp when it was discovered that they had accepted money for fighting before they went into the service. After all the battling between the athletes and the officials, these were the only men to be dropped from the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
team and neither one of them had taken any part either in the Mutiny of the *Matoika* or the Revolt of Antwerp.

Turning to the games themselves, there were twenty-eight nations represented by athletic teams at Antwerp and they made a colorful spectacle as they paraded in the new stadium before King Albert of Belgium and Cardinal Mercier, the clerical war hero of that battered country. There were 1,500 athletes in line, all told, and they ranged in size from the giant weight-tossers of the United States and Finland down to the little brown brothers from Japan, and in age from the gray-bearded archer of Belgium and a 72-year-old sharpshooter on Sweden's winning rifle team down to 12-year-old Aileen Riggan, fancy diver of the women's swimming team from the United States. The formal opening and the big parade were held on Aug. 14 and the actual competition in track and field events began the following day.

The stadium was built to accommodate 30,000 spectators but it was filled only on one occasion and that was when, mournful at the sight of so many empty seats every day, the Belgian officials opened the gates and invited school children and the general public to step in and witness the greatest athletic show on earth free of charge. The truth is that Belgium, as a nation, was not particularly interested in track and field sports and, moreover, the natives had little money to spare or to spend after going through the hardships and privations of the World War. Admission was only about 30 cents but that

ANTWERP, 1920

~~~~~  
was more than most of the inhabitants of Antwerp could afford to spend for such amusements. So the games were a decided financial frost and the Belgian government took over a handsome deficit when the affair was concluded.

Due to the haste in erecting the stadium and preparing the turf and cinderpath for track and field competition, the ground conditions were bad and the track was heavy. Rain through much of the program further added to the woes of the athletes and, unless it was at Paris in 1900, actual conditions for athletic events were never worse in any of the modern Olympic series than they were at Antwerp in 1920. But everyone realized that Antwerp had taken the games on a year's notice and that Belgium had been shockingly devastated by the World War. Due allowance was made for these handicaps and it was felt on all sides that Belgium had done its utmost and had made a gallant effort to please the representatives of the visiting nations.

The United States was due for a shock at Antwerp. The Finns and Swedes had come forward at Stockholm. They were to come along much further and faster at Antwerp, with other rival nations in their train. There were only three athletes who were double winners at Antwerp and not one of them wore the Stars and Stripes shield. Hannes Kolehmainen — Hannes the Mighty — had flashed to the fore at Stockholm. Nurmi, the Peerless Paavo, was to come on the scene at Antwerp. Great



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Britain, which had fared so poorly at Stockholm that withdrawal from the Olympic Games was considered seriously in England, was to win some stirring flat races from the supposedly invincible track stars of the United States. The foreign athletes were moving at a speedier gait on the cinderpath and the runners from the United States were falling off the pace in astonishing fashion.

The first event at Antwerp was the javelin throw and the flag of Finland was flown from the three poles at the same time, indicating that Finland had taken first, second and third places in an Olympic event. It was the first time in modern Olympic history that any nation other than the United States had enjoyed that distinction. Of course, it was the javelin throw in which the youngsters of the United States had little interest and less practice, but it had been an Olympic event since 1906 and the United States team should have been better prepared for it. The javelin tossers for the United States were simply outclassed. Jonni Myyry, in winning, set a new world's record and the two Finns who finished behind him also broke the former world's record.

On the second day of competition, Monday, Aug. 16, the United States had the honor of sweeping one event. That was the 400-metre hurdles in which Frank Loomis set a new world's record of 54 secs., with Johnny Norton second and Gus Desch, who played football for Notre Dame, coming up fast to get third place right on the tape. The final of the 100-metre sprint also was held on

~~~~~  
 this same day. Charley Paddock, then in the hey-day of the fame that earned for him the label of "World's Fastest Human," had qualified along with Morris Kirksey, Loren Murchison and Jackson Scholz.

Paddock was nervous at the start and went through his customary superstitious rites of knocking on wood to ward off bad luck. He fussed over the construction of his foot-holes before he crouched for the start. But once the race was under way Paddock lived up to his reputation and led the flying field down the track. Kirksey pushed him toward the finish, but Charley stayed in front with something to spare. Harry Edwards, the dusky runner from the West Indies who was competing for the British Empire, took third place in this event. The pentathlon was another event completed on this day but the United States had no representative who finished within hailing distance of Lehtonen of Finland, the winner.

Dick Landon, a thin, dark-haired, studious-looking lad from the New York A. C., won the running high jump on Tuesday and set a new Olympic record of 1.94 metres in doing it. With his solemn expression and his horn-rimmed spectacles, Dick looked more like a divinity student than an Olympic athlete but he cleared the bar in true "winged foot" style. Another Tuesday event was the final of the 800-metre run. Bevil G. D. Rudd of South Africa, called by Keene Fitzpatrick the greatest middle distance runner he ever saw, was leading in the stretch but he stepped in a "hole" — a soft spot — in the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
track and sustained a bad wrench. Limping badly as he fought his way toward the finish, he was passed by A. G. Hill of England and Earl Eby, the blond-haired youngster from Philadelphia. Hill, the 36-year-old veteran, outlasted Eby in the stretch drive. Rudd came limping home in third place. Late in the afternoon of this same day the United States tug-of-war team was metaphorically pulled all over Antwerp by a mastodonic team of "bobbies" from the famous Metropolitan Police Force of London.

But probably the most significant event of the day was the 5,000-metre run. Guillemot, the great Frenchman, won it, which was cause for rejoicing on all sides. Here was a French war veteran who had been gassed badly at the Front and whose lungs were supposed to be ruined. A man needs good lungs as well as a strong heart and well-muscled legs for running. Guillemot's war record and physical handicap had earned him many followers when he went to the starting mark. Then again, Guillemot had that happy-go-lucky Gallic attitude, a real athletic "joie de vivre." He was a jolly good fellow, making friends of his rivals from other nations and bothering not a bit about keeping ordinary training regulations. The United States athletes were rooting for him to a man, but he was in a real race. He was running against a fellow from Finland named Paavo Nurmi, who was reported to be a phenomenal youngster.

The observers from the United States, keen critics of

~~~~~  
 running form, had seen Nurmi the previous day when he had run second in his heat, content to take it easy and save himself for the real test against Guillemot in the final. Jack Moakley from Cornell University and other veteran coaches had remarked Nurmi's barrel chest, sturdy legs and tireless stride. They shook their heads. Here was perhaps another Kolehmainen, thus making it harder than ever for the United States to score a point in any of the distance runs. But the stocky Finnish runner with the expressionless face, the man who was to be called the Ace of Abo and Peerless Paavo for his remarkable running in later tests, was to learn the lesson of defeat when he swapped strides with the gallant Guillemot in that 5,000-metre race. It was a dual contest most of the way with Nurmi setting the pace with the stride that was to amaze the onlookers of many nations in later years as he broke one record after another.

Coming into the stretch Nurmi was striding along in front with the tape in sight up ahead. Victory was within his grasp when suddenly a form flashed by him. Guillemot, who had been sticking just behind his shoulder, had "jumped" him and was now pounding toward the tape in a final charge. Nurmi did his best, but the sudden and unexpected surge of the Frenchman was the winning gesture and Guillemot breasted the tape, winner of a great distance race.

What probably was a negative Olympic record was set on Wednesday, Aug. 18, the fourth day of competi-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
tion. There were four final events and the United States did not win a single one. There had been blank days for the Stars and Stripes in other Olympic campaigns, but that was because there had been either no finals or merely one or two finals in minor events. But this day saw the completion of the 110-metre hurdles, the running broad jump and the shotput, three events that had been won exclusively by United States athletes since the revival of the games in 1896. The fourth final of the program was the 10,000-metre walk which was carried off by Ugo Frigerio, the jolly Italian of whom more anon.

To lose the shotput, the 110-metre hurdles and the running broad jump was a crushing disaster for the United States representatives. It was not only unexpected but unprecedented. Babe McDonald of the New York "whales" simply "couldn't get steam up" in the shotput and finished in the ruck behind Porhola, the big Finn. Sol Butler of Dubuque, the Negro star who was the leading jumper for the United States, lamed himself in his first qualifying jump and all hope was lost for that event. Petterssen of Sweden took the running broad jump with Johnson of the United States second and Dink Templeton, later to become noted as a college and Olympic coach, pulling up in fourth place.

There was some solace for the defeat in the 110-metre hurdles in which Earl Thomson of Canada, the winner, set a new world's record of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Though he was

~~~~~  
a Canadian citizen, big, good-natured Earl of the lanky frame and wonderful stride was considered by the United States coaches and athletes as one of their own tribe. He was a Dartmouth College student and a product of United States training and competition. Even as a Canadian representative in the Olympic Games he still herded with his old comrades. He trained with the United States athletes and when he pulled a tendon slightly in one of his heats, it was Jack Moakley, Cornell trainer, who put on his famous "basket-weave" taping and had Earl in shape to down the United States starters in the final heat. It was no parade to victory, even for a great hurdler like the Flying Earl. Harold Barron of Penn State and Feg Murray, the artistic athlete from Stanford, were topping the timbers in great style and considerable haste and Thomson knew he couldn't linger on the way if he was to beat these tall fellows to the tape. It was this that drove him to his new world's record — it stood for many years — and clinched his title as champion high hurdler of the world.

The United States came back into notice on the fifth day when the final of the hammer throw was held. Pat Ryan — broad, strong and picturesque in speech and habit — took charge of that event in his own inimitable style. But another event that loomed as a victory for the Stars and Stripes turned out to be a defeat. That was the final of the 1,500-metre run. There was always fear of foreign rivalry in the distance runs, but this time the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
United States, with the irrepressible Joie Ray in line, counted heavily on a victory in this event. The light-hearted and light-footed taxi driver from Chicago was a record-breaker at the distance and it was expected that jovial Joie would come home in front.

But it was the 36-year-old marvel, A. G. Hill of England, who was first over the finish line, with the disconsolate Ray, nursing a sore tendon, away back in eighth place. Larry Shields of Penn State was in third place, which was small consolation. This made Hill one of the three double winners at Antwerp, a fine feat in itself and, considering his age, one of the most remarkable performances in athletic history.

On the sixth day of competition, Friday, Aug. 20, Frank Foss won the pole vault for the United States and, after finishing first, he continued vaulting to set a new world's record of 4.09 metres. The Stars and Stripes were carried to victory in the 200-metre run, too, but there was something of a surprise in the order of finish. The leading sprinters and keenest rivals on the team were Charley Paddock and Loren Murchison. Coming up to the Olympics, Murchison had run over his rivals at 100 yards. But Paddock's victory in the 100-metre dash at Antwerp showed him in fine form. It was expected that it would be Paddock and Murchison fighting it out in the 200-metre event. Among the finalists was Allen Woodring of Syracuse who had failed to place in the official trials for the United States team but was added to

~~~~~  
 the Olympic group as an afterthought — and a happy one.

Woodring practiced so industriously at Antwerp that he wore out his track shoes. They split under the strain and he couldn't find another pair to fit him. The best he could do was to borrow a pair with spikes half as long again as the kind he was used to wearing. He was afraid the extra length of the spikes would trip him up but he didn't have time to file down the points and no other shoes were available. So he went to the mark fearing the worst. But in the soggy going at Antwerp the extra length of the spikes gave him just the footing he needed and it was Allen Woodring in borrowed shoes who ran off with the Olympic title at 200 metres.

That made two victories for the United States for the day and there the winning streak came to a temporary halt. Bevil Rudd staged a great recovery from his injury incurred in the 800-metre final and the "South African antelope" won the 400-metre event handily with Butler of England second and Engdhal of Sweden third. Hodge of Great Britain trotted off with the 3,000-metre steeplechase, and the 10,000-metre run was another duel contest featuring Nurmi and Guillemot. This time it was Nurmi who, profiting by experience, stayed back and let the Frenchman set the pace. And this time it was Peerless Paavo who jumped his gallant rival in the stretch and went over the line a winner in a great race.

On Saturday the stadium was filled for the first time



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
due to the fact that the school children of Antwerp were mustered and marched into the enclosure and citizens at large were allowed to occupy the other seats free of charge. Thus it cost nothing to see the games that day and it appears that the spectacle was just about worth the price of admission. There was very little in the way of thrilling competition and for the school children the big event of the day was an impromptu race staged when some portly officials tried to eject a stray dog that had invaded the arena. The dog ran twice around the track and won going away. No time was taken. Beyond that stirring event, Babe McDonald restored some of the lost prestige of the United States by winning the 56-pound weight event and the only other final of the day was the 3,000-metre walk won by that quaint competitor, Ugo Frigerio of sunny Italy.

Happy-hearted Ugo was one of the few walkers not disqualified for running. The inspectors were down on their hands and knees on the edge of the track, arising now and then to give one or more of the competitors the "all off" sign with great energy and firmness. But Ugo was a real walker and they didn't bother him. He was a gay companion and a colorful competitor. He liked music when he walked and gave the conductor of the band a list of the selections he wanted played while he was going on his heel-and-toe tour of the Antwerp track. If the musicians slackened in tempo or volume, he spoke sharply to them as he passed the bandstand. If the crowd

~~~~~  
 didn't give him a cheer each time he passed the main grandstand, he waked them up with shouts and led with a hearty "Viva!" for himself. He caught the fancy of the spectators, just as he had gained the affection of the athletes of rival nations, and he received a rollicking reception as he went over the finish line to become one of the three double winners in the Olympic Games at Antwerp.

The marathon race was held on Sunday and most of it was run in a pouring rain. There were forty-nine starters to face the gun in the stadium and go out "into the country" on a long circling course that brought them back into the stadium again for the finish. Except for the hard punishment taken by runners in any event at that heart-breaking distance, there was little color or excitement to the marathon at Antwerp. Hannes Kolehmainen won it with ease and set a new Olympic record in doing it. Loosman of Esthonia was second and Arri, a famous Italian long distance runner, was third. Just to show how fresh he was at the finish, Arri turned three cartwheels on the track just beyond the finish line. Broos of Belgium was fourth, Tomofsky of Finland fifth, Sofus of Denmark sixth, and then came the leader of the United States group, Joe Organ, who trotted sadly home in seventh place.

However, Paddock, Scholz, Murchison and Kirksey dashed off with the 400-metre relay final that day and took away some of the sour taste left by the poor show-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
ing in the marathon by setting a world's record for the relay event. Niklander of Finland won the discus event this same afternoon, but the United States had lost that event to Taipale of Finland at Stockholm and the shock at Antwerp was far from fatal. Still, the group from the United States sent up no ringing cheers over the result of the discus event. The best man for the Stars and Stripes was A. R. Pope and the best he could do was to edge into third place.

Monday, Aug. 23, was the last day of track and field competition. Great Britain won the 1,600-metre relay and the committee in charge finally came out with a verdict in the decathlon. The decathlon event had been over for days but the computation was so intricate that statisticians had been staying up nights working on it. After adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing at great length, the expert accountants wearily announced that Lovland of Norway had won over Brutus Hamilton of the United States.

The Stars and Stripes were not hoisted in triumph after any event of the closing day. The last big race of the program was the 10,000-metre cross-country event in which Guillemot of France was leading until he caught his foot in some random obstruction along the way, fell heavily and was forced to give up the race. That gave Paavo Nurmi the opportunity to ramble along to an easy victory. His time of 27 minutes, 15 seconds, under poor conditions, led the officials to suspect that something was

~~~~~  
 wrong, so they measured the course again and found it was considerably less than 10,000 metres. But this had little interest for the group from the United States, some of whom had already packed their belongings and were heading for home. Those who remained until the end of the week received their Olympic medals and laurel crowns from the hand of King Albert of Belgium in the stadium. That is, all except Morris Kirksey of California who, attempting to pry his way into the abandoned dressing-room to get some article he had left in his locker, was apprehended by some guards as a marauding miscreant, rather roughly handled and finally manacled and led off to prison by the Antwerp police. It was a ludicrous mistake and official apologies were hasty and profuse.

It is to be noted that the record of the United States team at Antwerp was nothing like the wide sweeps made in earlier Olympic Games. The northern nations, especially Finland and Sweden, were gaining rapidly. Of the twenty-seven events on the track and field program at Antwerp, the United States won eight and Finland won eight. A remarkable record — for Finland. Athletes wearing the shield of Stars and Stripes didn't win a flat race beyond the 200-metre mark. Great Britain had come back to the Olympic campaign with some excellent runners. The unofficial point score — the International Olympic Committee has no official scoring system — left the United States still well in the lead over rival nations,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

but as the coaches and athletes left Antwerp and embarked for home, it was with the realization that, unless there was an adequate response to the rising threat by foreign rivals, the succession of Olympic triumphs by United States teams would come to an end.



• 'IX'
PARIS, 1924

TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Paris, 1924

on Scholz
th

100 metres

H. M. ABRAHAM, Great Britain

10 1/2 secs.

200 metres

J. V. SCHOLZ, U. S. A.

21 1/2 secs.

400 metres

E. H. LIDDELL, Great Britain

47 1/2 secs.

800 metres

D. G. A. LOWE, Great Britain

1 m. 52 1/2 secs.

1,500 metres

PAAVO NURMI, Finland

3 m. 53 1/2 secs.

5,000 metres

PAAVO NURMI, Finland

14 m. 31 1/2 secs.

10,000 metres

VILLE RITOLA, Finland

30 m. 23 1/2 secs.

10-metre hurdles

D. C. KINSEY, U. S. A.

15 secs.

400-metre hurdles

F. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A.

52 1/2 secs.

3,000-metre steeplechase

VILLE RITOLA, Finland

9 m. 33 1/2 secs.

10,000-metre cross-country

PAAVO NURMI, Finland

32 m. 54 1/2 secs.

10,000-metre walk

UGO FRIGERIO, Italy

47 m. 49 secs.

400-metre relay

United States

41 secs.

1,600-metre relay

United States

3 m. 16 secs.

Pole vault

LEE S. BARNES, U. S. A.

3.95 metres

Running high jump

GLENN GRAHAM, U. S. A.

(12 ft. 11 1/2 in.)

Running broad jump

H. M. OSBORN, U. S. A.

1.08 metres

Running broad jump

DeHART HUBBARD, U. S. A.

7.445 metres

Running hop, step and jump

A. W. WINTER, Australia

(24 ft. 5 1/2 in.)

Shotput

CLARENCE HOUSER, U. S. A.

15.525 metres

Shotput

CLARENCE HOUSER, U. S. A.

(50 ft. 11 1/2 in.)

Shotput

CLARENCE HOUSER, U. S. A.

14.995 metres

Hammer throw

F. D. TOOTELL, U. S. A.

(49 ft. 2 1/2 in.)

Hammer throw

F. D. TOOTELL, U. S. A.

53.295 metres

Discus throw

CLARENCE HOUSER, U. S. A.

(174 ft. 10 1/2 in.)

Discus throw

CLARENCE HOUSER, U. S. A.

46.155 metres

Javelin throw

JONNI MYYRA, Finland

(151 ft. 5 1/2 in.)

Javelin throw

JONNI MYYRA, Finland

62.95 metres

Pentathlon

E. R. LEHTONEN, Finland

(206 ft. 6 1/2 in.)

Decathlon

H. M. OSBORN, U. S. A.

16 pts.

Marathon

ALON STEENROOS, Finland

7,710.775 pts.

Marathon

ALON STEENROOS, Finland

2 hrs. 41 m. 22 1/2 secs.

Marathon

ALON STEENROOS, Finland

2 hrs. 41 m. 22 1/2 secs.

~~~~~

‘ I X ‘

P A R I S , 1 9 2 4

**H**HEAD Coach Lawson Robertson, after the final trials at the Harvard Stadium on June 14, 1924, called the United States Olympic team of that year the greatest group of athletes ever assembled to compete in any set of track and field games. Warned by the uprising of the Finns in 1920 when the little nation of the North scored as many first places as the great republic of the West, the United States really went “all out” to regain athletic prestige at the Olympic Games of 1924 at Paris. Every effort was made to get the pick of the country and to raise a sum sufficient to give the athletes the support and equipment needed to bring them at the peak of form and in full strength against their international rivals.

The huge SS. *America* was chartered for the trip over and return. On June 16 the ship, with “American Olympic Team” painted in large letters on each side, left New York harbor with 320 athletes and officials. This included 110 track and field men, 66 swimmers, 20 fencers, 15 oarsmen, 25 boxers, 11 gymnasts, 16 wrestlers,



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
12 coaches, 10 team managers, 10 trainers, 6 rubbers and various officials who had charge of the expedition. The Yale crew, selected for the eight-oared race abroad, did not sail with this group, due to the fact that it had to remain behind for the annual race with Harvard. The Eli oarsmen went over later on another liner. The Navy, as in 1920, sent its athletes over on a battleship.

The *America* was fitted up in style for the athletic argosy. A 220-yard cork track for the runners was put down on the promenade deck. The swimmers — this included a strong delegation of women — had a canvas tank rigged for them. But it was a small one and they had to practise their strokes while “anchored” from above by a rope so that they were “swimming” in the same place all the time. The boxers had several rings and the wrestlers had all the mats they needed. Only the hammer throwers were at a disadvantage. As yet no ship has been built big enough to provide a hammer thrower with a sea-going exercise ground for his favorite athletic occupation.

Otherwise the arrangements were excellent and the voyage over was a great success. No accidents; no rebellions. The team even had its own chaplain. The Rev. Ralph Spearow, pole vaulter from the University of Oregon, conducted Sunday services during the voyage. The ship's crew uncovered one stowaway, M. H. Layton, a Nebraska hurdler. The officials paid his passage and took him to Paris with the team but he did no hur-

~~~~~  
 dling in the Olympic Games. With the team on the ship were wives, children, relatives and friends of athletes and officials to the number of 250 or more. There was a friendly greeting from the French at Cherbourg where the ship anchored, and a wild welcome in Paris when the athletes emerged from the Gare St. Lazare to climb into the seventy waiting autos that took them up the boulevards and out to the estate that had once been the property of Prince Joachim Murat, Napoleon's dashing marshal, at Rocquencourt. Eleven concrete barracks had been erected on the estate to house the athletes. The officials of the team were quartered in the historic chateau itself.

During the first night in Rocquencourt the athletes were aroused by a fire alarm. Ten or twelve small houses in the town burned down and the sprinters and hurdlers were breaking records in the dark to aid in the work of rescue as volunteer firemen. One Frenchman lost his life in the fire and the United States athletes took up a collection of \$200 for his widow and children. The readiness of the athletes to help the townspeople during the fire and the sympathy they showed by getting up a purse for the family of the fire victim made a fine impression in Paris where the natives already were well-disposed toward the team from "les Etats-Unis."

Under such favorable auspices and at full strength, therefore, did "the greatest group of athletes ever assembled to compete in any set of track and field games" (the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
gospel according to L. Robertson) come up to the starting mark for the Olympic Games of 1924. In many ways the United States team lived up to its reputation and upheld the tradition of the country in Olympic competition. The point total by its own or any scoring system was imposing and far ahead of any rival nation at the conclusion of the track and field program. The wearers of the little shield of Stars and Stripes turned in great performances and broke world's records. They quarreled with nobody and made friends with everybody. The United States Olympic expedition of 1924 was a success from any point of view. But for all that, the winning United States team was overshadowed by a lone foreigner. One man was the hero of the games. Paavo Nurmi. This was his year, Paavo at the peak, giving the greatest performance by the greatest runner the world had yet known.

There was no mistake about it. When it was all said and done, the 1924 Games at Paris were a setting for the greatest individual triumph in the history of track athletics. Alvin Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, Ray Ewry and others had scored repeated successes and brilliant triumphs in earlier Olympic competition but now it was a different story. The United States had things practically all its own way in the old days. Only a few nations took part in the games. There were 1430 competitors representing 45 different countries in the track and field events in the Colombes Stadium in 1924. The

war had helped to spread the gospel of athletics around the world.

It was in such a field that the greatest of the Flying Finns went whirling to the fore -Nurmi, the man who was alleged to live on a diet of black bread and dried fish, the athletic automaton who ran with the tireless regularity of the stop-watch he wore on his wrist and glanced at to regulate his pace in all his races, the man who took those queer steam baths that were concluded (at home in Finland) by a roll in the snow, the ordinary-looking chap with the weather-beaten countenance, the barrel chest, the sturdy legs and the stolid expression lightened only rarely by a vague smile. It was against the strongest rivals the world could muster that Peerless Paavo established himself as a cinderpath marvel, a full furlong ahead of any pursuit, the happy combination of legs, lungs, heart and head needed to produce the outstanding runner of an athletic era.

It was on July 5 that President Gaston Doumergue of France, flanked by the then Prince of Wales (now Edward VIII), Ras Tafari, a dozen ambassadors and other notables, stood in the Colombes Stadium and administered the Olympic oath to George André, the French hurdler who represented the athletes of all nations by proxy. Then began the formal parade of more than 2,000 athletes, counting the rifle teams, swimmers, oarsmen, football players and all the rest, past the presidential reviewing stand. The opening formalities took up so much

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
time that the athletic competition did not start until Sunday, July 6, on which day, as at Antwerp, Finland had the honor of scoring the first victory.

It was Ville, better known as Willie, Ritola who gathered in the first of the laurels in the Colombes arena. A resident of the United States but by birth and choice a competitor for his native Finland in the Olympic Games, Ritola went out on a track that was heavy from a morning rain and astonished his rivals and the spectators by winning the 10,000-metre run in 30 minutes, 23.2 seconds, a new world's record. He had cut more than 12 seconds from the old record on a slow track! To make it a full day for Finland, Jonni Myyra, winner of the javelin throw at Antwerp, won the same event at Paris and another Finn was close behind him. Gene Oberst of Notre Dame took third place in this event, the best any United States representative had done in javelin tossing up to that time.

Finland was off to a fast start but the United States caught and passed the little northern nation on July 7, the second day of competition. Lehtonen of Finland won the pentathlon, with Sonfay of Hungary second and the late Bob Legendre third. It was while competing in the running broad jump part of the pentathlon program that Legendre, Georgetown athlete who later joined the Marines and died in the service, made a remarkable leap of 25 feet 6 inches that eclipsed the former world's record.

~~~~~

The 100-metre sprint was supposed to lie at the mercy of the speedy quartet that had qualified for the Stars and Stripes: Charley Paddock, Jackson V. Scholz, Chet Bowman and Loren Murchison. The two other starters in the final were Porritt of New Zealand and Oxford and Harold M. Abrahams, a lanky Englishman from Cambridge University. Abrahams was a chap who didn't take his training as seriously as the group from beyond the Atlantic. He had his glass of ale when he wanted it and smoked a cigar with evident enjoyment while fitting himself for whatever competition he might find at Colombes. The United States sprinters may have been envious of the training scheme of the nonchalant Cantab but the United States coaches, to a man, were horror-stricken. A sip of ale at dinner might be all right for a crew man who could do with more weight but it was all wrong for a sprinter. And the sight of any athlete smoking while in training fairly burned them up.

They were still in that frame of mind when the race started. Paddock, as usual, was off the mark like a streak and leading the field at 25 metres. But at 50 metres along came Abrahams of Cambridge to take the lead and hold it all the way across the finish line. Jackson Scholz followed Abrahams with Porritt third and Chet Bowman fourth. Paddock faded fast and pulled up in fifth place. The athletic mentors from the U. S. A. were somewhat shaken by that British victory, but not to the extent that

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

they ordered ale and cigars for their sprinters who were still in training for the 200-metre event.

Where the United States made a start in piling up points was in the high jump. Harold M. Osborn, the bespectacled blond-haired athlete from the Illinois A. C., took that event with an Olympic record leap of 6 feet 6 inches and Leroy Brown of Dartmouth brought up in second place. F. Morgan Taylor of Grinnell College went skimming over the timber standards to what would have been a world's record in winning the 400-metre hurdles except that he tipped over one of the hurdles. But his Olympic time of 52.6 seconds stood until Bob Tisdall of Ireland lowered it in the record-smashing festivities at Los Angeles in 1932. These victories and the points gained by placing men in other events put the United States in the lead and thereafter no other nation seriously threatened the supremacy of Uncle Sam's athletes on a total score basis.

On the third day, Tuesday, July 8, DeHart Hubbard and Ned Gourdin, Negro jumpers from the United States, finished in that order in the running broad jump and big Bud Houser of Southern California won the shot-put with Glenn Hantranft of Stanford second and Ralph Hills of Princeton third. It was just as well that these points were being piled up because the 800-metre run was also on the program for that day and there was little comfort in it for the United States delegation. Schuyler Enck of Penn State was the best of four qualifiers from

~~~~~  
 the U. S. A. in the final and he was not expected to out-run the great H. B. Stallard of England who, in his heats, had made time that his rivals could not match.

Still, it wasn't the great Stallard who won. He led at 600 metres and seemed to have the race well in hand — or under foot — because he was ordinarily a remarkable finisher. But when Enck challenged him, it was noted quickly that Stallard's usual finishing sprint was missing. He didn't have it in his system this time. United States hopes went up and then went right down again as Douglas Lowe of England, seeing that Stallard was unexpectedly weakening, took up the running for John Bull and staged a stretch sprint that carried him to the fore. Hard on Lowe's heels came Paul Martin of Switzerland, then a medical student, now a specialist in bone surgery. It was Lowe's dogged drive to victory that carried Paul Martin along with him into second place. Enck took third place and the staggering Stallard lasted to get home in fourth position.

The fourth day of competition, Wednesday, July 9, furnished the comic relief of the week and, as usual, it was the walking event that did it. There were always rows over walking races due to the difficulty in deciding where walking left off and running began. Ever since walking for speed became an Olympic event — it has been on and off the Olympic program several times — the tale has been just the same. The walkers, making horrible grimaces and going through what look like bone-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
breaking contortions, painfully proceed around the track while frock-coated officials, down on their hands and knees, prowl the inside edge, noses almost in the cinder-path, and try to discover whether or not the left foot is off the ground before the right foot comes down or vice versa. The judges contradict one another and the walkers protest all decisions by any or all judges.

In this particular case an Austrian walker named Kuhnet was first cautioned for running by Herman Obertubbesing, an American official, and then ordered off the track by the same official. Mr. Obertubbesing spoke English and later Kuhnet, who paid no attention to Obertubbesing and kept on walking, explained that he didn't understand English and thought that the official was merely encouraging him or perhaps just passing the time of day in a foreign language. But the Austrian was nipped for running on another part of the track by Signor Emilio Lunghi, an Italian official who gave his ejection notice to the Austrian in French. It later appeared that Kuhnet didn't understand French, either. He kept right on walking. He finished within the qualifying position and was promptly disqualified by the judges.

Kuhnet just as promptly appealed and stirred up the influential Austrians to plead his case with the result that the judges were over-ruled and the ban on Kuhnet was revoked. It was decided to let Kuhnet continue in the competition and take part in the semi-final heat the following day. Then the judges gathered in indignant cir-

~~~~~  
cles and threatened to quit the games after setting what probably was an Olympic record for the running high dudgeon. It was all very amusing and ridiculous and of no importance whatsoever because Ugo Frigerio, the colorful little Italian, was the only real walker at the games and proved it later by taking the 10,000-metre final with the greatest of ease. In fact, he lapped all but one of his rivals and every other competitor in the race was either cautioned or ejected for running.

While L'Affaire Kuhnet was still occupying the attention of the Court of Appeals, the 200-metre finalists were coming up to the starting mark on a track that had been softened by a morning rain. The survivors for the final were Charley Paddock, Jackson V. Scholz, George Hill of Penn and Bayes Norton of Yale for the United States, and Eric Liddell and Harold Abrahams for Great Britain. Paddock, the favorite who had lost out in the 100-metre final, was looking for a chance to regain his lost laurels and once again stand forth as an Olympic champion. He thought he was a step faster than his teammates. He knew little about Liddell except that someone had told him Eric was a divinity student from Glasgow who had refused to run at all on a Sunday. How fast he would run on a Wednesday — this was Wednesday — was still to be decided. But it was Harold Abrahams on whom Paddock determined to keep a watchful eye. The victory of the lanky Cantab in the 100-metre final was quite fresh in Paddock's mind.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

Abrahams, however, didn't stand up well under the fatigue of four successive days of competition and bogged down early in the 200-metre final. Paddock, first off the mark as usual, was leading all the way and seemed to have everything under control and victory within his grasp as he neared the finish. But there he made a fatal error. He turned his head a trifle to see where his rivals were and, as he did so, somebody shot by on his "blind side" and beat him right on the very tape by the width of a thin red whisker. It was little Jackson Scholz and he equalled the Olympic record of 21.6 seconds in winning the event. It was a great victory for Scholz and a stunning shock to Paddock who, like Lot's wife, paid the penalty for looking back. Liddell finished third, Hill fourth, Norton fifth and Abrahams last.

On this same day Dan Kinsey won the 110-metre hurdles for the United States. He and Sam Atkinson of South Africa swept over the high hurdles like a team and Kinsey won by about six inches in the run-in. Willie Ritola added to Finland's score and prestige by galloping off with the 3,000-metre steeplechase in the world's record time of 9:33.6 and, as usual in long distance races, the United States entrants were not pressing the leader at the finish. The best man for the Stars and Stripes in the steeplechase was Marvin Rick of the New York A. C. who finished in fourth place.

Then came, to borrow a title from G. K. Chesterton, The Man Who Was Thursday. It was on the fifth day

~~~~~  
 of competition, Thursday, July 10, that the great Nurmi won the 1,500-metre and 5,000-metre championships within two hours, setting Olympic records in each event, running in the form that was the marvel of the athletic world for years and getting no opposition worth mentioning except from Ritola, his countryman, in the 5,000-metre run. The United States starters finished nowhere in particular and far behind the Ace of Abo. Ray Buker of Boston finished in fifth position in the 1,500-metre race and Lloyd Hahn, who had been running in record-breaking form in the United States, sagged badly in the Colombes stadium and finished sixth. In the longer event the United States nominees were not expected to figure and they lived up to expectations.

It was all Nurmi, the Peerless Paavo. Spectators, officials and athletes were astounded and entranced by the way he ran away from his rivals. Stolid and impassive when at rest, he seemed to be doubly alive when running. Where other distance runners plodded, with bodies bent forward, Peerless Paavo bounded along with head erect, his chest out and his feet apparently reaching out to haul his body after them. His feats and his form were the sole topic of conversation in the stadium that afternoon and in the training camps that night, while by wire and wireless the tale of his marvelous performances went spinning around the world.

The other events of the day might as well have been held in secret, so completely were they overshadowed by

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the double triumph of Peerless Paavo. Nevertheless, they were duly inscribed in the Olympic chronicles. Fred Tootell, the big Bowdoin boy, won the hammer throw for Uncle Sam, with Matt McGrath taking second place. Two sky-climbing Californians, Glenn Graham of California Tech and Lee Barnes, a 17-year-old lad from Hollywood High School, tied for first place in the pole vault and, though it didn't make any difference in the United States team score, Barnes won the jump-off and the Olympic title. What did make a difference, however, was that James K. Brooker of Michigan, who tied with a Dane for third place in the same event, won the jump-off from the Dane and thus gave the United States one-two-three in the pole vault.

There was a stunning surprise on Friday, July 11, when the final of the 400-metre run was held. In one of the qualifying heats on the previous day J. Imbach of Switzerland had done 48 flat to better the former world's record of 48.2 seconds, the mark set by Charley Reidpath at Stockholm. On Friday morning in the first semi-final Horatio M. Fitch of the Chicago A. A. broke the record again by getting home first in 47.8 seconds. The afternoon final was expected to be a stirring duel between these two startling record-breakers. But shortly after the firing of the gun it was Eric Liddell, the spindle-legged divinity student born in China, studying in Scotland and running for Great Britain, who was out in front and whirling into the stretch in the lead. Fitch gave Liddell a

~~~~~  
 warm fight on the way to the tape after Imbach had tripped over a lane rope and fallen to the track, but the divinity student from Glasgow was just too good and for the third time in twenty-four hours a 400-metre world's record was smashed as Liddell took the final in 47.6 seconds. Fitch was second and another United States runner, J. Coard Taylor, might have taken third except that, like Imbach, he hit a lane rope with his spikes and took a tumble. Badly bruised, he got up and stumbled ahead in an endeavor to save his team some points. He fell again and literally crawled over the line on his hands and knees to finish fifth.

On the following day, Saturday, July 12, the blond-haired Harold Osborn of the Illinois A. C. won the decathlon with Emerson Norton of Georgetown second, and these points clinched the team title for the United States. No matter how the events went after that, the track and field championship would follow precedent and rest with the U. S. A. The hop, step and jump went to A. W. Winter of Australia who set a new world's record of 15.525 metres (about half an inch short of 51 feet) in this event.

But the big event of the day was the 10,000-metre cross-country run and there again the great Nurmi came to the fore. The weather was distressingly warm and, of the 39 starters in this event, only 15 reached the finish line. The others collapsed along the roadside, overcome by heat or exhaustion or, as in most cases, by both. A few

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
staggered into the stadium and fell in utter exhaustion with the finish line in sight. One runner entered the stadium gates in a daze, turned in the wrong direction and ran head-on into a concrete wall, splitting his scalp badly and falling to the ground covered with blood. Andia Aguilar of Spain suffered a sunstroke out on the course and was carried to a hospital where, for some days, his life was despaired of. Yet under these conditions Peerless Paavo came in two minutes ahead of the second man, Ritola, breathing as easily as if he were just starting out, running at his usual steady pace and in his usual flawless style. The man seemed superhuman, he so far excelled the collected champions of other nations.

The last day of track and field competition was Sunday, July 13, and the feature of the program was the marathon race. The start was in the Colombes stadium and the course was to Pontoise and return. There were 58 starters representing 19 nations, not an Olympic record for total entries of national representation by any means, for there were 97 entries from 35 nations in the 100-metre sprint at these same games. But it was a good marathon field. The start was delayed until 5:30 P.M. because of the heat casualties in the cross-country run of the previous day and the hope that the marathoners would find it more comfortable going in the cool of the evening.

As usual, the United States had high hopes of winning the marathon and, equally as usual, did not win it. In the field was one of those tireless Finns, a fellow named

~~~~~

Albin Steenroos who had turned from wrestling to running many years before. He was a sewing machine salesman from Helsinki (Helsingfors of that day), was 40 years old, and had competed in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. Some time after competing at Stockholm he had broken a leg in a fall during a race and it was concluded that his running career was over. But as soon as the leg mended, Steenroos was back on the track again. So it was as a 40-year-old sewing machine salesman and a reformed wrestler running on a once-broken leg that Albin trotted to victory in the Olympic marathon of 1924. He won by six minutes. All things considered, it was a remarkable triumph, even for a Finn and especially for a sewing machine salesman.

Bertini of Italy finished second and the third man home was Clarence DeMar, the printer-preacher from Boston and, like Steenroos, very much of a veteran at the marathon game. There was a 3,000-metre team race on the program of the final day but for some reason it was not approved as an Olympic event and the results are omitted from official Olympic records. But Finland won it and the incomparable Nurmi was first over the line to score his fourth individual triumph of the games. The United States made a sweep of the other events of the closing afternoon. Bud Houser, who had won the shotput, captured the discus event and set an Olympic record in doing it. To round out the performances of the winning team from the United States, Hussey, Clarke, Leconey and

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Murchison set a world's record of 41 seconds in winning the 400-metre relay and Cochrane, MacDonald, Stevenson and Helffrich set a world's record of 3 minutes 16 seconds in winning the 1,600-metre relay. The Olympic regulations provide no rule for compiling an official team score but on the basis of 10 points for first place, 4 for second, 3 for third, 2 for fourth and 1 for fifth, which was the system used at Paris, the United States scored 255 points, Finland 166, Great Britain 85, Sweden 31, France 20, and the rest scattering, including 1 point for Chile.

Thus the United States had won the Olympic track and field championship again, and by a wide margin. Uncle Sam's fast men and strong men had captured twelve first places at Paris, this being an improvement over Antwerp in 1920 where Finland had tied the United States with nine first places. The point total was imposing and far ahead of that of any rival nation. Yet it is impossible to overlook the fact that little Finland, so far below the United States in man-power and resources, had outclassed the U. S. A. on a comparative basis. Five Finns had actually accounted for nine first places. The U. S. A. had won only a single race on the flat, the 200-metre sprint, whereas Finland had sent out Nurmi, winner of four races from 1,500 to 10,000 metres, the individual star of the great gathering of athletes and the greatest runner the world ever had seen. All things considered, Finland took the honors even though the United States took the team championship.



‘ X ‘

A M S T E R D A M , 1 9 2 8

## TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

*Jack London*  
*George Lammer* **Amsterdam, 1928**

|                            |                                        |                                     |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 100 metres                 | PERCY WILLIAMS, <i>Canada</i>          | 10 1/2 secs.                        |
| 200 metres                 | PERCY WILLIAMS, <i>Canada</i>          | 21 1/2 secs.                        |
| 400 metres                 | R. J. BARBUTI, <i>U. S. A.</i>         | 47 1/2 secs.                        |
| 800 metres                 | D. G. A. LOWE, <i>Great Britain</i>    | 1 m. 51 1/2 secs.                   |
| 1,500 metres               | H. E. LARVA, <i>Finland</i>            | 3 m. 53 1/2 secs.                   |
| 3,000 metres               | VILLE RITOLA, <i>Finland</i>           | 14 m. 38 secs.                      |
| 10,000 metres              | PAAVO NURMI, <i>Finland</i>            | 30 m. 18 1/2 secs.                  |
| 110-metre hurdles          | S. J. M. ATKINSON, <i>South Africa</i> | 14 1/2 secs.                        |
| 400-metre hurdles          | LORD BURGHLEY, <i>Great Britain</i>    | 53 1/2 secs.                        |
| 3,000-metre steeple-chase  | T. A. LOUKOLA, <i>Finland</i>          | 9. m. 21 1/2 secs.                  |
| 400-metre relay            | <i>United States</i>                   | 41 secs.                            |
| 1,600-metre relay          | <i>United States</i>                   | 3 m. 14 1/2 secs.                   |
| Pole vault                 | S. W. CARR, <i>U. S. A.</i>            | 4.20 metres<br>(13 ft. 9 1/2 in.)   |
| Running high jump          | R. W. KING, <i>U. S. A.</i>            | 1.94 metres<br>(6 ft. 4 1/2 in.)    |
| Running hop, step and jump | MIKIO ODA, <i>Japan</i>                | 15.21 metres<br>(49 ft. 10 1/2 in.) |
| Running broad jump         | E. B. HAMM, <i>U. S. A.</i>            | 7.73 metres<br>(25 ft. 4 3/4 in.)   |
| Shotput                    | JOHN KUCK, <i>U. S. A.</i>             | 15.87 metres<br>(52 ft. 3/4 in.)    |
| Hammer throw               | DR. P. O'CALLAGHAN, <i>Ireland</i>     | 51.39 metres<br>(168 ft. 7 1/2 in.) |
| Discus throw               | C. L. HOUSER, <i>U. S. A.</i>          | 47.32 metres<br>(155 ft. 3 in.)     |
| Javelin throw              | E. H. LUNDQUIST, <i>Sweden</i>         | 66.60 metres<br>(218 ft. 6 1/2 in.) |
| Decathlon                  | PAAVO YRJOLA, <i>Finland</i>           | 8,056.29 pts.                       |
| Marathon                   | EL OUAFLI, <i>France</i>               | 2 hrs. 32 m. 57 secs.               |

*Paul Plega*

• X •

A M S T E R D A M , 1 9 2 8

I N accordance with Article X of the constitution and by-laws of the American Olympic Association, Major-General Douglas MacArthur, president of the American Olympic Committee in 1928 and the official directly in charge of the United States team at Amsterdam in the Olympic Games of that year, submitted after the close of the games a report to the "honorary President of the American Olympic Committee," the same being the late Calvin Coolidge, then president of the United States.

In his report General MacArthur had some "noble sentiments, nobly expressed." He recalled a tale from Plutarch. He touched on the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome and closed with a fine bit of poetry borrowed for the occasion, and very fitting it was, too. He noted that, speaking as a representative of his fellow-citizens of the U. S. A. "Nothing is more synonymous of our national success than is our national success in athletics. Nothing has been more characteristic of the genius of the American People than is their genius for athletics." He reported of the United States athletic

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
expedition to Amsterdam: "The team proved itself a worthy successor of its brilliant predecessors."

But the man in the street still insisted that the United States team "took something of a trimming" at Amsterdam. It is true that Uncle Sam's athletes won the Olympic track and field championship once more. Or rather, they won the Olympic field championship because the United States competitors were truly run ragged on the track. Of twelve running events in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam the United States entrants won exactly three, and two of them were relay races. The wearers of the Stars and Stripes shield in 1928 saw foreign athletes get home first in three events that never before in modern Olympic history had been lost by athletes from the United States. These were the hammer throw and the two hurdle races.

The records show that in 1920 the high hurdle race at 110 metres was won by Canada in the person of Earl Thomson, but everybody knew that "the Flying Earl" was a Dartmouth student and an athletic product of United States coaching and United States intercollegiate competition. And he trained with the United States team at Antwerp. That was the only Olympic hurdle race up to 1928 in which the Stars and Stripes were not hoisted to the top of the pole to signify the winning of first place. But at Amsterdam both hurdles went to foreign timber-toppers and the United States lost the hammer throw to boot.

There were twenty-two track and field events on the Olympic program at Amsterdam. Except for the two relays, the United States won just a single race, the 400-metre event. Finland won four races and also captured one of the field events. Altogether, the United States took eight first places in track and field. Eight first places for the United States; five for Finland. At that time the estimated population of the United States was 120,000,000; the estimated population of Finland was 3,500,000. "Comparisons are odorous" as Constable Dogberry so sagely asserted. Let the figures speak for themselves.

The United States officials and athletes made extensive preparations for the trip to Amsterdam. Sectional trials were held all over the country and the final trials were held in the Harvard Stadium July 6 and 7. On July 11 the United States track and field team of 101 athletes, including 19 women, set out from New York harbor on the chartered SS. *Roosevelt* in company with 41 oarsmen, 22 lacrosse players, 16 boxers, 14 wrestlers, 15 fencers and so on, the whole Olympic entourage, including coaches, trainers and officials, coming to a total of 285 persons. There were also friends and relatives of athletes on board, filling the ship to capacity. This, incidentally, was the first time that women took part in the track and field program of the Olympic Games, though they had competed in other sports such as swimming, tennis, gymnastics and figure skating.

In addition to the official team of the United States

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
there was a filibustering party that attempted to storm the Olympic ramparts. Major William Kennelly, then president of the New York Athletic Club, steamed across the ocean — and the word steamed is used advisedly — with a rebel team of four athletes who had failed, for one reason or another, to make the official team. The athletes were Roland Locke, world's record-holder at 200 metres, Fait Elkins, an all-around athlete of reputed Indian extraction, Matt McGrath, Olympic veteran in the weight events, and one Jackson, a wrestler. Major Kennelly tried up to the last moment to have his volunteers added to the team, even stalking the officials to the very gates of the Amsterdam stadium. But he failed in his quest, whereupon he hauled down the rebel flag, signed a truce and rooted for the official representatives throughout the games.

There was also a fearful row over the amateur status of Charley Paddock, the famous Coast sprinter and veteran of two previous Olympic campaigns. Just before the team sailed from New York his amateur status was called into question for approximately the ninety-ninth time, the allegations being that his writings, lectures and moving picture exhibitions constituted a violation of the amateur rules. When the committee absolved Paddock, George W. Wightman, one of the vice-presidents of the American Olympic Committee, resigned as a protest against Paddock's inclusion with the team. Great Britain challenged Paddock's status again when the team reached

~~~~~  
Holland but that challenge was quickly tossed out of court.

The voyage to Amsterdam was quite peaceful after this somewhat disturbing start. The athletes had plenty of facilities for practicing on board — again with the exception of the hammer throwers — and the evenings at sea were spent in social diversions such as bridge tournaments, masquerade balls and an imitation gambling tournament in which each traveler was handed \$25,000 in stage money with instructions to try to increase it at the faro bank, the bird cage, the poker game or the roulette wheel that was whirling merrily in the Social Hall. The stage money was checked in again at the end of the trip and the chap with the largest amount was hailed as the gambling champion of the Olympic expedition. His name, unfortunately, was not included in the official report. There was also a Cracker Eating Contest and a miniature golf tournament. When the ship anchored at Amsterdam somebody tossed a handful of the stage money overboard and the waterside youngers of Amsterdam dove over to retrieve it, thinking that United States tourists were reaching a new high mark in extravagant gestures.

The *Roosevelt* was used as a floating hotel for the athletes during the Olympic Games but the experience persuaded most of the coaches that living on land is better for athletes in competition. On reaching the stadium, it was discovered that the track surface was heavy and the

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
prospects of new running records were slim. Head Coach Lawson Robertson had trouble locating practice grounds for his men but finally obtained temporary possession of one athletic field owned by the Amsterdam police force and another owned by the Amsterdam firemen.

On Saturday, July 28, with 40,000 spectators filling the stadium to capacity and an estimated crowd of 75,000 outside trying vainly to get in, the formal opening and parade of athletes took place. There were 43 competing nations represented and 4,000 athletes in line. One competing nation was not represented in the parade. That was France. On the previous day the French team had attempted to enter the stadium and had been prevented by a gatekeeper. Paul Méricamp, General Secretary of the French Athletic Federation, came to the support of the French athletes and was thrust away "vi et armis" by the belligerent gatekeeper. The French were outraged by this insult and threatened to quit the games and the country immediately. They were calmed down by spokesmen for Holland. Apologies were offered and accepted and promise was made that the offending gatekeeper would be discharged. But when the French athletes arrived for the formal parade the next day, they discovered the belligerent gatekeeper still exercising his functions. He glared at them. They glared back and then withdrew to their headquarters without entering the stadium. Another and louder French protest was lodged over this second insult and again profuse apologies were

~~~~~  
made. What happened to the gatekeeper is not recorded but the French athletes, though they remained aloof from the parade, came into general competition the following day and remained "for the duration."

The Finns were perfectly willing to come in past any gatekeeper but the crowd was so great and the crush so bad around the portal that the standard-bearer of the team from Finland, seeing no other quick solution, swarmed up over an outer wall and called for his teammates to follow him. So the team from Finland went in over the fence. Prince Hendrik of Holland, acting for Queen Wilhelmina who was visiting in Norway, took the salute of the parading athletes and acknowledged the dipping of the passing flags — with one exception. The Stars and Stripes, adhering to custom, were not dipped, the United States slogan being that its flag should never be dipped before any foreigner for any purpose whatsoever. So Bud Houser held the Stars and Stripes upright as he marched by at the head of the United States contingent, leaving the spectators the thought that the United States may be all right at heart but was also a little bit stiff in the region of the neck.

However, the absence of the French and the refusal of the United States party to dip its flag even a little bit didn't spoil the opening celebration. Prince Hendrik heard one of Holland's athletes take the Olympic oath on behalf of all competitors and then he formally declared the games open. There was a booming of cannon

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
and a flag, hoisted to the top of the great pole, tripped a trigger that released a thousand pigeons that circled the stadium and then scattered across the sky. The Olympic Games of 1928 were under way.

Incidentally, the United States team, which paraded among the leaders at Paris as the *Etats-Unis* (in French), was far back in the ranks at Amsterdam as the *Vereenigde Staten*. Also at Amsterdam there was a "royal personage" marching in the parade as a competing athlete. That was Crown Prince Olaf of Norway who was to sail his own boat in the 6-metre class on the yachting program. Cuba had a one-man team consisting entirely of José Barrientos, called "Peppy" by the United States team with which he traveled and trained. José was a sprinter and managed to win his heat in the first round of the 100-metre event but he lost out in the second round and that closed out his Olympic performance.

Competition in track and field events began on Sunday, July 29, the day following the formal opening of the Olympic stadium. The United States made a good start when Johnny Kuck of Los Angeles, a huge young fellow with a shock of blond hair, set a new world's record of 15.87 metres (52 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.) in winning the shot-put. Ralph Rose had established a record that lasted nineteen years but a few months prior to the Amsterdam gathering Hirschfeld of Germany had surpassed Rose's old record. There was general rejoicing on the United States side, therefore, when Kuck's toss not only won the

~~~~~  
 Olympic title but brought the record back to the western side of the Atlantic. Herman Brix of the University of Washington was second in this event and Hirschfeld of Germany third.

Bob King of Stanford University won the running high jump this same day with Ben Hedges of the New York A. C. second, but there was a bit of sad news from nearby on the cinderpath. Bob Maxwell and Johnny Gibson, two of Uncle Sam's star hurdlers at 400 metres, were shut out in their trials. Nor could the United States tourists find anything to cheer about in the final event of the day, which was the 10,000-metre run. The great Nurmi loped along to victory in faultless style with Ritola in his wake and the United States representatives nowhere in sight at the finish.

But it was Monday, July 30, that was Shock Day for Uncle Sam. Bob McAllister, the "Flying Cop," had been making a great come-back in the 100-metre tests and Frank Wykoff, the comet from the Coast, was one of the brilliant youngsters on the United States team. Much was expected of them at Amsterdam. The United States sprinters always figured strongly in Olympic dashes and had won most of them. But in the 100-metre final at Amsterdam Wykoff was placed fourth, McAllister, who pulled a tendon, was placed sixth, and it was an astounding youngster from western Canada who was first to the tape for the Olympic crown.

Percy Williams was a 19-year-old high school student

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
from Vancouver, B. C., a youngster who had hitchhiked his way across Canada to take part in the Canadian Olympic trials. He made the team and was taken to Amsterdam where, for the time being, he remained just one of several hundred clean-limbed lads gathered for the athletic festival. There was nothing that made him stand out above the crowd. Few outside his own group knew his name. He was unheralded and practically unknown to the crowd when he took his place at the starting mark for the final of the 100-metre event. McAllister and Wykoff were in there. So was Jack London, the Negro from British Guiana, and George Lammers of Germany. Those were the fellows to watch. But it was the scooting school-boy from Vancouver who beat them all to the tape and scored the first stunning surprise of the sprint program at Amsterdam. London was second and Lammers was third.

That was the first shock for the United States forces. The second one came when Frank Cuhel of Iowa and F. Morgan Taylor, winner at Paris in 1924, were defeated in the 400-metre hurdles by David George Cecil Brownlow, Lord Burghley, the titled Britisher called Dave by one and all, including his warm and friendly rivals from the U. S. A. It was the first time in Olympic history that the United States had lost this event. The third and probably most severe shock came when the hammer throw, another event that always had gone to the United States, was captured by the curly-haired and

~~~~~  
 youthful Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, a genial giant from the Irish Free State who had been taught the tricks of the hammer-throwing game by none other than John J. Flanagan, former winner for the United States who had retired from the New York police force and returned to Ireland to live. "How sharper than a serpent's tooth" etc.

But the shocks were to continue. The favorites for the 800-metre final on Tuesday, July 31, were Lloyd Hahn of the United States and Sera Martin of France. They were great middle distance runners, record-breakers. Hahn had set a world's record when he won the final of the 800-metre event in the United States Olympic try-outs at Harvard in 1:51.4 and while he was on his way to Amsterdam Sera Martin shaded that record by a fraction. They came through to the Olympic final at 800 metres and a great contest was looked for. Others who joined them on the mark were Phil Edwards, noted Negro athlete who was running for Canada, Byhlen of Sweden, Engelhard of Germany and Douglas Gordon Lowe, the rangy Englishman who had won at Paris in 1924. Short of 10,000 metres, no runner ever had repeated an Olympic victory over the full four-year span and even at 10,000 metres it had been only Nurmi, an exceptional athlete, a super-runner. So Douglas Lowe was left out of consideration as a possible winner.

As soon as the gun was fired Lloyd Hahn took the lead and set the pace. That was his style. He was a runner of the mechanical type who had great stamina but no whirl-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
wind finish. By forcing the pace he tried to kill off his competitors before the stretch was reached. When it was seen that he couldn't shake off his field in this race it was known that Hahn was heading for trouble. But to the general surprise of the spectators and assembled athletes it was Douglas Lowe who jumped the pack at the head of the stretch and came dashing down to victory in the Olympic record time of 1:51.8, erasing by a tenth of a second the old mark that Ted Meredith had set at Stockholm in 1912. Hahn faded fast and finished in fifth place, with Sera Martin just behind him. Byhlen of Sweden was second, Engelhard of Germany third and Phil Edwards of Canada fourth.

Another setback for Uncle Sam that day was the shutting out of Charley Borah in one of the heats of the 200-metre event. Borah was another of the fast-flying youngsters from the California Coast but he found himself in a heat with Koernig of Germany and Percy Williams. Koernig equalled the Olympic record in winning this heat and Williams finished close behind him. The pace was too swift for Borah. However, the day wasn't a total loss for the United States forces because Ed Hamm of Georgia Tech won the running broad jump and set an Olympic record of 7.73 metres (25 feet 4  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.) in doing it.

When Helmut Koernig of Germany led Percy Williams to the tape in one of the semi-final heats of the 200-metre event it was thought by some of the bystanders

~~~~~  
 that the Canadian youngster was being worn down by consecutive days of competition and would not figure prominently in the final. But on Wednesday Aug. 1, when the final heat was run off, again it was the high school student from Vancouver who flashed to the front in the stretch and won in a close finish from Rangeley of Great Britain. Jackson Scholz, the only U. S. sprinter to qualify for the final, finished in a tie for third place with Koernig. The double victory of Percy Williams in the sprints was probably the outstanding feat of the games from an individual standpoint. Here was a youngster who came from nowhere to glory in a hurry. Unknown and unnoticed at the start of the games, his feet carried him to world fame in four days.

In the meanwhile things were going from bad to worse for the United States on the track. Coming from behind with a rush, Sid Atkinson of South Africa won the 110-metre hurdles with three of Uncle Sam's timbertoppers pursuing him closely, the same being Steve Anderson, John Collier and Leighton Dye in that order. A fair-sized blanket would have covered the four at the finish but it was the South African who won and a few more drops were added to the cup of woe being brewed for the United States delegation. Lloyd Hahn, whose showing in the 800-metre final had been dismal, was even worse in his 1,500-metre heat. He slumped back into the ruck and finally left the track without finishing.

Even two victories in field events on that day were

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
little solace to the downcast United States group. Bud Houser, a full-fledged dentist by this time, duplicated his feat of 1924 by taking the discus throw. He had a narrow escape in the start of competition and it was only his third and last effort that qualified him for the championship proper. On his first attempt he fouled and on his second throw the discus slipped from his finger. But his third throw qualified him and from there he went ahead to win the crown again with a new Olympic record of 47.32 metres (155 feet 3 in.). Sabin Carr, the great Yale pole vaulter and world's record holder, won the pole vault with a new Olympic record height of 4.20 metres (13 feet 9½ in.) and Bill Droegemuller was runner-up. Charley McGinnis, another of the U. S. sky-climbers, clinched third place after a jump-off with Pickard of Canada and thus the United States made a clean sweep in the event.

Still there was gloom over the track for the runners from the U. S. A. On Thursday Aug. 2 there was the 1,500-metre final and the winner was Harry Larva, a 22-year-old watchmaker from Abo, home town of Paavo Nurmi. It almost seemed that the Flying Finns were deliberately taking turns and splitting the honors on the Amsterdam track. If it wasn't one Finn, it was another. But always a Finn in the longer races. Larva defeated Jules Ladoumegue, the noted Frenchman, in a thrilling finish. Ray Conger of the Illinois A. C., only U. S. starter in the final, ran brilliantly in his qualifying heat but that

~~~~~  
 must have worn him out because he finished well back in the final. On this same day Euil Snyder of Alabama and Joe Tierney of Holy Cross failed to qualify in the 400-metre trials. On top of that the United States javelin tossers finished nowhere in that event in which Lundquist of Sweden set a new Olympic record of 66.60 metres (218 feet 6½ in.) and Levi Casey of Los Angeles, best man for the United States in the hop, step and jump, was beaten by an inch in the final test by Mikio Oda of Japan. It was the first victory ever scored by Japan in a track or field event at Olympic games.

By this time the United States athletes, coaches and officials were running around in circles, perspiring profusely and arguing with all and sundry, including themselves. The games were drawing toward a close and the United States had as yet failed to win a single event on the track. All hands felt that there would have to be some tall explaining when the team went back home. Faces were getting longer and tempers shorter by the minute. It was a trying time. To make it worse, various foreign observers, expert and otherwise, were making random guesses as to the cause of "the American collapse" or "dismal failure" and the guesses ran from "over-confidence" to "over-training" and even to "over-eating," this last being a charge that was vigorously denied by the athletes.

But on Friday Aug. 3 there was at last a glimmer of light in the darkness. Ray Barbuti, the stocky, black-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
haired, heavy-legged runner from Syracuse, an all-around athlete and a star football player, saved the United States team from the humiliation of a shutout on the track by a stirring triumph in the 400-metre final. He and Herman Phillips had qualified for the United States team. Against them in the final were J. W. J. Rinkel of England, Buchner of Germany, Storrs of Germany and James Ball of Canada. Between the semi-finals and the final Barbuti was treated to a sherry and egg. That must have been the winning combination in fuel because the broad-shouldered, black-haired chap from Syracuse, on the inside lane, came into the stretch with a fair lead. But he needed all of it. As he pounded down the track toward the tape he knew someone was coming up on the outside and coming fast. It was Ball of Canada and he was full of running. Barbuti was plunging along in sheer determination and desperation. Agony was written on his twisted countenance but he could see the tape ahead and, as he said later, he would "make it or bust." In a last effort to stave off defeat he threw himself over the finish line just as Ball seemed to draw even with him. Barbuti pitched to the cinderpath on his face, completely used up. The finish was so close that even the nearby spectators couldn't tell who had won. A hush, and then came the decision. Barbuti by inches! And thus the United States, except for the relays, won its single track event at Amsterdam.

This was the day on which Willie Ritola defeated

~~~~~  
 Paavo Nurmi in comparatively easy style in the 5,000-metre race, clearly indicating that Nurmi of 1928 was not the Peerless Paavo of 1924. Still a great runner, Nurmi was over the crest and slowing up to the point where other Finns could run with him and even win from him, though that made little difference to the United States distance runners who were struggling along far in the wake of the leaders. However, Leo Lermond, the young Bostonian, ran well in this event and finished fourth behind Edvin Wide of Sweden.

It was thought that the 3,000-metre steeplechase on Saturday, Aug. 4, would be a romp for Ritola. He had won that event at Paris in 1924 and he had just beaten off his most dangerous rival, Nurmi, in the 5,000-metre event. But the steeplechase, to the great surprise of the officials, competitors and spectators was won by Toivo Loukola, a 22-year-old chauffeur of Helsinki (or Helsingfors). It had to be a Finn, of course. Larva, Ritola, Loukola and Nurmi accounted for the 1,500-metre race, the 5,000-metre race, the 10,000-metre race and the steeplechase, or every track event beyond the 800-metre run. Tired from his battle of the previous day with Nurmi, Ritola dropped out of the steeplechase and it was Paavo who followed Loukola over the line.

This was a good day for Finland because, in addition to the track victory, Paavo Yrjola, huge and curly-haired, won the decathlon for Finland with a new Olympic total in points in all-around excellence. Second to Yrjola was

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Akiles Jaervinen whose father, in the discus event, Greek style, had scored the first Olympic victory for Finland twenty-two years earlier at Athens in 1906. Doherty, Stewart and Churchill, United States decathlon entrants, finished in that order behind the leading Finns.

The track and field program came to a close on Sunday Aug. 5, with the running of the relays and the marathon. Frank Wykoff, Jimmy Quinn, Charley Borah and Hank Russell equalled the world's record in winning the 400-metre relay for the United States, and the United States 1,600-metre team, composed of George Baird, Fred Alderman, Bud Spencer and Ray Barbuti, went them one better by setting a new world's record of 3:14.2 in winning that event. On a point score and by any general method of computation, the United States thereby clinched the team title and there was nothing more to do except wait for the marathon and hope that some representative of the Stars and Stripes would be at or near the front at the finish.

There were 75 runners representing 24 nations in the line-up for the start of the marathon in the Amsterdam stadium. This included Clarence DeMar, the veteran preacher-printer from Boston, and Joie Ray who, failing as a middle distance runner on two previous Olympic trips, had lengthened his stride in desperation and was now trying to win an Olympic marathon. The pack went out through the "marathon gate," followed a road and then a towpath along a canal into the country and

~~~~~  
then circled back to the stadium again. But not the whole pack. The road was hard and level practically all the way and there were not the wholesale collapses that were seen at Stockholm in 1912 or St. Louis in 1904. But a run of 26 miles 385 yards is a brutal test under the best of conditions. Hardly had the pack passed out of sight of the stadium before there were reports that this athlete and that athlete had fallen by the wayside. At the half-way mark the runners who had left the stadium in close formation were strung out to a long, thin, straggling, staggering line with great gaps between. The survivors trotted steadily or unsteadily toward the distant goal but it could be seen that some of them never would reach it under their own steam.

Joie Ray was well up in this part of the race and took turns with Maltelinen of Finland and Yamada of Japan in setting the pace. Back in the stadium a great crowd was waiting for the arrival of the first of the marathoners. The United States delegation was half-expecting to see Joie Ray trot in, as late reports had courageous Joie either in the lead or close to it. Finally there was a sound of cheering along the road leading to the gate. He was coming. Who was it? In through the "marathon gate" trotted a little, dark-skinned, bushy-haired Algerian, an auto mechanic of Paris who had served in the French Army of Occupation on the Rhine and later as a dispatch-bearer in the Morocco campaign against Abd-el Krim. His name was El Ouafi and few in the crowd knew that

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
he was in the race until they saw him in his triumphant return to the stadium track.

At eight miles he had been so far back that the official checkers thought he must have lost the way and run into some neighboring country. At fifteen miles he started to catch up on the field. At twenty miles he was up with Joie Ray and the other leaders. At twenty-five miles he was "on top" and in good shape, trotting steadily as he entered the stadium and completing the race on the Olympic cinderpath while the crowd waved and cheered his victorious journey's end. He very courteously saluted the guard of honor that had been drawn up hurriedly to receive him at the finish line and then ambled away to don his civilian clothes "bearing his blushing honors thick upon him." Only 26 seconds behind the little Algerian, whose name of El Ouafi was immediately changed to "Waffle" by the United States delegation, was Miguel Plaza, a newsboy from Santiago, Chile. He was so overjoyed at taking second place that he grabbed a Chilean flag from a countryman and made an extra circuit of the stadium track, waltzing most of the way.

A Finn, Maltelinen, was third, a Japanese, Kanematsu Yamada, was fourth and Joie Ray, first of the U. S. team, was in fifth place. The first five places thus went to men of five different nations, a striking distribution. Doughty Joie Ray ran well and was in a fine position near the end of the long journey but a leg muscle tied up on him and

~~~~~  
 he finished on grit alone, suffering great pain through the last few miles. He was in bad shape at the finish but Dr. Graeme Hammond, an old Olympic competitor himself, brought the hardy taxicab driver back to the full bloom of health in a few days. Other United States representatives who finished were Albert Michelson, 9th, Clarence DeMar, 27th, Jimmy Henigan, 39th, Harvey Frick, 41st, and Bill Agee, 44th.

That closed the Olympic track and field program of 1928. A little over a week later Queen Wilhelmina of Holland stood in the royal box at the stadium and handed out the gold medals to the winners of first places while Prince Hendrik handed out the silver medals for second places and Count Henri Baillet-Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee, gave out the bronze medals for third places. The time between the closing of the track and field program and the presentation of medals was taken up with the many other sports on the Olympic program such as swimming, rowing, football, wrestling, polo, boxing and so on. Of these it can only be set down here that it would take another volume or several volumes to cover any considerable part of that wide field, not to mention the Winter Sports part of the Olympic program that was added in 1924 and has already grown to the size of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen party of 1936 where something over a million spectators watched the skaters, skiers, bobsledders and hockey players in their Winter revels. The track and field team

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
sailed back to the United States on the SS. *Roosevelt*, leaving Amsterdam Aug. 13, and the athletes received a great welcome in New York on debarkation. They had "won the Olympics" again.

Yet the fact remained that United States athletic supremacy, challenged at Antwerp and Paris, was shaken seriously at Amsterdam. Strength in the field events was the only thing that saved the team from defeat. Uncle Sam's runners had to swallow the dust kicked up by the heels of foreign rivals. Little Finland had run a great nation dizzy on the track. A schoolboy had come out of Vancouver to dash away from the supposedly invincible sprinters from the United States. John Bull had shown his American cousins a thing or two on the cinderpath. A pint-sized, queer-looking Algerian, a veteran of two wars, had left the United States marathon runners far behind him. It was the boast that the United States turned out all-around athletes and Finland finished one-two in the decathlon. To borrow a bit from Kipling, since Major-Gen. Douglas MacArthur set a poetic precedent in his report, the returning athletes, coaches and officials might have reported:

"Not on a single issue, or in one direction or twain,  
But conclusively, comprehensively, and several times  
and again,  
Were all our most holy illusions knocked higher than  
Gilderoy's kite.

AMSTERDAM, 1928



We have had a jolly good lesson, and it serves us jolly well right."

But there might also have been the saving addition of another verse from the same chapter of Kipling, with a minor amendment for the occasion:

"Let us admit it fairly, as a sporting people should;  
We have had no end of a lesson; it will do us no end  
of good."      ♀

And Los Angeles in 1932 proved it!





‘XI’  
LOS ANGELES, 1932



## TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Los Angeles, 1932

fatelaffe  
→ 100 metres

→ 200 metres

400 metres

→ 800 metres

→ 1,500 metres

→ 5,000 metres

→ 10,000 metres

→ 110-metre hurdles

→ 400-metre hurdles

→ 3,000-metre steeple-

chase

→ 50,000-metre walk

400-metre relay

→ 1,600-metre relay

→ Pole vault

→ Running high jump

→ 100

→ Running broad

→ jump

Running hop, step

→ and jump

→ Shotput

→ Hammer throw

→ Discus throw

→ Javelin throw

→ Decathlon

→ Marathon

EDDIE TOLAN, *U. S. A.*

10 $\frac{1}{10}$  secs.

EDDIE TOLAN, *U. S. A.*

21 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

W. A. CARR, *U. S. A.*

46 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. → 32 Ale

T. HAMPSON, *Great Britain*

1 m. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

LUIGI BECCALI, *Italy*

3 m. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

LAURI LEHTINEN, *Finland*

14 m. 30 secs.

JANUSZ KUSOCINSKI, *Poland*

30 m. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

GEORGE J. SALING, *U. S. A.*

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

R. M. N. TISDALL, *Ireland*

51 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

VOLMARI ISO-HOLLO, *Finland*

10 m. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  secs.

Th. W. GREEN, *Great Britain*

4 hrs. 50 m. 10 secs.

*United States*

40 secs.

*United States*

3 m. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

WILLIAM MILLER, *U. S. A.*

14 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON,

*Canada*

6 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

EDWARD L. GORDON, *U. S. A.*

25 ft.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

CHUHEI NAMBU, *Japan*

51 ft. 7 in.

LEO SEXTON, *U. S. A.*

52 ft. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

DR. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Ireland*

176 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

JOHN F. ANDERSON, *U. S. A.*

162 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

MATTI H. JARVINEN, *Finland*

238 ft. 7 in.

JAMES BAUSCH, *U. S. A.*

8,462.23 pts.

JUAN CARLOS ZABALA,

*Argentina*

Akille Jarvinen

2 hrs. 31 m. 36 secs.

→ 100  
→ 200  
→ 400  
→ 800  
→ 1,500  
→ 5,000  
→ 10,000  
→ 110-metre hurdles  
→ 400-metre hurdles  
→ 3,000-metre steeple-chase  
→ 50,000-metre walk  
→ 400-metre relay  
→ 1,600-metre relay  
→ Pole vault  
→ Running high jump  
→ 100  
→ Running broad  
→ jump  
→ Running hop, step  
→ and jump  
→ Shotput  
→ Hammer throw  
→ Discus throw  
→ Javelin throw  
→ Decathlon  
→ Marathon



## · X I ·

### LOS ANGELES, 1932

**T**HE greatest forward leap in Olympic history was from Amsterdam in 1928 to Los Angeles in 1932. At a time when all civilized countries were still staggering under the weight of a terrific and world-wide economic depression, the Olympic Games of 1932, apparently foredoomed to failure, were carried through to success beyond the dreams of the enthusiastic promoters.

In California's far-heralded golden clime, the setting was magnificent. For the actual competition the Olympic layout and equipment were close to perfection. The weather was wonderful from start to finish, this being only one of the many new Olympic records established at Los Angeles. Record weather, record crowds, record performances in all fields of sport and record receipts in the treasury—this is the shortest summing up of the happy history of the Olympic Games of 1932.

It was feared that the economic depression gripping the world would spell the ruin of the games scheduled for Los Angeles. The expense of staging the great athletic spectacle would be too big a burden for the Cali-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
fornia community. The foreign nations would have neither the money nor the inclination to send husky and heavy-eating representatives on tour at such a time. But the active and enthusiastic organizing committee went ahead in the face of these dark prospects to hoist the five-circled Olympic flag to new heights above the broad field of international athletic competition on a record-breaking scale.

Thirty-nine nations had as their representatives some 2,000 athletes at Los Angeles to collaborate in an astonishing series of contests in which practically all former Olympic and many world's records were broken like dried sticks. The State of California voted \$1,000,000 toward the expense of staging the games. The City of Los Angeles floated a bond issue of \$1,500,000 to play host in fitting fashion to the athletes of the world. When the visitors arrived they found that the Los Angeles setting for the Olympic Games included:

1. The Olympic Stadium with seats for 105,000 spectators rising above the finest surface for track and field events that any Olympic veterans ever had seen.
2. The Olympic Auditorium with seats for 10,000, the location of the boxing and wrestling events and other more formal ceremonies.
3. The Art Museum that housed the chefs-d'oeuvres entered for the Olympic Fine Arts competition.



4. The Swimming Stadium with a glorious pool and a sideline seating capacity of 12,000 that was taxed twice in one day as the Nipponese swimmers, in morning and afternoon sessions, went splashing through the sparkling water to win Olympic supremacy for the Land of the Rising Sun.
5. A rifle range laid out in a sequestered zone where the sharpshooters could fire undisturbed — and without disturbing noncombatants.
6. A huge bowling green.
7. Roque courts.
8. Tennis courts.
9. An Olympic rowing course on Alamitos Bay with sideline seats for 17,000 spectators and standing room on terra firma for many more. It was estimated that 80,000 onlookers saw the Golden Bears of the University of California win the eight-oared final in a thrilling finish with the sweep-swinging sons of sunny Italy.
10. The Riviera Country Club where the equestrian events were conducted and where the distinguished Olympic visitors were not only allowed but earnestly requested to make use of the many social and sports facilities of this luxurious layout.

There was also the State Armory in which the fencing contests were held and the athletic fields of twenty colleges, schools and athletic clubs in the vicinity of Los

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Angeles were thrown open for the use of the visitors in practice sessions. For the housing of the athletes of all competing countries there had been erected just outside the city limits of Los Angeles an Olympic Village of 550 cottages and larger buildings on a rolling tract of 250 acres. As far as possible the competitors were billeted in national groups and food for each group was prepared by chefs of corresponding nationality so that the athletes in training could have the diet they were accustomed to served as they liked it. Among other items carried to the Olympic Village kitchens each morning were 2750 pounds of string beans, 1800 pounds of fresh peas, 50 sacks of potatoes and 450 gallons of ice cream. The official checker who compiled this list of comestibles made no report of the daily raw meat delivery. It was probably too staggering to mention.

No women were allowed in the Olympic Village. The women competitors were housed in a Los Angeles hotel that was taken over for that purpose by the Olympic committee. The "community" idea found favor with the competitors of the varied nations. It enabled them to mingle with international rivals off as well as on the field. They visited from cottage to cottage and met in the larger buildings provided for general social use. This included the main hall in which the athletes of the day could gather in the evening and watch moving pictures of the events in which they had taken part. There was also a general library and reading room. The United

~~~~~  
States Post Office Department, which had printed several issues of special Olympic stamps to celebrate the holding of the games at Los Angeles, established a special post office for the athletes, the official address of which was "Olympic Village, Calif., U. S. A."

The United States, as the host and the home team, had the largest group of competitors at Los Angeles, more than 500, all told. The Japanese were next with 142 in the Nipponese party and from that the national representation went by easy steps to the one-man team of Haiti, Sylvio P. Cator, former holder of the world's record for the broad jump, and Chung Cheng-Liu, the lone athletic emissary of 400,000,000 Chinamen. There were "moving accidents by flood and field" as the different teams came to or went from Los Angeles. The great Paavo Nurmi journeyed along hopefully with the delegation from Finland but his amateur status was under question for alleged padding of his expense account on a mild European excursion and at Los Angeles the international officials declared him ineligible for the competition, much to the sorrow of the United States sponsors of the meet who had been looking to Nurmi to add luster to the colorful scene.

There was a revolt in the Argentine camp in the Olympic Village. The athletes refused to remain under the domination of their official leader and, on cable advice from Buenos Aires, he was displaced and a new man appointed. But apparently that did not end the war. It was

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
just an armistice. Weeks later when the steamship bearing the team home approached Buenos Aires, a wireless message had police waiting on the dock to escort Santiago Lovell, Olympic heavyweight boxing champion, from the gangplank to the Buenos Aires jail — sad return from Los Angeles for one who had gathered Olympic laurels for his country's glory. The ship's captain explained that the members of the team fought one another up and down the deck of his vessel and he finally put them all in confinement under guard. Even at that, they all slept with revolvers by their sides. Where there was so much fighting, the Olympic heavyweight champion naturally excelled. The trip to jail was the price he paid for his skill and the penalty for his fame.

The Odyssey of the Brazilian adventurers was sorrowful. There were sixty-nine athletes and the government, by no means an exception in those days, had no money in the treasury to contribute for an athletic argosy. But the government had idle boats and a vast over-supply of that staple product of the country: coffee. So the government provided a naval auxiliary and 50,000 bags of coffee and the sixty-nine Brazilian athletes embarked. They were to work the ship to Los Angeles and sell the coffee at ports along the way to finance their Olympic tour. Apparently the inhabitants of the ports they touched were fed up on coffee. Sales were small and when the ship reached California the financial crisis aboard was such that forty-five of the sixty-nine athletes

~~~~~  
could not go ashore. They didn't have even the landing tax of \$1.00 per head. The twenty-four lucky plutocrats who sauntered down the gangplank waved farewell to their sorrowful shipmates and headed for the Olympic Village. The doomed men on the ship put out hopefully to sea again to try the northerly Pacific ports with their cargo of coffee, and that was the last that the athletic world heard of them.

There was one minor variant from Olympic tradition at Los Angeles. At all previous games the person who formally opened the games was the active or nominal head of the government of the country in which the games were being held. Kings, prince-regents and presidents had accepted the nomination as a pleasure and a privilege. But President Herbert C. Hoover of the United States was starting his campaign for re-election and decided that he couldn't spare the time to go to Los Angeles. He sent Vice-President Charles Curtis to represent him. As it turned out, President Hoover might just as well have gone to Los Angeles and stayed there all through the games. The minor upset in Olympic tradition was followed a few months later by a complete Hoover upset at the polls.

It was on Saturday, July 30, with 105,000 spectators crowding the great and gaily decorated stadium, that Vice-President Curtis formally declared the games open. Ten cannons roared, bands blared, the five-ringed Olympic flag was hoisted to the peak, flocks of pigeons were

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
turned loose to circle the sky over the arena and from the Olympic torch atop the peristyle of the stadium there sprang up the flame that was to burn night and day to the end of the Olympic gathering. A veteran in Olympic fencing competition, Lieutenant George C. Calnan of the United States Navy, stepped forward to take the Olympic oath on behalf of all the competitors. Within the year Lieut. Calnan went to sudden death serving at his post on the Navy dirigible *Akron* when, during a stormswept night, that airship plunged to destruction in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New Jersey with a loss of all but three of the officers and enlisted men aboard.

There were some minor competitions in various sports on opening day but the track and field fun began the following day, Sunday, July 31, with 60,000 spectators in the stadium. The first event was the shotput and the entrants included such stout and distinguished Europeans as Emil Hirschfeld of Germany and Frantizek Douda of Czechoslovakia who had been joint holders of the world's record at heaving the heavy ball. There was also Kaarlo of the three giant Jarvinens at the games — Kaarlo, Akilles and Matti, three stalwart sons of Finland and Olympic competitors by inheritance. The father of the three big brothers at Los Angeles was the winner of the discus throw, Greek style, at Athens in 1906 and the first man to gain Olympic laurels for Finland. There were no Britishers in the shotput or any other field event. This

~~~~~  
division of athletics had been so neglected in Great Britain that it was deemed useless to send any representatives to Los Angeles and when Lord Burghley arrived it was discovered that the British squad he was leading consisted entirely of track men.

Just about a month before the Olympic gathering Zygmunt Heljasz of Poland, taking his favorite exercise in his native land, had set a world's record of 52 feet 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches for the shotput. He was at Los Angeles to protect or better his record, if possible, and to add to the foreign opposition that the United States feared in this event. But with all the famed foreigners who stepped into the seven-foot circle to heave the gilded metal ball, it was a 22-year-old native of New York, 6 feet 4 in height, 240 pounds in weight, who won the event with his last toss. Thus Leo Sexton, late of Georgetown and later of the New York A. C., a goodnatured, black-haired Hercules, was crowned the first of the Olympic track and field champions at the Los Angeles gathering for his final effort that set a new Olympic record of 52 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Harlow Rothert of California was second, Douda was third, Hirschfeld was fourth and Nelson Gray, another of Uncle Sam's brawny boys, was fifth. The first event of the track and field program somehow seemed to forecast what was to follow. The United States was to win from a strong international field and Olympic records were to be broken all along the line.

The next event to be completed was the high jump

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
and there the U. S. A. sustained an unexpected, if temporary, setback. Among the competitors was George Spitz of New York City, a 20-year-old sophomore in college and a member of the New York A. C. He had previously jumped 6 ft. 8½ in. and was considered the best bet over the bar — almost a sure winner at Los Angeles. But he came up to the mark with a bad ankle and went out of the competition at 6 feet 3, a height he ordinarily could have cleared “with a suitcase in each hand,” as his grieving friends put it. With Spitz out, four men cleared 6 feet 5⅞ inches and all failed when the bar was raised. Those who were tied at that height were Cornelius Johnson, a Negro student in a Los Angeles high school, Simeon Toribio of the Philippines, and two undergraduates from the University of Southern California, Bob Van Osdel and Duncan McNaughton. But McNaughton, though a Southern California student, was a Canadian by birth and official residence and the victory went to the credit of Canada when he won the jump-off with Van Osdel second, Toribio third and Johnson fourth. It was only the second time in modern Olympic history that the United States had failed to win this event.

The third final event of the day was the 10,000-metre run. The Finns were favored, as usual, for all the distance events on the track program. But this time there was on hand a stranger by the name of Janusz Kusocinski of Poland who had promised that he would carry a pace

~~~~~  
 farther and faster than any Finn could follow. This was something of an ambitious pronunciamiento because the Finns had won every 10,000-metre contest in previous Olympic history, and for this event at Los Angeles they had Volmari Iso-Hollo and Lauri Virtanen primed and ready to lead the pack and calmly confident of finishing one-two for Finland.

The Olympic track at Los Angeles was 400 metres to the lap, which meant twenty-five laps for this race. For sixteen laps Kusocinski^{*} set the pace with Iso-Hollo and Virtanen dogging his heels. Then Virtanen gradually dropped back, leaving his countryman to fight it out with the astonishing stranger from Poland. The two rivals ran almost like a team, stride for stride, up to the 8,000-metre mark. There Iso-Hollo took the lead and was holding it as they began to speed up for the final lap. Once again it seemed that Finland was to maintain its perfect record in this event but it turned out that Kusocinski had made a promise and not an idle boast. In the backstretch he sprinted past Iso-Hollo and coming down the straight-away to the tape he turned on an extra bit of speed to win by about 10 metres in the new Olympic record time of 30 minutes, 11.4 seconds.

Thus in three final events of the first day of competition, two old Olympic records were broken. But the record-shattering extended further than that because in the heats of the 100-metre sprint and the 400-metre hurdles, held that same day, former Olympic records

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
were broken time and again. Perfect track conditions and ideal weather favored the athletes and, ultimately, this combination accounted for the setting of new Olympic marks in almost every event on the track and field program.

In one of the heats of the 100-metre event Arthur Jonath of Germany ran the distance in 10.5 seconds to shade the previous Olympic record of 10.6 set by Harold M. Abrahams of Great Britain at Paris in 1924. Then along came the chunky little Negro, Eddie Tolan of Detroit, who ran with horn-rimmed spectacles taped to his ears to keep them from being lost in transit. Tolan took a subsequent heat in 10.4 to lower the record a second time for the day. Both Bob Tisdall of Ireland and lanky Glenn Hardin of Mississippi broke the previous Olympic 400-metre hurdle record in their heats. The first day of competition closed with four Olympic records established and three final events going to three different nations; the shotput to the United States, the high jump to Canada and the 10,000-metre run to Poland. It was a good day all around.

To herd the crowds out of the way of the athletes in this chapter, it should be stated here that the average attendance for the seven days of track and field competition under smiling skies was just a trifle above 60,000 spectators per day, far in excess of anything that previous Olympic Games ever had drawn through the portals of a stadium. The gate receipts at the track and field per-

~~~~~  
 formances were \$548,334.10, another and very welcome Olympic record.

On Monday, Aug. 1, a squat little Negro from Detroit and two fine fellows from the Irish Free State were the heroes in the finals of three stirring events. Percy Williams of Canada, double sprint winner in the Olympic Games of 1928 at Amsterdam, had been shut out in the first semi-final heat of the 100-metre sprint when Takayoshi Yoshioka of Japan edged his way into third place in that test and became the first Japanese to qualify for an Olympic sprint final. It was significant that Williams, failing to qualify in his semi-final heat, ran the distance in 10.8, the same time that was good enough to win Olympic laurels for him four years earlier.

The five finalists in addition to Yoshioka in the 100-metre sprint were Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe and George Simpson of the United States, Dan Joubert of South Africa and Arthur Jonath of Germany. Metcalfe of Marquette University, a tall, brawny Negro, beautifully built, was the favorite on his record. The Japanese was known to be a fast starter. Joubert and Jonath were dangerous. But Uncle Sam's trio looked better and Metcalfe looked best of all. That was the way it stood as the runners were crouched for the bark of the gun. There was one false start and then the field got away perfectly with Yoshioka leaping to a lead and holding it to the 40-metre mark. Chunky little Eddie Tolan came up even with the sprinter from Nippon at that point and they

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
raced on even terms to the 60-metre mark where Yoshioka began to fade and sink to the rear. Tolan led the way, with Metcalfe coming along in hot pursuit. It looked like Metcalfe's race when the big fellow caught Tolan at 80 metres. Never a fast starter, Metcalfe was a great fellow for running over his opposition near the tape. But Tolan kept tearing along and they went over the line with the spectators in doubt as to which had won and thinking that it might be a dead heat. The judges, standing on the elevated blocks at the finish line, picked Tolan as the winner and the electro-photographic timer justified them. When the pictures were developed they showed Tolan winning by about two inches from his taller, brawnier and even duskier rival. Jonath was third, Simpson fourth, Joubert fifth and Yoshioka, who was first off the mark, was last over the finish line.

The final of the 400-metre hurdles was something of a reunion of veteran Olympians. Lord David Burghley of Great Britain and F. Morgan Taylor of the United States were former Olympic champions. Luigi Facelli of Italy had competed over the sticks at Amsterdam. The three who completed the field were Glenn Hardin of Mississippi, John Kellgren Areskoug of Sweden and Robert N. M. Tisdall of Ireland. Due to the system of staggered starts, it was hard to tell who was leading in the forepart of the race, but as they swung into the final straightaway it was seen that Tisdall had a clear lead and complete command of the situation.

~~~~~

Then the unexpected happened. The flying figure from the Irish Free State brushed down the last hurdle, broke his stride, stumbled for five or six metres and seemed about to fall on his face on the cinderpath. Hardin and Taylor were tearing along in a fierce closing sprint and Lord Burghley was also coming up fast. But Tisdall finally recovered himself and reached the finish line two feet ahead of "Slats" Hardin in what would have been new world's record time of 51.8 seconds except that he had knocked over the last hurdle. This ruled out his time as a record. Hardin, finishing second in 52 seconds, was credited with equalling the world's record and setting a new Olympic record for the event. Behind Hardin the order of finish was F. Morgan Taylor, Lord Burghley, Facelli and Areskoug.

Ordinarily the spectator hardly would look for a great thrill in an event like the hammer throw but a dramatic situation arose at Los Angeles. The genial, curly-haired giant from Erin, Dr. Pat O'Callaghan, Olympic winner of 1928, was facing defeat when all others had completed their throws in the competition and he had one last fling to defend his Olympic laurels. Ville Porhola, brawny Finlander, was standing nearby. Winner of the Olympic shotput at Antwerp in 1920, he now had reason to expect Olympic laurels in another division. He had heaved the hammer 171 feet 6¼ inches and all afternoon his rivals, in repeated efforts, had failed to come up to that mark. Only one man was left with a chance against him, and

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
that man had only a single throw to make. But the one toss was to be made by Dr. Pat, the universal favorite of the Olympic Village for his hearty humor and his kindly ways, and Dr. Pat was not of a mind to give up easily or gently. He took his stance in the white wooden circle and the gilded ball began swinging at the end of the wire cable as the big Irishman started his whirls. Faster and faster he went, — four — five — six — would he never stop whirling and let it go? He would — he did. With the seventh whirl he sent the weapon arching through the air in what the spectator in the furthest row of the stadium knew at once must be a winning effort. It was — by better than five feet. With his final desperate toss the big medicine man from Cork had held to his Olympic crown and had given Ireland two victories in three final events of the day.

With the trials in the 200-metre event on Tuesday Aug. 2, the riot of record-smashing began again. The old Olympic standard for the distance was 21.6 seconds, set by Archie Hahn at St. Louis in 1904 and equalled by Jackson V. Scholz at Antwerp in 1920. The first trial heats were just "breezes" for the favorites. But they had to step a little faster in the second trials and Metcalfe, winning the first of these tests, lowered the Olympic record to 21.5 seconds. In the next heat Tolan equalled that mark. Then along came Carlos Bianchi Luti of the Argentine in the next heat of that series to make it 21.4 and the cheering had hardly died down before Jonath of

Germany equalled Luti's mark in a fourth heat. To keep to this swift pace in a rival lane, Jack Keller of Ohio State lowered the Olympic record for the 110-metre hurdles from 14.8 to 14.5 in the first semi-final heat and George Saling of Iowa came along in 14.4 to set it still lower in the second semi-final.

The broad jumpers were not up to the other record-breakers at Los Angeles for some unknown reason. Chuhei Nambu of Japan, holder of the world's broad jump record of 26 feet 2  $\frac{1}{8}$  inches (7.98 metres) was in the field and so was Sylvio Cator, Haiti's one-man delegation to the games and the holder of the world's record before the grinning Nambu of Nippon stretched it to a new distance. But Cator had lamed himself and finished away back in the competition and the best that Nambu could do was to take third place with a very ordinary jump — for him — of 24 feet 5  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The surprise winner was Edward L. Gordon, stalwart Negro athlete from the University of Iowa and national champion, who took Olympic laurels with a leap of 25 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Lambert Redd of Bradley Tech., Illinois, finished second just a trifle more than an inch behind the winner.

The big event of the day was the running of the 800-metre final, an event that had a store of Olympic tradition behind it and to which the race at Los Angeles furnished additional luster. The United States delegation was not too hopeful in this event, although three athletes wearing the shield of Stars and Stripes had qualified for

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the final. They were Chuck Hornbostel of Indiana, Eddie Genung of Seattle and E. T. Turner, sophomore from the University of Michigan. Alex Wilson and Phil Edwards were wearing the Maple Leaf of Canada. Wilson had attended and competed for Notre Dame and Edwards was a former N. Y. U. athlete. But Wilson by residence and Edwards by registry carried the Canadian insignia in Olympic competition. The other starters were Dr. Otto Peltzer of Germany, J. V. Powell and Tom Hampson of Great Britain, and Sera Martin of France. Hampson was an Oxford graduate and an English schoolmaster. He wore spectacles and looked the part.

Phil Edwards set the early pace in this race and at one time pulled away to a 6-metre lead. He turned the first lap, 400 metres, in the astonishing time of 52.8, which just about cooked him. As he began to fall back, the others began making bids for the lead. Genung sprinted and took it. Wilson sprinted and passed Genung. Hampson sprinted and went past both men into the lead. Wilson sprinted on the last turn and the result of the see-sawing was that he and Hampson came into the straightaway on even terms and fought it out down the stretch to the finish, first Wilson's blond head showing a trifle in front and then the dark thatch of the English schoolmaster bobbing to the fore. Wilson had the inside lane but the ex-Oxonian beat him by half a stride in the last ten metres to win in the world's record time of 1:49.8, a remarkable performance. The modest school-

~~~~~  
master had earned his Olympic laurel crown with something to spare.

There was nothing else of importance on Tuesday except that Ralph Hill of Oregon and the Olympic Club of San Francisco led Lauri Lehtinen of Finland to the tape in the first heat of the 5,000-metre trials. The time was slow and Lehtinen wasn't running "all out" for an empty honor but, at least, Hill's showing gave rise to hopes that he might do well in the final later in the week.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, was a banner day for the U. S. A. as the native athletes won four of the five final events of the afternoon. Bill Miller, a sophomore at Stanford University, won the pole vault in an unexpected sky-climbing duel with Shuhei Nishida of Japan. At 14 feet Miller cleared on his first effort and Nishida failed twice. On his third attempt he cleared the bar amid cheers from a crowd of 85,000 onlookers who never expected to see a son of Nippon lifting himself over a bar at that height. The standard was raised to 14 feet 3 inches, but the sag in the bar reduced the official height to 14 feet 1  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Nishida failed on his first attempt. Miller made his run but balked at the last moment and ran into the sawdust pit without vaulting. Nishida made the height on his second attempt but tipped off the bar on the way down. Miller brushed the bar off on his second attempt. Nishida knocked it off on his third and last trial.

That gave Miller a chance for Olympic victory with one vault — if he could make it. He did, but it was close.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
He grazed the bar lightly and left it teetering as he tumbled down into the sawdust pit. He lay there and looked up. The bar was still on the little pins and he was Olympic pole vault champion. And it was Nishida, his defeated rival, who rushed over to help him to his feet in the sawdust pit and clap him on the back in congratulation for his triumph. The height of 14 feet 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches constituted a new Olympic record and was higher than the world's record then on the books. But Bill Graber had cleared 14 feet 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches at Palo Alto a few weeks earlier in the final tryouts for the U. S. team and his mark subsequently was accepted as the new world's record. Graber was not in his best form at Los Angeles and the best he could do was fourth place with a vault of 13 feet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

John F. Anderson of the New York Athletic Club, standing 6 feet 3 in height and tipping the beam at 215 pounds net, broke the Olympic discus record set by Bud Houser at Amsterdam by tossing the steel platter out 162 feet 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, some seven feet beyond the old record. Henry Laborde, a junior at Stanford University, also broke the old Olympic record in finishing second with a mark of 159 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The crowd looked for a new world's record in the 110-metre hurdles as six great timbertoppers toed the mark for the final. The starters were George Saling, Jack Keller and Percy Beard of the United States, Lord Burghley and Donald Finlay of Great Britain, and Willi Welscher of Germany. They did set a record, but it was

~~~~~  
 of an unexpected kind. They set an Olympic record for the number of hurdles knocked down in a final event. Keen Jack Keller of Ohio State took the lead but stumbled after knocking over his fifth hurdle. Long lean Percy Beard of the New York A. C. swept past the stumbling Keller but went scrambling himself as he bowled over the sixth hurdle. Keller in the meanwhile had recovered and again took the lead. He lost it to Saling when he kicked over the eighth hurdle. Saling had taken all the fences cleanly and was leading by a fair margin as he came up to the last obstacle. But Beard had recovered his stride and was threatening. When Saling hit the last hurdle the crowd was in an uproar. It was a contest of scrambling athletes and overturned obstacles. Saling just managed to out-scramble Beard to the finish line to win by a foot in what was, under the circumstances, the fine time of 14.6, two-tenths better than had been done in any previous Olympic Games. It was announced that the United States had scored a sweep in this event and that Keller had finished third behind Saling and Beard. But when the electro-photographic films were developed and inspected, the officials moved Donald Finlay of Great Britain up to third place and Keller back to fourth. Lord Burghley finished fifth and Willi Welscher of Germany was disqualified for kicking over four hurdles all by himself.

The 50,000-metre walk on this same day was staged through the streets of Los Angeles. A 39-year-old Eng-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
lishman, Thomas Green, won the event after a patrol that lasted 4 hours, 40 minutes, 10 seconds for him and much longer for many of his pursuers. The second man was Janis Dalinsh of Latvia and the third arrival was that jolly veteran and ex-Olympic champion, Ugo Frigerio of Italy. The first of the U. S. heel-and-toe specialists to amble home was Ernie Crosbie of Baltimore who finished in eighth position amid no excitement whatsoever.

It was a tense moment when the starters were called to the mark for the 200-metre final. The surviving sprinters were Jonath of Germany, Carlos Bianchi Luti of the Argentine, William J. Walters of South Africa and Metcalfe, Tolan and Simpson of the United States. Luti and Jonath had run 21.4 in the second trials. Tolan had won the 100-metre event. Simpson of Ohio State was always dangerous. Metcalfe, the biggest and brawniest of the field, was favored to regain his ascendancy over Tolan in this longer sprint distance. But Jonath, through excitement or nervousness, had spent two sleepless nights and two days without eating, though the crowd didn't know that. Luti wasn't up to the pace that was to be set in this contest, nor was Bill Walters of South Africa. It was up to Tolan, Simpson and Metcalfe to make a race and a clean sweep of it for the United States, which they did when they finished in that order. Simpson held the early lead but Tolan passed him at about 160 metres and won comfortably in the new Olympic record time of 21.2 seconds. In all, the old Olympic record of 21.6 was bro-

~~~~~  
 ken seven times in the running of heats and the final at Los Angeles.

The record-breaking pace continued relentlessly on Thursday, Aug. 4, a day that saw the finals of three events produce three new Olympic records and one new world's record. Italy, Finland and Japan scored their first victories of the Los Angeles games and the United States team, for a change, went through the afternoon without a triumph. Chuhei Nambu, the grinning Nipponese who held the world's record in the broad jump and had failed to live up to it in that Olympic event, recovered his prestige and scored a signal victory for the Land of the Rising Sun by taking first place in the hop, step and jump with a new Olympic and world's record of 51 feet 7 inches, displacing the old mark of 51 feet 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches set by his countryman, Mikio Oda, who had won at Amsterdam. Matti of the three giant Jarvinens led the Finns in a sweep of the javelin event when he tossed the spear some 20 feet past the old mark and set a new Olympic standard of 238 feet 7 inches. Matti Sippala and Eino Pennrila finished second and third for Finland. Lee Bartlett of Albion College and Ken Churchill of the Olympic Club finished fifth and sixth for the United States.

But for the spectators the main event and the great spectacle of the afternoon was the running of the 1,500-metre final. A great event and one that recalled the great winners of the past — Lightbody, Mel Sheppard, A. N. S. Jackson and Peerless Paavo Nurmi. Twelve men had

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
qualified for the final but one of them, King of Canada, was indisposed and did not run. The eleven who toed the mark were Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, Norwood Penrose Hallowell of Harvard and Frank Crowley of Manhattan for the United States; John Frederick Cornes, called Jerry, running for Merrie England; Phil Edwards running for Canada; Erik Ny of Sweden; Luigi Beccali of Italy, Jack Lovelock of Oxford and New Zealand running for his native land; and Eino Purje, Matti Luomanen and Harri Larva carrying the banner for Finland.

Of course, the Finns were feared in this as they were in all the longer contests on the cinderpath. Nurmi had won this event in 1924. Larva had won it in 1928 at Amsterdam. The British Empire runners beyond the sprint distances always were regarded with respect. Phil Edwards, running for Canada, was known to be dangerous. Beccali was not looked upon as a possible winner and it was conceded that the U. S. starters had but an outside chance of getting home first. The big disappointment of the native track fans came much earlier, before the games opened, when Gene Venzke, who had run a mile in 4:10 on an indoor track in the Winter campaign, failed to qualify for the United States team.

So it looked like a victory for one of the Flying Finns unless one of the bold Britishers sprang a little surprise in the stretch. There was much jockeying for position on the early laps and almost every one of the runners had his turn leading the pack. But when they settled down

~~~~~  
 to go the distance it was Glenn Cunningham who set the pace, with Phil Edwards hard on his heels. These two pulled away from their pursuers and at one time had opened up a gap of ten or twelve metres. They held this decided advantage to the beginning of the last lap but they were weary by that time and ripe to be caught by those who had saved their breath in the earlier going. Cornes, Lovelock and Beccali gained rapidly on the leading pair. The Finns had definitely faded and it looked like a victory for the British Empire. But to the astonishment of the spectators, it was the black-haired, olive-skinned Italian, Beccali, who loped easily into the lead and whose long sprint carried him all the way to the tape a victor by four or five metres in the new Olympic record time of 3:51.2, a full second under the mark set by Larva in 1928. Jerry Cornes came along behind Beccali to take second place and the tiring Edwards and Cunningham just about lasted to stagger home in third and fourth places.

The trials of the 400-metre event were run on this same day but there were no upsets or startling shutouts and Friday, Aug. 5, saw a great crowd (70,000) surging through the stadium portals to witness the last act in what amounted to a stubborn family quarrel in the United States ranks. Men like Lieutenant Godfrey Lionel Rampling of England and Alex Wilson of Canada (and Notre Dame) were real and sterling competitors but the great duel at 400 metres was to be between two

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
men wearing the shield of Stars and Stripes, the tall, lanky, blond-haired, bespectacled Ben Eastman of Stanford and the whippet-sized, trim, neat, black-haired Bill Carr of Penn. It began with college competition and East-West rivalry in the United States. Eastman, coached by the impetuous Dink Templeton of Stanford, was a great half-miler and holder of the world's record of 1:50 at that distance.

The success of Bill Carr of Penn at the quarter-mile, at which Eastman was very good, too, led Coach Templeton to pit his youngster against Carr instead of priming him for international honors at 800 metres. Carr had defeated Eastman at 400 metres in the I. C. 4-A championships and also in the final tryouts for the U. S. Olympic team but Templeton was obstinate and would not yield to persuasion. For the honor of Stanford and California he was going to show the world that Eastman could beat Carr at Carr's best distance. So Eastman stayed in the 400-metre event. What he would have done in the 800-metre event at Los Angeles is problematical because Hampson won it in world's record time. But it was Eastman's proper spot, in any case.

There were six men in the final of the 400-metre event at Los Angeles and, to the disappointment of the spectators, Lieut. Godfrey Lionel Rampling of England was not among them. He was squeezed out in the first semi-final when Golding of Australia came up fast to finish third behind Carr and Alex Wilson. The survivors of the



© Courtesy of J. B. Peerman, of the Winged Foot

From the original painting by G. Schiata

PINDAR, THE GREEK LYRIC POET

Addressing spectators at the entrance to the stadium at Olympia, 480 B.C.


~~~~~  
second semi-final were Eastman and Jim Gordon of the United States and W. J. Walters of South Africa. In staggered starts there is always some doubt as to which runner is leading, due to the apparent but non-existing advantage of the men in the outer lanes. But when the 400-metre finalists straightened out in the backstretch it was seen that Eastman had a slight lead, with Carr a half-stride behind him. The others were trailing in scattered formation.

They came that way into the stretch, big, blond Eastman throwing out his long legs in great ground-covering strides and Carr simply flowing along, running with effortless grace that was the wonder and admiration of all beholders. Just as he had done in their previous meetings, Carr simply breezed past the struggling Eastman in the stretch to win by almost two metres in the utterly astonishing time of 46.2 that smashed all previous world's and Olympic records to smithereens. Eastman, finishing second in 46.4 was well under all former records and even Wilson, some six metres back in third place, made faster time than any of the winners in previous Olympic competition.

By all who saw it this was hailed as the greatest exhibition of running that ever came within their vision or ken and Carr was regarded as the super-star of the cinderpath of the era. He was only a junior in college and even greater things might be expected of him. But a curious and melancholy thing about the brilliantly success-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
ful games at Los Angeles was what followed in their wake for three great athletes of the United States team. The death of Lieut. George Calnan already has been recorded. Then there was George Saling, winner of the 110-metre hurdles in Olympic record time. Nine months after his Los Angeles triumph he was killed in an auto accident. And eight months after he was hailed as the still rising super-star of the cinderpath, Bill Carr of Penn broke both legs in an auto accident and never ran again.

The 400-metre final in the almost incredible time of 46.2 was undoubtedly the great event of the afternoon but the 5,000-metre final was a thriller with a climax that left the judges debating for a full hour before they gave out the name of the winner. The Flying Finns, regarded as monopolists in Olympic distance victories, were represented by Lauri Virtanen and Lauri Lehtinen, two good men and true. But Ralph Hill of Oregon was a starter and it was the hope of most of the onlookers that he would make it close with the foreign stars. Which he did, indeed! There were fourteen starters carrying the insignia of ten different competing nations but it turned out to be strictly a three-horse race featuring Hill, Virtanen and Lehtinen.

Under the orders of his coach, Hill slipped between the Finns and stayed there as they jogged along with Lehtinen setting the pace. The runners had to go twelve and a half laps and for eleven laps the three leaders, far ahead of the others, held their relative positions. Then

~~~~~  
Virtanen faded and the race was between Lehtinen and Hill. On the backstretch of the final lap Lehtinen made an effort to shake off the Oregon trailer who was dogging his heels but Hill stuck as close as ever to the Finn. They swung into the final straightaway and the crowd was wild with excitement at the sight of the Oregon lad giving one of the famous Finns a stirring battle in the stretch of a long distance race.

To add to the thrill, Hill actually seemed about to pass Lehtinen as they pounded down toward the tape. Hill went to the outside but Lehtinen, on the pole, swung out and blocked him off. Hill was forced to break his stride and pull up. He then switched and tried to pass on the inside. Lehtinen swerved in enough to close the door partially. They finally crossed the line in what looked like a dead heat with Hill on the inside and their elbows almost touching as they hurled themselves at the worsted string that marked the finish. The films of the electrophotographic timer showed that Lehtinen won by a narrow margin but it seemed to most of the spectators that the Finn had impeded his rival in the stretch and would be disqualified. However, there was no formal protest and the Chief Track Judge, Arthur Holz of Germany, gave Lehtinen the benefit of any doubt after a long discussion of the incident. The result stood and the time of 14:30 was a new Olympic record. The crowd booed the official announcement and that was the end of the only disagreeable incident at the games. Lehtinen was

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
most apologetic about any interference he might have caused Hill and when he was handed his first place medal he tried to draw Hill up even with him on the step reserved for the winner. But Hill had enough honor in the great race he put up and in finishing so close to Lehtinen that they were clocked in identical time.

The 3,000-metre steeplechase on Saturday, Aug. 6, provided the comedy relief of the week. Through an error of one of the officials — a substitute who was checking the laps for a comrade who was sick — the runners were forced to go an extra lap. It didn't matter much because Volmari Iso-Hollo of Finland had the race well in hand any place they wanted to stop it. But black-haired Joe McCluskey of Fordham was second where the race should have ended and Tom Evenson of England was second where the race ended with the extra lap. There was some talk of revising the order of finish but McCluskey gallantly waived his rights. That left only the timing problem to be solved and the timers revised their official clocking with a nicety of approximation unsurpassed in athletic annals. Iso-Hollo's time for the full course and extra lap was 10:33.4 and the timers, after due deliberation, "approximated" the time for the 3,000-metre obstacle race at 9:18.4 and no questions asked. It would have been a new Olympic record but the whole question of timing was allowed to drop quietly, since "approximating" to a tenth of a second was just a bit too fine to put in the record book.

~~~~~

The United States relay teams broke the Olympic records in the trials on Saturday but they were merely warming up for better performances in the Sunday finals. The two-day competition in the decathlon ended on Saturday and, to resident onlookers, the result was a pleasant surprise. Akilles of the three giant Jarvinens from Finland was expected to win with something to spare. He was the world's record-holder at the time and an awesome all-around figure in the ten varied events that go to make up the decathlon test. Nor did Akilles betray the trust Finland put in him or put a blot on his family'scutcheon. He broke his own world's record for total points. But beyond and above him, winning the Olympic laurels, was big Jim Bausch, former plunging fullback on the University of Kansas football team, with a new Olympic and world's record of 8,462.23 points in the all-around competition.

The track and field program closed on Sunday, Aug. 7, with the running of the relay finals and the staging of the marathon race. In the relays it was just a question of how fast the United States fliers would run in winning the events. To keep up the Los Angeles tempo, they smashed all previous records. The 400-metre team, composed of Bob Kiesel of California, Emmett Toppino of New Orleans, Hector Dyer of Stanford and Frank Wykoff of the Los Angeles A. C., reeled off their allotted distance in 40 seconds flat for a new world's record. The 1,600-metre team, composed of Ivan Fuqua of Indiana, Edgar

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Ablovitch of Southern California, Karl Warner of Yale and Bill Carr of Penn, galloped the four laps of the stadium track in the world's record time of 3:08.2, more than four seconds under the former world's record and six seconds better than the old Olympic mark.

In the meanwhile the marathon runners, who had started on the stadium track and had run out through a tunnel at the west end of the stadium, were off on their roundabout course through Los Angeles and vicinity. There were twenty-eight starters and twenty of them covered the full 26 miles 385 yards under their own steam and without great distress. Again the California climate was beneficial. There should have been little surprise at the result because the ultimate winner had announced boldly in advance that his was to be the Olympic prize. The little chap who kept his word was Juan Carlos Zabala, 20-year-old newsboy from the Argentine. He was at the head of the pack as they passed out through the tunnel at the start of the race, and he was the first of the marathoners to arrive back through the same tunnel.

For more than two hours the crowd in the stadium had been waiting for the return of the wanderers. Suddenly there was a fanfare of trumpets from the high walls of the stadium. The first runner had been sighted in the distance. The eyes fixed on the tunnel entrance saw a thin, dark-haired, dark-complexioned little fellow come trotting out of the dark gap in the white concrete wall. He was

LOS ANGELES, 1932

~~~~~  
wearing a blue running suit and a white linen hat. Wan and weary, his face drawn with fatigue, he still retained enough spirit to grab the linen cap from his head and wave it in response to the thunderous cheers that accompanied his circuit of the track to the finish line. Zabala lowered the Olympic record for the marathon to 2 hrs., 31 min., 36 seconds, almost exactly a minute under the former record set by Hannes Kolehmainen at Antwerp in 1920. Even at this record-breaking pace the sturdy little newsboy from the Argentine was closely pursued. Sam Ferris of England was only 20 seconds behind Zabala and the first four men — all of them on the stadium track at the same time — finished with a gap of only one minute and five seconds between first and fourth. Armas Toivonen of Finland was third, Duncan McLeod Wright of Great Britain fourth, Seiichiro Tsuda and Onbai Kin of Japan were fifth and sixth, and the first of the United States representatives was the the veteran Albert R. (Whitey) Michelson in seventh place.

So closed the track and field program of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. A week later, when the program in the other sports had been completed, there was a closing ceremony in the Olympic Stadium. With 100,000 spectators looking on, the winners were presented with their Olympic medals, the standard-bearers of the competing nations grouped their flags in front of the reviewing stand, the Olympic flag was slowly hauled down from the staff above the field, "Taps" was sounded by a



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
lone bugler, and on the lofty peristyle the flames of the Olympic torch that had been lighted at the opening ceremony sank lower — and lower — and went out, leaving the Olympic Games of 1932 at Los Angeles a memory of great athletes and record-breaking feats.



• XII •

BERLIN, 1936

TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

Berlin, 1936

100 metres	JESSE OWENS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	10 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
200 metres	JESSE OWENS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	20 $\frac{7}{10}$ secs.
400 metres	ARCHIE WILLIAMS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	46 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
800 metres	JOHN WOODRUFF, <i>U. S. A.</i>	1 m. 52 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
1,500 metres	J. E. LOVELOCK, <i>New Zealand</i>	3 m. 47 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
5,000 metres	GUNNAR HOECKERT, <i>Finland</i>	14 m. 22 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
10,000 metres	ILMARI SALMINEN, <i>Finland</i>	30 m. 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
110-metre hurdles	FORREST TOWNS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	14 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
400-metre hurdles	GLENN HARDIN, <i>U. S. A.</i>	52 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
3,000-metre steeple-chase	VOLMARI ISO-HOLLO, <i>Finland</i>	9 m. 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
50,000-metre walk	HAROLD WHITLOCK, <i>Great Britain</i>	4 hrs. 30 m. 41 secs.
400-metre relay	<i>United States</i>	39 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.
1,600-metre relay	<i>Great Britain</i>	3 m. 9 secs.
Pole vault	EARLE MEADOWS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	4.35 metres (14 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
Running high jump	CORNELIUS JOHNSON, <i>U. S. A.</i>	2.03 metres (6 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
Running broad jump	JESSE OWENS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	8.06 metres (26 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.)
Running hop, step and jump	NAOTO TAJIMA, <i>Japan</i>	16 metres (52 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
Shotput	HANS WOELLKE, <i>Germany</i>	16.20 metres (53 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
Hammer throw	KARL HEIN, <i>Germany</i>	56.49 metres (185 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
Discus throw	KENNETH CARPENTER, <i>U. S. A.</i>	50.48 metres (165 ft. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.)
Javelin throw	GERHARD STOECK, <i>Germany</i>	71.84 metres (235 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
Decathlon	GLENN MORRIS, <i>U. S. A.</i>	7,900 pts.
Marathon	KITEI SON, <i>Japan</i>	2 hrs. 29 m. 19 $\frac{1}{10}$ secs.

~~~~~

‘ X I I ‘

B E R L I N , 1 9 3 6

**I**N the pleasant Summer of 1932 under the cloudless sky of California the august members of the International Olympic Committee gathered in executive session at Los Angeles and formally awarded the Olympic Games of 1936 to the city of Berlin. Some months later there was a political upheaval in Germany and Adolf Hitler began his remarkable climb to supreme command in the Reich and wide influence in world affairs. The Olympic solons had no inkling that there was a Hitler in the offing when they voted to grant Berlin's request to hold the 1936 Games, nor could they peer into the future and see what further complications would arise in the international situation.

By 1936 Japan had walked into Manchukuo and had walked out of the League of Nations. Italy had swallowed Ethiopia as British warships swung sullenly at anchor in the turbulent Mediterranean. Mussolini, the Mighty Man of Italy, had taken everything from Haile Selassie except his royal umbrella. France was in the grip of a coalition government headed by Premier Leon Blum,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
a Socialist in theory and a very wealthy individual in fact. Greece was again in a political turmoil. Austria was seething with internal dissension. The international race for naval armament had been resumed with vigor. Soviet Russia was looming as a large threat against China and Japan. England and France had made formal protests that the giant German airship, the trans-Atlantic passenger-carrying Hindenburg, had flown over certain fortified parts of their territories, thus arousing high indignation if not deep suspicion.

All through the continent of Europe the "Fascist" surge was sweeping forward to meet the rising tide of Communism. Foreign ambassadors were glibly talking of peace and home secretaries were busy gathering arms and ammunition. Cynics were calmly discussing the set-up for the coming world war that they said was hard at hand. Europe was once again the "armed camp" of the gleefully horrified historians. It was through such troubled territory that the Olympic torch was carried from the ancient site at Olympia to the magnificent setting in Berlin. Starting at midnight, July 21, 1936, from the ruin of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, a relay of 3,000 runners, lighting one magnesium torch from the other, carried the sacred fire night and day through seven countries to the marble fire-font in the new Olympia Stadium at Berlin. On Aug. 1, with 110,000 spectators crowding the great arena in Berlin for the opening ceremonies, Chancellor Hitler declared the games under way

~~~~~  
 in the short and simple sentence laid down by the Olympic code. There was a fanfare of trumpets, the sound of cannon in the distance and the Olympic five-ringed flag was hoisted to the peak. Some 3,000 pigeons, released from captivity, were still fluttering in circles over the stadium when in ran a blond-haired, white-clad runner, the last of the 3,000 torch-bearers, who sped to the ceremonial fire-font, touched it with his torch and stepped back as the flames leaped up to burn steadily until the Olympic Games of 1936 had been concluded. As this last runner lighted the Olympic fire in Berlin, the whole of Spain burst suddenly into the red flame of bloody civil war.

These political and historical incidents must be recorded because they directly affected the Olympic Games. With 53 nations entered in the Berlin Games and approximately 5,000 athletes gathered from all over the world, it is plain that national disputes and international affairs would have repercussions in the Olympic field. One of the first moves made by the Socialist Ministry on taking command in France was to attack the governmental grant of money to send the French Olympic team into "Nazi" Germany. The "Nazi" creed was, so to speak, "Fascism with an umlaut," just as the "Croix de Feu" movement in France was "Fascism with a grave accent" and the Socialists were at daggers drawn with the "Croix de Feu" party in France. However, it was finally decided to let the government grant stand and the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
French team accordingly competed at Berlin. Mussolini was a great believer in sports for building up the youth of a nation — for war purposes, according to his critics — and was personally active for several years in preparing a fine Italian athletic delegation for Berlin. But the Ethiopian campaign burst open and dragged on. It appeared that the Italian athletes might have to compete at Addis Ababa, with rifles, instead of with discus, shot and javelin at Berlin. This, too, was settled when Ethiopia, unsupported by larger nations, collapsed and was over-run by the conquering Italian armies in time to free the Fascist athletes for the more peaceful competition at Berlin.

But the Spanish squad, already quartered in the Olympic Village, was withdrawn at the last moment due to the outbreak of the furious civil war at home. Rival political parties in Brazil had sent rival Olympic teams to Berlin. The Olympic arbiters could find no way of settling the dispute as to which was to represent Brazil and both teams finally were withdrawn from competition. There were political repercussions even as the athletes of the competing nations paraded past Der Fuehrer, Chancellor Hitler, at the formal opening of the games. The parading groups from nations that were friendly to "Nazi" or "Fascist" political philosophy gave the Nazi salute and were enthusiastically hailed by the German spectators in the towering stands. Those groups from nations opposed to Nazi policies gave the Olympic salute, their own salute or a mere "eyes right" and were greeted with compara-

~~~~~  
 tive silence or, as in the case of the United States delegation, with an outburst of whistling, a continental method of expressing jeering disapproval.

But the most astonishing and embarrassing repercussion of all was to come through the activities of the United States athletes as the games progressed. It was a ludicrous reflection on the Nazi creed of Nordic supremacy or Aryan aristocracy in all spheres of life, the same being loudly proclaimed and stoutly maintained by Herr Hitler and his uniformed satellites, as well as by his enthusiastic supporters. Several years before the opening of the 1936 Games Herr Hitler began a systematic drive to eject the Jews from Germany. He sponsored and ordered a campaign that was carried on with wholesale severity in many parts of Germany and with savagery in some. It was race prejudice expressed in frankest terms and enforced with the strongest possible means, economic boycott, social degradation and physical violence. Later Herr Hitler added to the Nazi creed by including Negroes as an inferior and unwanted race in the Reich but that item was largely overlooked for the moment in his bitter and bigger attack on the Jews. It was to bob up later in a way to leave half the world laughing at the embarrassed Fuehrer.

Where there were Jewish populations of any size in other countries there was a natural protest against the anti-Jewish campaign in Germany and the protest was supported by the fair-minded citizens of many races and



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

varied creeds. But it was in the United States that the big battle raged. The Jews not only furnished a portion of the athletes on the United States teams but also were liberal contributors to the Olympic fund and active workers in athletic organizations. As Hitler's campaign continued in the Reich, the protests against United States participation in German-sponsored Olympic Games led to a bitter battle among Amateur Athletic Union officials that was settled by the narrowest of margins in a vote on the question. Those who finally carried the day in favor of participation at Berlin were no more in sympathy with Hitler's anti-Jewish campaign than were those who were opposed to participation and hated Hitler and all his works. But the pro-participation party insisted that Hitler would have nothing to say except the opening sentence in the Berlin Games, that the Olympic trip could not by any means be considered an endorsement of Hitler's racial creed or political aims, that the competition would be in the hands of the various international bodies governing the various sports and that they would lead a squad to Berlin to compete, not under the Nazi regime, but under the five-ringed Olympic flag that stood for sport and sport alone, clear of political complications and without distinction with regard to race, creed or color. So the United States team, 382 strong, with its customary quota of Jewish representatives — and ten Negro athletes on the track and field squad! — went to Berlin.

It can be truly set down that what the Organizing

Committee at Berlin had created was by far the finest athletic grounds and arenas ever prepared for Olympic competition. Estimates of the total cost for plant, equipment and operations ran as high as \$30,000,000, much of which was undoubtedly expended with the idea of giving foreign spectators and contenders a favorable impression of the "new Germany" but all of which contributed to the success of the greatest international athletic spectacle the world had yet seen. The Winter Games held in the Bavarian Alps at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in February forecast the overwhelming success that was to come in August at Berlin. The Winter Sports division had been added to the Olympic program in 1924 at Chamonix and, through St. Moritz in 1928, Lake Placid in 1932 and Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936, had in itself reached proportions that dwarfed the whole Olympic program of early years.

As has been definitely stated and repeated, this is a chronicle of the track and field competition in Olympic annals and only a passing glance can be taken at incidents in the many — too many? — sports that fill the modern Olympic program. Aside from the Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen — and a history of the Winter Sports section of the Olympic Games alone would require a separate volume — the program of 1936 in Berlin included competition in track and field, wrestling, boxing, modern pentathlon, fencing, rowing, field hockey, weight-lifting, soccer football, polo, yachting, shooting,

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
handball, basketball, cycling, canoeing, swimming, gymnastics and equestrian events, a total of nineteen sports to which might be added as separate items the competition for women in swimming, track and field and gymnastics.

Kiel Bay was the scene of the Olympic yachting races in which the United States entries failed to gain a first place. The rowing events were held over the Grunau course near Berlin with German oarsmen winning all of the races except the double sculls that Jack Beresford — competing for the fifth time in Olympic Games — won with Dick Southwood for Great Britain, and the eight-oared race that saw the triumph of the Washington Huskies from the Pacific Coast, Poughkeepsie regatta and Olympic trial winners in the United States and successful defenders of the tradition that Uncle Sam's sweep-swingers always come away with the Olympic eight-oared championship. The jolly Japanese swimmers who dashed away with the Olympic aquatic championship at Los Angeles in 1932 were nosed out by the United States swimming squad at Berlin, largely through points gained by the graceful stunts of Dick Degener and Marshall Wayne off the diving boards.

Basketball was on the program for the second time in Olympic history and the United States team ran away with the championship, which was to be expected, even under the strange rules enforced by foreign officials on the outdoor court at Berlin. Basketball was invented or devised in the United States and when the Europeans

~~~~~  
adopted it they couldn't twist the fundamental principles so out of shape that the United States representatives could be beaten at their own game. The soccer competition provided the usual supply of brawls and upheld its unenviable record as the most quarrelsome sport on the Olympic chart. The United States team was defeated by Italy in a game in which players were kicked as heartily as the ball and the German referee was subdued by Italian playing hands when he three times tried to thrust an Italian off the field for deliberate battery and assault beyond the recognized rules of soccer. When a player goes beyond the recognized rules of soccer in loose-footed or free-handed battery and assault, it must come pretty close to attempted homicide in the first degree, but the referee was held helpless by the Italian soccer army and the United States kickers, who didn't expect to go far anyway, went out quickly and fairly quietly. Later in the Berlin soccer campaign there was an argument over a game won by Peru over Austria and the game was ordered re-played. This exasperated the Peruvians, who promptly withdrew their whole team from further participation in the Olympic Games, and in far-off Lima the indignant citizens of Peru gathered up stones and bombarded the German Consulate although, as it happened, the Germans had nothing to do with the incident at Berlin in any capacity. The Lima longshoremen also refused to load German ships at the dock because of the incident at Berlin. In view of these casual courtesies, on the field

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
and at long distance, and somewhat similar contusions and abrasions of the past, it would appear that, for Olympic purposes, soccer would be a good game to put away and forget.

The United States expedition was not entirely a peace party on its way to the Berlin opening ceremonies. Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, backstroke winner in the women's division of the swimming competition at Los Angeles in 1932, was removed from the team by Avery Brundage, head of the American Olympic Committee, on the charge that she had broken training rules on shipboard — champagne was mentioned in the indictment — and there was a to-do about it at home and abroad. Two members of the boxing team were shipped back shortly after they landed in Germany, but the uproar over the Mrs. Jarrett case, where there was too much frankness on all sides, led the officials to give the amiable but vague explanation that the boxers were being sent back because they were "home-sick," which the boxers vaguely denied without going too deeply into any real or alleged reason for their swift return trips. But these minor matters were passed over by the athletes as they settled themselves in the delightful Olympic Village provided for the contestants by the Berlin Organizing Committee. The Olympic Village was about fifteen or twenty minutes by bus from the main Olympic stadium and was an enlargement and improvement of the Los Angeles model that met with such general satisfaction. There were 150 cottages, each

~~~~~  
containing living quarters and all modern conveniences for 20 men. There was a library and a hospital, a theatre, a swimming pool, white birches leaning over natural lakes, several practice fields for the various games, a post office, an official headquarters and 150 German youngsters to act as messengers, guides and interpreters for the athletes who had gathered from all over the world.

Veterans of former Olympic campaigns were wide-eyed with astonishment as the whole Berlin set-up revealed itself to their eyes. There were nine separate arenas with a total seating capacity of 237,000 and standing room for many more. The Olympic Stadium held capacity crowds of 110,000 almost every afternoon through the track and field competition and from 60,000 to 80,000 even on dull or drizzling mornings when only trial events were being held. The swimming stadium held 18,000 spectators and was taxed to capacity through the contests. Deutschland Hall nearby, where the wrestling, boxing, weight-lifting and other such sports were conducted, held 20,000 spectators and was thronged most of the time when any sort of competition was going on. Though the weather for the two weeks of the games was distinctly unfavorable for spectators in holiday attire, all former Olympic attendance records were dwarfed at Berlin where approximately 4,500,000 tickets of admission were sold for the various spectacles at a cash return of about \$2,800,000, the greatest income the Games had yet known.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

Rudolf Ismayr, German athlete who had won the middleweight weight-lifting championship at Los Angeles in 1932, took the Olympic oath as the representative of all the competitors as the great crowd stood at attention in the Olympic Stadium on Aug. 1, the opening day. The track and field competition began the following day, Sunday, Aug. 2, and it was immediately seen that the many records set at Los Angeles would be in grave danger as the runners, jumpers, vaulters and heavers of assorted hardware went through their exercises on the green turf or the dull red running track below the twin clock towers that loomed above the stadium walls at Berlin. One of the early events was the shotput and it gave the native spectators a chance to burst into a frenzy of cheering. The event was won by Hans Woellke with a heave of 53 feet 1 13/16 inches that broke the former Olympic record and gave Germany its first Olympic champion in any division of track and field athletics since the start of the modern games in 1896 at Athens.

Herr Hitler was an enthusiastic spectator of this stirring triumph for the Reich and he lost no time in having Woellke led before him for official congratulation. Baer-land of Finland was second and Stoeck of Germany was third in this event. The United States entries, Sam Francis, Jack Torrance and Dominic Zaitz finished fourth, fifth and sixth in that order. The towering Torrance, vastly over-weight, was yards behind the world's record distance of 57 feet 1 inch that he had made in his leaner days.

~~~~~  
 The result of the shotput was a distinct disappointment to the United States delegation and a corresponding source of pride and joy for the inhabitants of the "new Reich."

The next final event on the program was the 10,000-metre run and it was a sweep for Finland, as might have been expected. Don Lash of Indiana, best of Uncle Sam's distance runners, was lost in the long shuffle and it was Ilmari Salminen of Finland who was first to the tape, pursued by his countrymen Arvo Askola and Volmari Iso-Hollo. Askola was only about a metre behind Salminen as the winner was clocked in 30 m. 15.4 seconds, an exceptional performance in these games in that it broke neither the current world's record nor the old Olympic record. Though possibly with less enthusiasm but with no less promptness, the freshly-crowned Olympic victor from Finland was led to the official box where Der Fuehrer was seated and there Salminen was congratulated by Hitler.

In the meanwhile things were looking dark in other directions and it was apparent that complications were approaching. The Negro athletes of the United States group — later referred to as "the Black Auxiliaries" in Nazi newspapers — had swung into action. Jesse Owens, the great Negro sprinter from Ohio State University, had run 100 metres in 10.2 seconds, world's record time, in gaining victory in his semi-final heat in that event. The record was later disallowed because of a following wind.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

But at least Herr Hitler, who had declared the Negroes an inferior race, had warning that his edict did not run on the cinderpath. Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette, just as much a Negro as Owens and much darker in shade, came through the 100-metre trials flying, making it look that much darker for Herr Hitler in his box, and Johnny Woodruff, Negro freshman from the University of Pittsburgh, qualified easily in the 800-metre trials along with his Nordic teammates, Chuck Hornbostel and Harry Williamson.

But the blackest moment of all for Herr Hitler, now thoroughly embarrassed, was when the United States made a sweep of the high jump and the winner and second man, Cornelius Johnson of California and Dave Albritton of Ohio State, were Negroes of the darkest hue. Corny Johnson jumped 6 feet 7 $\frac{15}{16}$ inches to a new Olympic record. Albritton, Delos Thurber of Southern California and Kotkas of Finland cleared 6 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and in the jump-off they finished in that order. Now came the problem. Herr Hitler had received and congratulated the other Olympic victors of the day. Before the eyes of his faithful followers and in the face of his previous proclamations, would the political pontiff of the Nazi creed of Nordic supremacy and Aryan aristocracy grasp the hand of a Negro who had just demonstrated, in one respect at least, his superiority over the whites of the world? Newspaper writers from many nations kept their eyes glued on Der Fuehrer's box. There was a sudden hustle and

~~~~~  
 bustle down there. Herr Hitler was leaving the stadium in haste. The official explanation was that it was very late in the day and it looked like rain. Down on the field, crowned with the Olympic wreath of victory, the black-skinned Corny Johnson saw the hurried departure — and grinned. Thus the first day of track and field competition was brought to a close.

The second day, Monday, Aug. 3, saw the completion of the hammer throw, trials in the 3,000-metre steeplechase and 400-metre hurdles, quarter-finals of the 800-metre event and the final of the 100-metre sprint. The weather was still cold and unsettled, with occasional showers, but the spectators were not daunted. Morning and afternoon, rain or shine, hot or cold, they turned out in overflowing numbers all through the week for trials and finals. For the time being, all that mattered in Berlin — or over the whole of Germany, in fact — was the Olympic competition.

The Nazi spectators had their chance to make the welkin ring when Karl Hein of Germany whirled the hammer over his head and tossed it out over the turf for a distance of 185 ft. 4 1/16 inches, winning the championship and setting a new Olympic record. It must be remembered that in previous Olympic Games Germany never had won a single championship in track or field. Here at Berlin Germany had won the shotput on the first day and the hammer throw on the second day. Since improvement of youth in sports was part of the Hitler

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
program for the "new Reich," the enthusiasm was unbounded over these victories.

In the meanwhile, the athletes from the United States were making progress in their respective events. Harold Manning, Joe McCluskey and Glen Dawson qualified in the steeplechase trials. There were only three "quarter-finals" in the 800-metre event and the leaders in these tests were Harold Williamson, Chuck Hornbostel and John Woodruff. Uncle Sam's three low hurdlers, Glenn Hardin, Dale Schofield and Joe Patterson, had no trouble qualifying in the 400-metre timber-topping trials. Jesse Owens led the way to the tape in the first semi-final of the 100-metre event and Frank Wykoff was right behind him. Ralph Metcalfe won the second semi-final. The only set-back of the afternoon was in the hammer throw which had been won by Hein of Germany with Erwin Blask, another German, second and Oskar Warngard of Sweden third. Up to and including the Olympic Games of 1924, the United States never had failed to win this event but the showing at Berlin was somewhat dismal. Bill Rowe of Rhode Island State finished fifth, Don Favor of Portland, Me., finished sixth and Henry Dreyer of the New York A. C. didn't reach the final.

The feature event, of course, was the running of the 100-metre final. In addition to Owens, Metcalfe and Wykoff, the United States trio, the starters were Hans Strandberg of Sweden, Erich Borchmeyer of Germany and Martin Osendarp of Holland. Ordinarily Owens, the

~~~~~  
 Tan Streak from Ohio State, was not a fast starter. He usually overhauled his rivals at about the halfway mark and went on to victory. But the Olympic environment must have added something to his starting drive. At the bark of the gun it was Jesse who was off in the lead, followed by Wykoff and Osendarp. Big Ralph Metcalfe was last, and a bad last. Down the track they sped, with Owens holding his lead over his rivals and Metcalfe madly cutting down the men who had started ahead of him. He caught them all except Owens. As they flashed over the finish line Jesse was leading Metcalfe by about a metre and Metcalfe had about the same margin on Osendarp in third place. Wykoff was fourth, Borchmeyer fifth and Strandberg sixth. Even on a track that had been drenched by occasional downpours, Owens equalled the Olympic record time of 10.3 for the event.

Negroes had finished one-two in the featured event of the day. Where was Herr Hitler? He was there. Der Fuehrer was in the stadium for all the big events of the week. But the first day had taught him caution. When Hein and Blask of Germany had finished one-two in the hammer throw, they were not paraded to the Hitler box for congratulation by Der Fuehrer. When the uproar arose in the United States against participation in the Berlin games, it was solemnly promised by Hitler and other German officials that there would be "no discrimination" at Berlin. Congratulating white winners and ignoring black victors would have been public dis-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
crimination of the first order. Herr Hitler was seeking the good opinion of the world for himself and his people through the Berlin staging of the Olympic Games. A false move might have widespread consequences. So when Hein and Blask gained honors in the hammer throw they were led off quietly to quarters under the stands where Herr Hitler received them in proper privacy. For public exhibition and foreign consumption, he had not officially congratulated any Olympic victors of the day. In this way he saved appearances although, with Owens entered in two more events and other Negroes getting ready to dash to the front wearing the red-white-and-blue shield of the United States, it became apparent that appearances would be about all he could save in a week that was going to be very hard on his racial theory and political creed of Nordic supremacy and Aryan aristocracy. But for the day he had escaped without public embarrassment. He had not publicly congratulated any Olympic victor, particularly Jesse Owens.

For the Aryan aristocracy the following day was Black Tuesday. The weather was bleak and the "black auxiliaries" of the United States contingent were out in force. In the cold and the wet 90,000 spectators turned out for the morning trials in the stadium and a capacity crowd of 110,000 was on hand for the three final events of the afternoon. Tourists at the games were astonished at the way the natives thronged to the various fields of Olympic competition. During the Berlin festivities a

~~~~~  
 couple of amateur baseball teams brought over from the United States put on an exhibition that wouldn't have drawn a corporal's guard to the Polo Grounds in New York. In Berlin, where the natives knew nothing of baseball, it drew 100,000 spectators to the Olympic Stadium at night, the largest crowd that ever saw a ball game anywhere. The Olympic fever had such a hold on the German citizenry that, whether they understood what was going on or not, they would turn out in hordes to watch everything and anything.

But Black Tuesday must have been figuratively as well as literally a dark day for the Aryan onlookers who held to the Hitler creed. In the cold and the rain the dark-skinned competitors from the United States went to the fore by leaps and bounds. The one white shadow to bring a ray of light through the gloom to the mournful Nazis was another United States athlete, Glenn Hardin of Mississippi. So it was a Southerner who came to the relief of the beleaguered Nordics. Tall, curly-haired, easy-going, handsome Glenn really had no competition in the 400-metre hurdle final. He simply breezed to victory in 52.4, well short of the Olympic record of 52 flat he himself had set in finishing second to Bob Tisdall of Ireland at Los Angeles in 1932. Tisdall's time of 51.8 was not allowed to stand because he had knocked over the last hurdle. Joe Patterson of the Navy stayed with Hardin through the forepart of the Berlin final but he faded in the stretch to finish fourth as John Loaring of Canada

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
and Miguel White of the Philippines galloped past him to take second and third places in that order.

The Charge of the Black Brigade, however, was what left the great crowd gasping. And Jesse Owens was the brilliant leader. Slim, smiling Jesse really wasn't much more than dark tan in color but Mack Robinson of California and Johnny Woodruff, the freshman from Pitt who helped make it Black Tuesday for the Nordics, were ebony-hued to the deepest degree. Owens and Robinson were out early for the morning trials in the 200-metre sprint, as was Bob Packard, their white running companion from the United States. Packard won his heat and qualified later in the day in his quarter-final section. Robinson won his trial heat and tore along like a midnight freight to win his quarter-final test in 21.2, time that equaled the Olympic record.

But it was Owens who was the whirlwind. He won his trial heat in 21.1, breaking the Olympic record and bettering the world's record for the distance around a turn. Then he strolled over to the jumping pit for the trials of the running broad jump. Holder of the world's record, qualifying there was expected to be just a formality for him. He pranced down the runway to test road conditions. The red flag went up, indicating that this was considered an official jump though he had made no jump at all. He was still wearing his jersey pull-over. On his second trial he made a good jump and appeared to be well beyond the qualifying mark. But again the red flag went

up. He had over-stepped the take-off. One more trial! If he made any error he would be out of it at the start and he was the greatest broad jumper in the world, as everybody knew. But he made no error, qualified easily and the worried officials of the United States team breathed a great sigh of relief.

In the afternoon Jesse again ran 21.1 in winning his quarter-final of the 200-metre series. Twice in a day he had beaten the former world's record. He was already the 100-metre Olympic champion. Apparently not at all tired from his record-smashing pace in the 200-metre sprints, he ambled over to the broad jump pit again. He was out ahead of the other jumpers until Lutz Long of Germany, stirred by the presence of Herr Hitler, tore down the runway and equaled the mark set by Owens. The crowd roared when this was announced over the loudspeaker. But the jubilation did not last indefinitely. Jesse came scooting down the runway, hit the take-off squarely and soared into the air. When they measured the jump they found it was a fraction over 26 feet and several inches ahead of Lutz Long's mark. It was the first 26-foot leap in Olympic history. But that wasn't good enough for jumping Jesse. On his next and last jump he cleared 26 feet 5 21/64 inches, setting a new Olympic record and breaking the old one for the second time of the afternoon. Four times during one day of competition he had surpassed former Olympic records. Twice he had surpassed a listed world's record. With that last leap in

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the broad jump he had gained his second Olympic crown at Berlin. The way he had been running in the 200-metre tests, a third crown was almost surely up ahead for him. Modest Jesse, a smiling, soft-spoken Negro college student from Ohio State, was making something of a mock of the noble theory of Nordic supremacy in the very stronghold where it was most cherished. And before the very eyes of Herr Hitler, too! Der Fuehrer received Lutz Long in privacy under the stands and congratulated him heartily on his magnificent performance in finishing second to Owens. It really was a good performance. Not only was it the best any German jumper had done in Olympic annals but Long's jump of 25 feet 9 27/32 inches actually exceeded the former Olympic record. But it was ironic to find Der Fuehrer lavishing praise on a home hero for the great feat of finishing second to an alien Negro.

The 800-metre final was an astonishing event as it was run. The United States trio, Woodruff, Hornbostel and Williamson had come up to the starting mark easily enough. The foreigners under suspicion as dangerous contenders were Mario Lanzi of Italy, Kazimierz Kucharski of Poland and Phil Edwards, the Negro veteran running under the banner of Canada. Gerald Backhouse of Australia, Brian MacCabe of Great Britain and Juan Anderson of the Argentine completed the starting field. The coal-black Woodruff was a tall, spare, solemn-looking young Negro who had rushed from obscurity to the

front rank in track athletics within two months. He was inexperienced and had more changes of gait and direction than a wild goat going up a mountainside. He knew little about pace or generalship in a big test. To keep him clear of possible trickery or trouble, Head Coach Lawson Robertson told Woodruff to be sure to get off in front and stay clear of foreign entanglements. That was just what Woodruff didn't do. It was Phil Edwards, the Canadian veteran, who was off in the lead and Woodruff was badly pocketed near the rear of the pack.

For nearly a lap Woodruff tried to dodge his way out of the trap so that he could take after the pace-setters up front but he seemed to find himself completely surrounded and blocked off by the arms and legs of rival runners. In this spot he adopted a desperate measure. He came to almost a full stop on the track. That bizarre bit of strategy cleared up his tangled traffic problem because the others went off and left him free and clear at the tail end of the procession. Then Woodruff really started to run. Thrashing his legs about like a man galloping in several directions at once, the dusky Pitt freshman took the outside course at a furious pace and in about 100 metres he had caught and passed the whole field.

There he was, sailing along in front, but the wild sprint had cost him something and he was having a little breather for himself when Phil Edwards caught him unaware and jumped into the lead again on the pole. Mario Lanzi came up fast on the outside as they hit the final turn and be-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
hold! Woodruff was trapped again. Edwards was directly ahead of him, Lanzi had him blanketed on the outside. They went that way around the final turn and as they came into the stretch Woodruff seemed to take a running broad jump on a tangent that cleared him of Lanzi. Then he sailed past Phil Edwards and cut into the pole with a five-metre lead all his own. Just when all onlookers thought he had the race to himself, he began to sag. The traffic tangles, the extra distance he had run and the furious spurts he had put on at different stages had just about worn him out. Mario Lanzi could see this. Here was a chance to snatch a victory for Italy. Prince Umberto of Italy was up there in Herr Hitler's box cheering his countryman. Lanzi gave everything he had. He passed Phil Edwards. He began to catch up on the faltering Woodruff. As they pounded down toward the tape he cut Woodruff's lead down to four metres — three metres — two metres, but that was as close as he could get as they crossed the finish line, Woodruff a winner in 1:52.9, not very good time compared to most of the other marks made at Berlin but fair enough when the zigzag course and stop-and-go style of the wandering Woodruff is taken into consideration.

The 5,000-metre trials were held this same day. Tommy Deckard of the United States troupe missed qualifying and Louis Zamperini had to sprint desperately to get fifth position, the last qualifying place, in his heat. Don Lash qualified comfortably with a third place but,

~~~~~  
 as far as Uncle Sam's score was concerned, it all turned out to be very unimportant. The tireless foreigners ran away from Lash and Zamperini in the Friday final.

On Wednesday, Aug. 5, the huge stadium was jammed with spectators for the fifth straight afternoon and the weather continued unfavorable. There were showers and the air was none too warm but the great Jesse Owens was to run for a triple crown and natives and tourists didn't want to miss the spectacle. For by this time Owens had been accepted by the Germans as an athletic marvel and they were really enthusiastic over his remarkable performances. Of course, there was "Der Angriff," the official Nazi newspaper that referred slightly to the "black auxiliaries" and made cutting comment on the United States slump in sports because Glenn Hardin had been the only white winner for Uncle Sam up to this time. But black or white, the United States athletes had captured five of the eight events completed in the stadium and Jesse Owens was a hero on the streets of Berlin as well as a marvel on the dark red cinderpath in the stadium.

This was the day that saw the Tan Streak from Ohio State complete his triple triumph with a world's record to go along with it, but there were minor matters to occupy the attention of the horde of spectators before that climax was reached late in the afternoon. There had been forenoon trials in the 110-metre hurdles, the pole vault, the discus and the 1,500-metre event. All of Uncle Sam's entrants came through about as expected but there was a

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

distinct shock in one of the 1,500-metre heats. In 1934 and 1935 Jack Lovelock, the Rhodes Scholar from New Zealand and medical student in London, had proven himself the master of America's best milers, Bill Bonthron and Glenn Cunningham. In their last meeting at Princeton he had won with such ease that it was taken for granted that the slim, sandy-haired medical student was easily the best miler or 1,500-metre runner in the world. But in the Autumn of 1935 and the Spring of 1936, Lovelock had been defeated four times in five races at a mile by Sydney Wooderson, a lanky, bespectacled barrister's "clerk" in England. Perhaps Wooderson would be the sensation of Berlin! He was, in a mild way. Unknown to most of the spectators, he had damaged an ankle in training and in his 1,500-metre heat under a melancholy sky the heralded sensation from Merrie England bogged down in the stretch and came home, walking, in ninth place. It was really too bad, because it was recognized that he must have been a great runner to take Lovelock's measure in those races on English soil. But even with Wooderson out, the 1,500-metre final promised some fireworks. Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Archie San Romani of the U. S. Expeditionary Force had qualified handily. Jack Lovelock would be in there. Luigi Beccali, the dark, good-looking Italian with the clean-cut frame and the determined jaw who had won at Los Angeles, was a distinct threat.

In the meanwhile the 50-kilometre walkers had been

~~~~~  
 sent off on their tour of the Berlin streets and surrounding Brandenburg landscape. The semi-final heats of the 200-metre event were run off. Mack Robinson won his heat but Bob Packard was shut out. Robinson ran 21.1, a tenth under the Olympic record set by the squat, bespectacled equally dark Eddie Tolan at Los Angeles. Owens won his semi-final in 21.3 under wraps. The pole vault had simmered down or boiled up to a sky-climbing contest between three Southern Californians and two lithe athletes from the Land of the Rising Sun. The survivors were Bill Graber, Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton for the United States and Shuhei Nishida and Sueo Oe from Japan. Nishida of Nippon was well remembered by the United States coaches. He came within an inch of a tie for the title that Bill Miller won at Los Angeles in 1932. It began to drizzle in a doleful way and the approach to the vaulting pit was a soggy mess but the athletes kept going up as the rain came down. Bill Graber missed when the bar was about an inch under 14 feet, leaving the four others to carry on the struggle toward the damp dusk.

The 110-metre hurdle trials had produced no upsets though there was a moment of doubt when Forrest Towns, easily the best in the field, stumbled between the second and third hurdles. However, he recovered to win handily. Fritz Pollard, Jr., son of the great Negro football player at Brown in other years, and Roy Staley also qualified for the United States. It was cold and dark and wet

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
in the stadium but the drenched crowd was waiting for the big event of the day, the final of the 200-metre race. Six runners stood near the starting mark with the rain sprinkling them lightly. Just as they were about to crouch along the line, the 50-kilometre walkers began to filter back into the stadium. Harold Whitlock of Great Britain was the first stroller over the line and his time of 4 hrs., 30 m., 41.4 seconds was announced as a world's record, a statement the soggy spectators received with magnificent apathy. Nobody paid much attention to the later arrivals among the pedestrians and once again the sprinters crouched at the starting mark. The finalists were Owens, Robinson, Osendarp, Paul Haenni of Switzerland, Lee Orr of Canada and Wynand van Beveren of the Netherlands. From the bark of the gun there was really nothing to it but Jesse Owens, the café-au-lait cyclone. He was off in front and won by himself in the record-shattering time of 20.7 seconds, smashing again the old Olympic standard and setting a magnificent new world mark for the distance around a turn. Mack Robinson was breathing heavily three or four metres back and Osendarp plugged along at Robinson's shoulder to take third place.

Thus in the gloom of a murky evening Jesse Owens completed his triple triumph and the bedraggled spectators rose up, tier on tier, to pay tribute to the Tan Streak from Ohio State, the individual hero of the Berlin Games beyond all question. Herr Hitler, the persistent observer,

~~~~~  
 had braved the weather to watch this feature event. He saw Owens win his third crown and he also saw Mack Robinson gallop home in second place, again making it 1-2 for the "black auxiliaries" as "Der Angriff" had it. For each victory Owens and other first-place winners were crowned with laurel and presented with a gold medal and a little oak tree in a pot to take home. Native Nazis and tourists of all nations sent up a thunder of applause as Jesse stood on the victor's block to receive his reward. But by that time Herr Hitler had departed. Just after Owens had crossed the finish line, the drizzle turned to a hard downpour. It must have been the rain that caused Der Fuehrer's hurried departure. It couldn't have been that a mild Negro from overseas had driven the powerful apostle of Nordic supremacy into sudden retreat from his own stadium in his beautiful city of Berlin — but there were chuckling critics who were malicious enough to say so.

Checking up on other events, the rain-soaked survivors in the stands learned that Ken Carpenter of California had won the discus event with a whirl of the steel platter that sent it out 50.48 metres or 165 ft. 7 29/64 in. to beat the former Olympic record. His teammate, Gordon Slinger Dunn, another Californian, was second, four feet and a fraction behind him. Giorgio Oberweger of Italy was third, a matter of inches behind Dunn's best effort. The pole vaulters were still at it, two Japanese and two Californians taking their turns as rain and darkness came



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
down together. All four cleared the bar at 4.25 metres, which is about an inch under 14 feet. That was where Bill Graber had failed.

In gloom so thick that they hardly could be seen from the top of the stadium, the vaulters tried 4.35 metres in turn and all missed. On the second trial Earle Meadows wriggled over, just brushed the bar on his way down and landed in the pit with his eyes turned toward the dark sky. The bar stayed on! It was an Olympic record, a fraction under 14 feet 3 inches and a full inch over the previous record that Bill Miller had set when he won at Los Angeles in 1932. Then Meadows had nothing to do except wrap up, sit on the rain-soaked ground and watch the others try to catch him. Each had two more attempts. Sefton, Oe and Nishida tried and failed. One more round for them. By this time it was so dark they should have hung lanterns on the bar. Japanese lanterns would have been most appropriate. On his final attempt Sefton, wearied from his long day, kicked the bar off on the rise. Taking his last turn, Sueo Oe made the height for Old Nippon but brushed the bar off with his chest. Shuhei Nishida alone remained with a last chance. The German spectators cheered him through the dismal dusk. They called "Nishida! Nishida!" He smiled at the end of the runway, raised his pole and came swiftly down the soggy path. Up he went with a whirl and a heave—but he knocked the bar off with his elbow and Earle Meadows had won the pole vault at an Olympic record height. In

~~~~~  
 the jump-off for the next three places Sefton finished fourth and the two Japanese, still tied for second and third, decided to leave it at that and divide the glory at home.

There was one startling surprise and one magnificent victory on Thursday, Aug. 6. The startling surprise was the triumph of Gerhard Stoeck of Germany in the javelin throw, an event in which Sweden and Finland had divided the honors in all previous Olympic Games of the modern era. Matti Jarvinen of Finland, world's record-holder, was competing at Berlin and was expected to win by a comfortable margin. But Matti of the giant Jarvinens was many metres behind his best form and the native crowd went off in a frenzy of cheering when Stoeck won with a toss of 235 feet 8  $\frac{13}{32}$  inches, or 71.84 metres in simpler figures. Yro Nikkanen of Finland was second and Kaarlo Toivonen of Finland third. The best man for the United States was Alton Terry in sixth place with a toss a bit better than 220 feet, good for an American but not nearly good enough to meet foreign competition.

Quite in the modern Olympic tradition, Naoto Tajima won the running hop, step and jump for Japan with a triple effort that brought him not only the Olympic crown but a world's record to boot. He cleared 52 feet 5  $\frac{5}{16}$  inches and it was another Nipponese, Masao Harada, who was a bit over a foot behind him in second place. It was the third time in succession that victory in this event had gone to the Land of the Rising Sun. The

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
only United States representative to make the final round was Roland Romero who finished fifth.

In the morning trials of the 400-metre event, Hal Smallwood, Archie Williams and Jimmy LuValle, the United States entrants, had come through in fine style. Smallwood had been threatened with appendicitis and tucked in bed with an ice-pack on the voyage to Germany but he didn't run like an invalid this day. Great Britain had a fast trio entered in this event. They were Bill Roberts, A. G. Brown and Lieut. Godfrey Rampling, the last a seasoned veteran. These and the United States starters were the favorites to reach the finals and all six came through two rounds of trials this day. To clear another event out of the way of one of the greatest races in Olympic annals, the high hurdles might be passed over in a rush. Roy Staley of the United States had gone out in the semi-finals, but Forrest Towns and Fritz Pollard, Jr., were on the mark for the final where the only foreign rival to be feared was Don Finlay of Great Britain. The tall Towns from Georgia had won his semi-final heat in 14.1 seconds, equaling his own world's record. Fritz Pollard, Jr., led the way in the final, Towns being notoriously a slow starter but a fast finisher. He caught Pollard at the fourth hurdle and skimmed ahead to victory in 14.2 seconds, an Olympic record. Pollard hit the last hurdle and Don Finlay beat him by inches for second place, about two metres behind the winner.

That was the last event of the day. But before Towns

~~~~~

gained his laurel crown and his potted oak tree he, along with 110,000 amazed spectators, had seen a 1,500-metre final that must go down with the great races of track history and Olympic memory. There were twelve starters, all great runners, and the greatest of these were Luigi Beccali, Olympic winner of 1932, Glenn Cunningham, holder of the world's record of 4:06.8 for the mile, and John Edward Lovelock, a native of New Zealand but a Rhodes Scholar and medical student in London and a runner who repeatedly had taken the measure of Glenn Cunningham and Bill Bonthron in great match races. There were others in there like Gene Venzke and young Archie San Romani of the United States, men like Miklos Szabo of Hungary or Erik Ny of Sweden who might be dangerous. There was the veteran Negro, Phil Edwards, still running for Canada at all distances. There was the steady-going Jerry Cornes of Great Britain. But Beccali, Cunningham and Lovelock were the men to watch. Another chapter in the Cunningham-Lovelock rivalry was alone worth the trip and the price of admission. The last time they had met, which was in 1935 in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, the amiable interne from London with the curly thatch of sandy-red hair had run the mile record-holder into the ground. Here was Galloping Glenn's chance for Olympian revenge.

A hush fell over the great crowd as the runners ceased their jogging about and removed jerseys and pull-overs. Some set themselves for a crouching start. Others merely

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
leaned forward, semi-erect, with hands poised to help them with an initial swing. The gun barked and it was Jerry Cornes, the English veteran, who broke out in the lead. Almost a full lap had been completed before the runners had settled themselves in stride and in the positions they wanted — or could gain. Cunningham, Beccali and Lovelock weren't bothering much about the leadership. They were watching one another. Schaumberg of Germany was allowed to set the pace when Cornes dropped back. Beccali, as the race went on, began to move up. Then Cunningham swung wide to avoid interference and went around the field into the lead. Lovelock knew his place. He stuck right on Cunningham's heels. At the beginning of the final lap, however, Ny of Sweden and Schaumberg of Germany spurted and wedged themselves between Cunningham in front and Lovelock in fourth position.

As they went to the lower turn Erik Ny turned on another burst of speed and took the lead. Schaumberg began to fade. Lovelock, again on Cunningham's heels, was in third place. Beccali, defending his Olympic title, was gliding quietly along in fourth place and young Archie San Romani had come from nowhere to join the leaders in the last whirl of the great race. It was at the lower end of the backstretch that the slim New Zealander, who never weighed more than 135 pounds in his life, started to go. He slipped past Cunningham, past Ny — he was in the lead, a wispy figure in a black running suit topped off

~~~~~  
 by his curly sandy-red thatch. A slight figure, had he started his sprint too soon? Stout runners like Cunningham and Beccali might cut him down for that mistake. Cunningham and Beccali fled past the sagging Swede, Erik Ny, and took after Lovelock in all haste. They whirled around the upper turn and into the final straight-away, the defending Olympic champion in third place, the world's record-holder at a mile in second place and, out ahead, drifting along like a butterfly in a breeze, the lightweight, red-headed Rhodes Scholar from New Zealand. The black-thatched Beccali in a now-or-never spirit summoned up the sprint that had carried him to Olympic victory at Los Angeles. It wasn't good enough. He couldn't gain on Cunningham because Galloping Glenn from Kansas had called on his ultimate ounce in reserve strength and was flashing the fastest sprint finish of his great competitive career. But the amazing Lovelock, out in front, was going even faster than that and seemingly with ease. As he neared the tape he glanced over his shoulder, saw that he was safe from successful pursuit and coasted over the finish line a winner in 3:47.8, a full second under the listed world's record established by Princeton's Bounding Bill Bonthron when he beat Cunningham at Milwaukee in the national championships of 1934. So fast had the fleet-footed New Zealander carried the field along that four men who came behind him, Cunningham, Beccali, San Romani and Phil Edwards in that order, were ahead of the former Olympic record for

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the event. The triple triumph of Jesse Owens represented the greatest accumulation of glory by any individual athlete in the Berlin festivities. But the finest single feat performed on any day in a great week of competition at Berlin was the record-smashing run by the smiling little medical man in a hurry.

The morning of Friday, Aug. 7, was given over largely to competition in the varied events of the decathlon with Glenn Morris, Bob Clark and Jack Parker of the United States piling up points in a way to discourage the other entrants in this all-around event. In the afternoon there came the semi-finals of the 400-metre race. Among the eligibles were Harold Smallwood, Archie Williams and Jimmy LuValle of the United States, and England's "Big Three" consisting of Bill Roberts, A. G. K. Brown and Lieut. Godfrey Rampling. The first victim was Harold Smallwood and he was out before the semi-finals started. As his rivals were competing in the stadium, Smallwood was being relieved of his ailing appendix in a Berlin hospital. The second victim was Lieutenant Rampling. He was shut out in the second semi-final. The dark stars from the United States led in each test. Williams took the first with Bill Roberts second and Johnny Loaring of Canada third. LuValle won the other heat with Brown second and Bill Fritz of Canada third. It was to be an English-speaking final all the way.

As the 400-metre men rested from their labors, the 5,000-metre field was sent off on its long jaunt. There

~~~~~

were fifteen starters, including Don Lash and Louis Zamperini for the United States. Lash, a chunky-chested, tow-headed youngster from Indiana, had broken Paavo Nurmi's two-mile record before going abroad and it was thought that he might have a chance if he was anywhere near the leaders in the last lap or two. But the tireless foreigners left him away behind in the long run. As usual, the Flying Finns had things pretty much their own way. In fact, they were apparently headed for a sweep in a 1-2-3 finish for Finland when they got in their own way and lost a man near the end of the race. Ilmari Salminen, who had won the 10,000-metre race on the first day of competition, was up in the leading group with his teammates Lauri Lehtinen, winner in 1932 at Los Angeles, and Gunnar Hoeckert, a free-striding fellow from the younger class in Finland. John Henry Jonsson of Sweden and Kohei Murakoso of Japan were stubbornly sticking with the three Finns with only about a lap to go when suddenly there was a traffic jam among the leaders. Salminen went tumbling to the ground and the others ran off and left him. Hoeckert was the winner in the Olympic record time of 14 minutes 22.2 seconds, followed by Lehtinen, Jonsson and Murakoso in that order. Murakoso, in fourth place, equaled the old Olympic record of 14 minutes 30 seconds that Lehtinen had set in his notable brush with Ralph Hill of Oregon at Los Angeles in 1932.

In the 400-metre final it was Arthur Brown of Great



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Britain, Cambridge University sophomore, who was off in the lead. It was not unexpected. Brown was a sprinter who could run "the hundred" well under even time. But the dark stars from the United States, Archie Williams and Jimmy LuValle, were hot on his trail. Williams caught him and was a stride or two ahead as they turned into the straightaway but LuValle never quite got up to the Cambridge runner. It was a pursuit race down the stretch with Brown closing the gap slowly and steadily and Williams trying desperately to make his diminishing lead hold until the finish line had been passed. LuValle and Bill Roberts were also closing up on the leader. A good-sized blanket might have covered the four as they swept over the line but Williams lasted to win in 46.5 seconds with Brown a stride behind in second place and LuValle gaining third place. Roberts was so close to LuValle that the watches caught them both in 46.8. Fritz and Loaring of Canada finished fifth and sixth in that order.

The program was now getting down to the fag end. Led by the "black auxiliaries," the United States athletes were running away with most of the honors in track and field. Four Negroes had won six events for Uncle Sam. Their white teammates had won four more. At Los Angeles the United States had won eleven first places and the defenders of the faith called it a glorious victory. At Berlin it seemed that even this great record would be bettered and in competition that saw old Olympic marks

being shattered in all directions. On Saturday, Aug. 8, the decathlon athletes finished their complicated program and the statisticians, after hasty figuring, announced that the United States had scored a sweep. Glenn Morris, a husky, 24-year-old auto salesman from Fort Collins, Colo., had not only won the event but had set a new Olympic record of 7,900 points by the revised table. Bob Clark of San Francisco, who finished second, also topped the old record which had been made by Jim Bausch at Los Angeles. Jack Parker of Sacramento, Calif., was the man who finished third and rounded out the sweep for the Stars and Stripes.

The other important event of the day was the 3,000-metre steeplechase and there the record-breaking continued, but Uncle Sam was not in on it. Volmari Iso-Hollo of Finland was the hero. He set two records in winning. His time of 9 minutes 3.8 seconds was an Olympic record and his feat of successfully defending the Olympic title he had won at Los Angeles four years earlier was a Berlin record. He was the lone athlete to gain that distinction. The United States had Harold Manning, Joe McCluskey and Glen Dawson in the steeplechase event but they couldn't keep up the pace with the Flying Finns. Even so, Manning in fifth place was under the old Olympic record and turned in the best time ever recorded for a United States runner in Olympic competition over a steeplechase course. Glen Dawson finished eighth and Joe McCluskey finished tenth. There

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
was little excitement as the Finns moved along to victory until Alfred Dompert of Germany became a determined threat in the final drive. Then even Herr Hitler rose up in his box and cheered lustily for his countryman. Dompert rushed along furiously as wild cheers went up.

Iso-Hollo, well in front, had no fear of being overtaken but Dompert rushed past Martti Matilainen to spoil the sweep for Finland and then kept plunging ahead to give Kaarlo Tuominen a horrible scare that he would lose the silver medal for second place long after he thought he had it in his pocket. Tuominen lasted to win the stretch struggle for second place by a couple of strides.

Before another capacity crowd the track and field program of the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936 came to an end on Sunday with the running of the two relays and the marathon race. The United States camp was split more than a trifle on the relay problem. With England's "Big Three" available for their 1,600-metre relay, some sideline critics thought that this event would furnish the United States with the real relay test of the day. But Head Coach Lawson Robertson had something else in mind. He feared German and Italian competition in the 400-metre relay and revised the United States team by dropping Sam Stoller and Marty Glickman and nominating Jesse Owens and Ralph Metcalfe to run with Foy Draper and Frank Wykoff in that event. It so happened that Stoller and Glickman were Jews and when the news

~~~~~  
 was flashed back to the United States there was a cry that Hitlerian influence had been at work. If so, it worked in a queer way because when Head Coach Robertson withdrew the Jewish sprinters he substituted two Negroes, a transfer that wouldn't have sent Herr Hitler off into raptures of delight even if he had paid any attention to it.

Undoubtedly Robbie added speed to his 400-metre relay team by the change and easily could justify himself on that score. But what left him open and somewhat vulnerable was that he didn't withdraw two men from his 1,600-metre team and put the dark-skinned stars, Archie Williams and Jimmy LuValle in their places. The way Brown and Roberts of Great Britain had run in the 400-metre final, it was plain that John Bull would be hard to hold in the longer relay. Robbie's answer to that was that Williams and LuValle were worn down and reluctant to run any more at Berlin, whereas Owens and Metcalfe were ready and willing to go in the shorter race. For one thing, it gave Jesse Owens a chance to add to his triple triumph by aiding in a victory for his relay team. The races turned out about as expected. The United States 400-metre team set an Olympic and world's record of 39.8 seconds in winning that event with Italy second and Germany third. But the British "Big Three," Brown, Roberts and Rampling, furnished with a good start by Frederick Wolff, led the United States team of Harold Cagle, Bob Young, Eddie O'Brien and Al Fitch to the

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



tape by a comfortable margin in 3:09 in the 1,600-metre relay.

In the meanwhile, the marathoners were out on the course. They had started at 3 P.M. in the stadium, 56 runners clad in all sorts of colors and costumes and representing many different nations. Juan Carlos Zabala, winner at Los Angeles in 1932, a former newsboy in the Argentine, led the motley throng along the stadium track and out through the "marathon tunnel." Juan Carlos ran as one who took the lead as a matter of course. It was his by right of conquest four years earlier. But he must have known that it wouldn't go unchallenged all the way. The course led out into the rural district along the Havel River where the perspiring runners, breathing hard on a hot day, could see the burghers of Berlin and their families seated in the shaded beer gardens sipping their amber brew in cooling comfort. It must have been hard on the eyes as well as the feet of the runners. It was estimated that approximately a million spectators glimpsed some part of the marathon race as the diminishing troop trudged over the hard macadam roads under a warm Sunday sun. Reports filtered back to the stadium spectators through the loudspeaker system. At ten kilometres Zabala was still proudly in the lead, Manoel Diaz of Portugal was second and Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of the United States was third. Some days earlier Brown had gone out exercising with one of the entrants in the 50-kilometre walk and the heel-and-toe trip had left him

~~~~~  
feeling fine in the toes but horribly sore above the heels. It was suspected that he wouldn't last the marathon distance and the suspicion turned out to be well founded. But he was still in there at ten kilometres with Ernest Harper of Great Britain and Kitei Son of Japan treading close on his injured heels.

At 21 kilometres — about halfway along the journey — Zabala was still clinging to his lead but Diaz had dropped back and Tarzan Brown was nowhere in sight. Kitei Son and Ernest Harper were jogging along together behind Zabala and the dogged Britisher was telling the Korean-born student of a Tokyo university that he needn't worry about Zabala because the little gent from the Argentine would soon fold up. The bold Britisher was right. At 31 kilometres Zabala began to slow up and at 32 kilometres he sat down, took off his shoes and called it a day. The slim little runner from Nippon took the lead and at 37 kilometres he began to move away from Harper. Shortly after this news had been conveyed through the loudspeakers to the stadium spectators a little white-clad, brown-skinned runner suddenly popped out of the "marathon tunnel" and began trotting up the track toward the finish line. The crowd was caught unawares but the delayed tribute was not the less enthusiastic as the 21-year-old Tokyo student, showing no visible signs of fatigue, finished the long run in easy style and set a new Olympic record of 2 hours 29 minutes and 19.2 seconds for the marathon race. This done, Kitei Son sat

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
himself down on the grass beside the track, took off his shoes, gathered them up in his hand and trotted quietly under the stand to his dressing room. He had disappeared from sight before the second runner came through the "marathon tunnel." It was Ernest Harper of Great Britain, a 29-year-old miner from Sheffield, who was about two minutes behind the winner. The third arrival was Shoryu Nan, another Korean-born student running for Japan. After that, at intervals, came "the League of Nations in running suits" and the track and field championships of the Olympic Games of 1936 were over in the twilight.

The great gathering had been a record-smashing success for the German organizers and the competing athletes of the nations of the world. Record crowds, record receipts and record performances far beyond the best previous marks. In twenty-three events on the track and field program sixteen new Olympic records had been set and one former record had been equaled. New world's records had been set in five events. The United States athletes had taken twelve first places in track and field, one more than all other nations put together. A week later, with the completion of competition in the other Olympic sports at Berlin, the five-ringed Olympic flag came slowly down from above a packed stadium, the Olympic fire flickered and went out, and in the twilight at Berlin the true Olympians turned their thoughts toward Tokyo and 1940.



‘XIII’
LONDON, 1948

TRACK AND FIELD RESULTS

London, 1948

100 metres	HARRISON DILLARD, U. S. A.	10 ³ / ₁₀ secs.
200 metres	MEL PATTON, U. S. A.	21 ³ / ₁₀ secs.
400 metres	ARTHUR WINT, Jamaica	46 ¹ / ₂ secs.
800 metres	MALVIN WHITFIELD, U. S. A.	1 m. 49 ¹ / ₂ secs.
1,500 metres	HENRI RIKSSON, Sweden	3 m. 45 ¹ / ₂ secs.
5,000 metres	GASTON REIFF, Belgium	14 m. 17 ¹ / ₂ secs.
10,000 metres	EMIL ZATOPEK, Czechoslovakia	29 m. 59 ¹ / ₂ secs.
110-metre hurdles	WILLIAM PORTER, U. S. A.	13 ⁹ / ₁₀ secs.
400-metre hurdles	ROY COCHRAN, U. S. A.	51 ¹ / ₁₀ secs.
3,000-metre steeplechase	THURE SJOFSTRAND, Sweden	9 m. 4 ¹ / ₂ secs.
10,000-metre walk	JOHN MIKAELSSON, Sweden	45 m. 13 ¹ / ₂ secs.
50,000-metre walk	JOHN LJUNGREN, Sweden	4 hrs. 41 m. 52 secs.
400-metre relay	United States	40 ³ / ₁₀ secs.
1,600-metre relay	United States	3 m. 10 ¹ / ₂ secs.
Pole vault jump	GUINN SMITH, U. S. A.	14 ft. 1 ¹ / ₂ in.
Running high jump	JOHN WINTER, Australia	6 ft. 6 in.
Running broad jump	WILLIE STEELE, U. S. A.	25 ft. 8 in.
Running hop, step and jump	ARNE AHMAN, Sweden	50 ft. 6 ¹ / ₂ in.
16-lb. shotput	WILBUR THOMPSON, U. S. A.	56 ft. 2 in.
16-lb. hammer throw	IRMY NEMETH, Hungary	183 ft. 11 ¹ / ₂ in.
Discus throw	ADOLFO CONSOLINI, Italy	173 ft. 2 in.
Javelin throw	KAJ RAUTAVAARA, Finland	228 ft. 10 ¹ / ₂ in.
Decathlon	ROBERT MATHIAS, U. S. A.	7,139 pts.
Marathon	DELFO CABRERA, Argentina	2 hrs. 34 m. 51 ¹ / ₂ secs.

imrich
ms
2 - Tom Richards
G. J. R.



· XIII ·
LONDON, 1948

WHEN those trusting Olympians of 1936 turned their thoughts toward Tokyo and 1940, little did they dream of the events which were to intervene before the Olympic flag again was to fly proudly or the Olympic flame again was to burn with pure intensity. Had their ears been attuned properly at Berlin, though, they might have heard the ominous rumble in the distance as the gods of war pounded at their armor plate.

If the great international show in Germany had done nothing else, it had diverted Adolf Hitler from the paths of conquest. Not a belligerent gesture did he make until the Olympic Games had ended, because he had taken a pagan pride in producing the most magnificent spectacle in history. He didn't want to endanger it by any overt act.

But once the flame flickered out on the peristyle, he was freed from his self-imposed bondage and signed his pact with Mussolini. The Rome-Berlin axis was thus born and the road to war was opened wide as the twin Olym-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
pic goals of Tokyo and 1940 grew dim. Meanwhile Japan was discovering that it had caught the tiger by the tail in China.

By midsummer of 1938 the Japanese came to the reluctant conclusion that they had their hands much too full with the Chinese to be bothered with any other international obligation, particularly the 1940 Olympic Games. So they returned the award to the International Olympic Committee which instantly reassigned it to Helsinki.

The Finnish Organizing Committee went rapidly to work constructing a new stadium. But that beautifully designed structure was to feel the thud of shots long before it ever felt the thud of shotputs. In 1939 Russia began her rape of Finland and nothing kills sporting instincts more violently than war, which is man's most unsportsmanlike activity.

The Olympic ideal was trampled underfoot just as were so many of the decent things in life. It was so badly trampled that there even was a fear for a while that the last spark of life had gone from it. International hatred was so deep and implacable that it seemed impossible ever again to reunite the nations of the world "upon the fields of friendly strife."

The Games of 1940 vanished without a trace and into the limbo of the forgotten and the ignored passed those of 1944. That the latter had been assigned to London was merely a technical detail since no one ever

## LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
expected them to be held anyway. However, this did serve to give the British capital prior claim on 1948. Hardly had the last shot gone echoing down the halls of time before the International Olympic Committee met in bomb-scarred London in August of 1945 and made it official.

The British people did not accept it with wild hosannas of joy. A land which was struggling for mere existence in the grip of an "austerity" program of relentless severity gazed dourly on such frills as the Olympic Games. The blitz had devastated much of London and housing was at a premium. Practically everything was rationed, from food to transportation. Money was tight and the nationalization of industries had added an extra strain on the nation's economy. Critical comments were both persistent and open, some going so far as to advocate the complete abandonment of the Games.

If those critics needed any more ammunition, they certainly received it when the Winter Olympics opened at St. Moritz in February. They started out in reverse speed and then stripped all gears. Everything went wrong, including the weather. They'd have blizzards when they didn't want any more snow and they'd have thaws when the one thing required was a nice, healthy freeze.

The wrangling and the bickering set a new Olympic record for acrimony. The I-told-you-so boys, who had claimed all along that the international show creates

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

more ill will than good, were in their glory. The worst of it was that the Olympic apologists were left without an argument. All the facts were against them.

It was a rather involved and highly technical situation which precipitated the big explosion, an explosion which almost blew the Winter Olympics clean out of St. Moritz. There even was one tense moment on the very eve of the Games when it appeared that they might be canceled.

The United States, which always has prided itself on being fully represented in all forms of Olympic competition, overdid itself slightly. It had one ice hockey team too many. That's what caused so gigantic a mixup.

In all prior Winter Olympics the American puck-chasers had been members of the Amateur Athletic Union, the sports governing body recognized by the United States Olympic Committee and the international federation, the Ligue Internationale Sur Glace. However, the AAU was muscled out of the LISG by an organization sponsored in this country by rink owners and known as the Amateur Hockey Association. It is as amateur as the Chicago Bears.

The AAU sent over its Olympic team and the AHA sent over its Olympic team. The USOC certified the AAU team and refused to certify the AHA team. The LISG refused to recognize the AAU team and insisted that the AHA team play in the Olympics or else it would pick up its marbles and go home.

Smack into the middle of this sizzling jurisdictional fight stepped the Swiss Organizing Committee. It knew on which side its bread was buttered. Hockey was virtually its lone revenue producer and the alarmed Swiss resolutely backed the LISG. So the entire mess was tossed gently into the laps of the International Olympic Committee the day before the St. Moritz show was scheduled to start. And the IOC discovered to its horror that its rules didn't begin to cover so unprecedented a situation.

The IOC tried to balance itself on the head of a pin and wound up falling flat on its face. First of all it banned both American teams and declared hockey a "non-Olympic" event. But the Swiss defied the ban and permitted the AHA team to compete anyway. Then the IOC slipped ingloriously on the ice, reversed itself and restored hockey as an official event. As a face-saving gesture, which it wasn't, it ruled the AHA team null and void and declared that its points wouldn't count nor would it receive any medals. By then it was quite obvious that it wouldn't gain either points or medals anyway.

When it all was over the IOC reared up and cracked down on the LISG. It barred the international federation from control of hockey at future Olympics and delivered a stern rebuke to the Swiss Organizing Committee, which didn't care much because it already was off the financial hook.

While this international "rhubarb" was raging at its

violent best, American bobsledders reported that someone had tried to sabotage their sleds. There were fist fights in the hockey competition and verbal brickbats were tossed at the high prices of the Swiss innkeepers.

Frank Tyler, one of our massive bobsledders, bitterly complained when the authorities canceled the partially completed second heat in the four-man bobsled competition after he'd had a particularly fast run. Tyler even threatened to withdraw. Lucky for him that he didn't, though, because he steered the winning sled for the only American bobsled victory.

For the first time in the history of the Winter Olympics, the United States took gold medals in skiing and in figure skating. A pretty, pig-tailed lass, Mrs. Gretchen Fraser, won the slalom while 18-year-old Dick Button glided to victory in the figures. With three gold medals, four silver and two bronze, we made the best showing we ever have made in the Winter Olympics, finishing third, behind Sweden and Switzerland.

In the closing ceremonies a Swiss band monotonously played the Swiss Flag March. Down came the Olympic flag from the main mast, the third and last Olympic flag the harassed Swiss had on the premises. The first two had been stolen.

The St. Moritz show hardly could have made Lord David Burghley, the head of the British Olympic Association, a particularly happy man. His lordship had been an Olympic champion himself, winning the 400-meter

~~~~~  
hurdles at Amsterdam in 1928, and the unfavorable publicity which filled the press made his task of preparing for the Summer Games an infinitely more difficult one. Yet the job that he and his fellow Britons did was nothing short of magnificent.

Invitations were dispatched to all member nations of the International Olympic Committee with two conspicuous exceptions. These were Germany and Japan. The war still was too fresh in the minds of the host country to have made the inclusion of these most hated enemies anything but distasteful. Yet there was no apparent objection to such lesser enemies as Italy, Austria, Hungary, Roumania or the like. They were invited and they accepted.

The British made no pretense of attempting to match the grandiose proportions of the Berlin show of 1936. They constructed no super-stadium or arenas; not with Britain desperately begging for housing. They made use of what facilities they had, just giving them a bit of spit and polish. These were quite adequate, too; the only item on the makeshift side being the use of the swimming pool at Wembley for the boxing, a platform being built as a bridge over the pool itself.

Unfortunately for those who attended the boxing in the hope of seeing at least one youthful gladiator knocked into the drink, the unimaginative carpenters constructed a platform so broad that Joe Louis couldn't have knocked a Singer Midget into the water.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

In fact, the "incidents" at the Games of the Fourteenth Olympiad were so trivial that even artificial respiration couldn't blow the slightest bit of life into them. There was the normal amount of mild grouching, and the closest thing to an untoward happening came when the International Olympic Committee ruled that the new state of Israel could not compete because it was not yet a member. That averted a walkout by the Arab bloc for the closest thing yet to the United Nations touch.

One distinct difference from the United Nations rested on the fact that there was no veto present, mainly because there were no Russians. The Red brothers played coy for the longest while, never quite able to decide whether or not they'd joined the international federations and the IOC. They sent observers to St. Moritz and they also sent them to London. They didn't see much that was edifying at the one but they sure saw an eyeful at the other.

As befits a conservative and dignified people, the British made no attempt to match the histrionics and hoop-la of their German predecessors as hosts. But the British also have an acutely developed sense of the dramatic and they therefore didn't hesitate to borrow some of the more spectacular features from Berlin.

One of the more impressive of these was the lighting of the Olympic torch at Olympia in Greece and then carrying it across the length of Europe as fleet couriers formed a relay which was to speed 2,000 miles. At high

~~~~~  
noon on July 17 in the Temple of Zeus a brand of olive wood was lighted by the rays of the sun, the flame transferred to an ancient lamp and then to a torch placed in the hand of a young Greek athlete who started off on the first leg of the journey.

There was something strangely symbolic about that athlete. He was 23-year-old Constantine Dimitretis, who was serving as a commando in the Greek Army, fighting against the guerrillas. Since the ancient Greeks laid down their arms during the Olympic festival, the young soldier reverently approached the flame in full uniform. But before accepting the sacred burden he doffed his martial raiment and put aside his rifle. He was an athlete rather than a soldier when he grasped the torch in his hand.

Thus did the modern Greeks make an obeisance to their forebears and to the ancient traditions. But there also was a note of practicality to the procedure which hardly went unnoticed. When the route of the torch relay was originally planned, much of the journey would have been through territory held by the rebel Communists. So the route was cut from five hundred miles to fifty for "security reasons."

As the relay runners sped across Europe, the various competing nations sped up their preparations. The United States had concluded its final Olympic tryouts a week previously and already the team was aboard the *SS America*, approaching its date with destiny.

It was heralded as the greatest Olympic team in his-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
tory, a phrase which usually is dusted off every four years and applied to whatever contingent is wearing the American shield at that particular time. More than one eyebrow was raised, however, when the track and field tryouts were staged at Northwestern University the week-end before the team sailed.

The first big shock came when Gilbert Dodds, the Perambulating Parson from the Boston A.A. and the only American miler deemed to have a ghost of a chance against the Smorgasbord Swifties from Sweden, pulled so lame that he was unable to compete. It was a perfectly ridiculous mishap. On the Monday before the tryouts the generous-hearted preacher went through with a promise to run at some local clambake over the equivalent of a plowed field. Thereupon he aggravated a pulled Achilles tendon.

By conserving his resources and declining to run his exhibition he would have disappointed a few thousand Bostonians. But as it was, he disappointed a nation. Our lone hope for victory in the 1,500-metre race, faint as it was, vanished with Dodds. There was an immediate furore to have him named to the team by arbitrary ukase and in absentia. But the Olympic fathers let the brickbats fall where they might, and stuck to their guns and their rules. Unless Dodds won his place in fair competition, he could not make the team. So he didn't make the team.

That was a stunner even before the trials started, because the United States had only three sure-fire Olympic

LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
contenders, three invincibles who couldn't miss. That's what the experts said. One was Dodds in the metric mile, the other was Harrison Dillard in the high hurdles and the third was Charlie Fonville in the shotput. Yes, sir. That's what the experts said and they certainly know their business.

Dillard was a virtually unbeatable timber-topper. He'd won 82 hurdles races in succession and had broken all the records. It's true, of course, that his streak had been snapped in the National AAU championships the week before the tryouts, but he'd attempted the impossible feat of running four hard races in little more than an hour.

In the tryout final this "absolutely certain" Olympic hurdling champion nicked the second hurdle and was knocked off stride. He cleared the third shakily, hit the fourth, cleared the fifth, hit the sixth and then came to a heartbreaking stop in front of the seventh barrier, hands holding the top in utter frustration and head bowed low in abject despair. A bubble had burst. A dream of Olympic glory lay shattered. Yet the astonishing Dillard story did not end just then. It was to end in London after all with an ironic and unexpected twist, one worthy of the imagination of an O. Henry. But more on that anon.

Hardly had the crowd settled back after the shock of the Dillard upset when it was greeted by another eye-popper. The mighty Fonville of the University of Michigan, the first 58-foot shotputter in history, missed

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
the boat. He barely heaved the hardware beyond the 54-foot mark and that was not enough.

There were other upsets and surprises in the final try-outs but the Dodds-Dillard-Fonville failures were the major ones. Oh, yes. Dillard got on the team but he made it on a rain-check. He had taken out a bit of insurance by also seeking a place among the 100-metre sprinters. And what did he do but make it as the third and last man behind Barney Ewell and Mel Patton. Half a loaf, it seems, still is better than none at all.

In the few days which intervened before sailing time there were the usual moments of anxiety as Treasurer Owen Van Camp pleaded for the contributions which were needed to meet the budget of a half-million dollars, the largest budget in American Olympic history. Alarmed predictions that there might not be enough cash in the till to send a full team proved groundless.

A group of 260 sailed on July 14 on the SS *America*—the swimmers had flown the Atlantic a few days before—and the symbolic five-ringed Olympic banner fluttered bravely from the foremast of the luxurious flagship of the United States Lines as the Olympians headed for London.

If there was champagne aboard, not a cork popped for the athletes who were to prove themselves the most sober, industrious and best-behaved group we ever sent overseas. Avery Brundage was so delighted with the circumspect way they conducted themselves that the presi-

LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
dent of the U. S. Olympic Committee praised them lavishly and gave them permission to move back their curfew an extra hour.

On July 22 the American flag was formally raised over their quarters in the Olympic Village at Uxbridge in ceremonial style. The athletes marched to the flagpole and a wondrous thing happened. Wally Ris, our best sprint swimmer, had been laid up with a trick "football knee" for several days. But as he hobbled along in the parade the knee miraculously snapped back into place. This was to prove more than slightly important because it enabled the big Iowan to win the 100-metre free style in very handsome fashion.

The most baffling aspect of the Games to the new arrivals from the States was the total unconcern with which Londoners regarded them. The Americans had just left a country where the newspapers were jam-packed with Olympic news, some 3,000 miles from the spot where they were to be held. The skimpy and threadbare London papers mentioned the Olympics, to be sure, but that mention was buried away with the classified ads while their sports columns were filled to overflowing with the real important stuff such as dog race results, horse race results and glowing accounts of the cricket test match with Australia.

It was incomprehensible to a journalist from the States, where high-pressure publicity campaigns operate at breakneck speed. Even more incomprehensible was the

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
fact that the chief press officer for the Olympics, Ronnie Church, could be met only by appointment while stolid London bobbies guarded the assistant press officer as though his office also housed the Crown jewels. Press headquarters issued no press information to writers from all quarters of the globe. There's no sense overdoing things, old chap; and they could jolly well go out and dig up their own information. That's what they were being paid for, wasn't it?

Not only was that phase of the promotional program horribly mangled, but there just seemed to be no promotion whatsoever. The Westminster City Hall bore the flags of a score of nations, vaguely indicating that something out of the ordinary might be happening if someone searched hard enough to find out what it was. A few days before the opening, the Olympic flag and others suddenly broke open in Piccadilly Circus. A few scattered travel bureaus bore Olympic posters.

With sinking hearts the visitors were gripped with the inescapable fear that the restrained and unexcited British had booted things badly. By making their own Olympic Games the best-kept secret of the century, they were faced with the most gigantic financial frost since Corœbus won the first championship in 776 B.C. There was no other way to analyze it. This would be the flop of the ages.

But Britain seemingly has made a career of muddling along and losing all the battles except the last one. The

LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
day of the opening, London burst forth in gay carnival dress and not even a blind man could have been unaware of what was impending. Direction signs to Wembley Stadium blossomed in the Underground and crowds sprang up like magic with them.

It was an exquisite show that the British staged at Wembley Stadium on opening day despite the fact that the temperature was in the nineties, smack dab in the middle of the most scorching heat wave in eighty years. After all, they are masters of pomp and pageantry. So they had Wembley impeccably dressed and groomed for the occasion.

This was a stadium quite unlike any in the United States. It had a spacious field, half again as big as the ordinary one in this country. The reason for that is simple. Most stadiums—or stadia if you prefer the Latin plural—enclose football fields. Soccer requires more playing surface than the American brand of football and that of itself was sufficient to make Wembley look oversize from our standpoint.

The grandstands on either side of the field were roofed and double-decked, with the single-decked stands at opposite ends of the oblong-shaped stadium uncovered. The grass on the field was a quite implausible green, as rich and as eye-pleasing as a baize billiard table. Encircling the infield was a dark red running track composed of tile and clay. It had not been used in almost a quarter of a century but was dug from under the dog-



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
racing strip, resurfaced and pounded into an exceptionally fast track.

In short, the physical condition of the massive show was ready by the morning of July 29, the day of the Opening Ceremonies. So were the actors, some 6,000 athletes from 59 countries. So were the spectators. The London Underground, supposedly more decorous and roomy than a New York subway, soon resembled a Coney Island Express at the height of the rush hour. The roads leading to Wembley were packed with cars, bumper to bumper, gas rationing (pardon, petrol rationing) to the contrary notwithstanding. At times there was no movement of traffic at all.

Somehow or other, though, they all contrived to wedge themselves, sardine fashion, into the giant frying pan which was Wembley Stadium. The British, who presumably didn't even know a few days before that such things as the Olympic Games existed, demonstrated that they were fully aware of them now. The 93-degree heat disturbed them not one iota. A capacity crowd of 82,000 was on hand, sweating with genteel British reserve, when the Opening Ceremonies began at the stroke of two o'clock.

Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry filed into the stadium and sounded their fanfare. Then came the spectacular massed bands with picturesque Grenadiers in tall, bearskin headdresses, scarlet tunics and blue trousers; strikingly clad Scots in their Highland plaids and others

~~~~~  
who were to add vivid dabs of color to a scene out of a Cecil B. DeMille technicolor opus.

Almost mouse-like in contrast were the members of the International Olympic Committee, every man jack of them in a top hat and a frock coat as though bracing for a spot of tea and a crumpet at the vicar's mid-autumn church festival. But not a thing wilted in the scorching heat, the toppers least of all.

It was soon obvious that the moment had arrived for which all of them had been waiting. Suddenly there was a great stir in the crowd. Ah! This was it. The King had arrived. From out of the royal tunnel in the center at the north side walked King George VI, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, Dowager Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and other members of the court. The King looked youthful and fit in his Royal Navy uniform.

He was greeted by Viscount Portal, president of the Games, and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Wells. Then J. Sigfried Edstrom of Sweden, president of the International Olympic Committee, and Lord Burghley, chairman of the British Organizing Committee, were presented to His Majesty. So was each member of the IOC.

The parade of the athletes began soon after with Greece, traditionally No. 1 in the order of nations, again taking her place at the head of the parade. After that, they were in alphabetical order from Afghanistan to

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Yugoslavia except that Britain, the host nation, politely took her position at the end of the line.

For more than an hour the King stood at attention in the royal box, dutifully saluting every flag as it passed before his eyes. His Majesty was no athlete as were the 6,000 who passed in review, but he had a more arduous workout than any of them. Finally, and at the behest of Lord Burghley, he uttered the sixteen-word sentence which formally declared open the Games of the Fourteenth Olympiad.

There was another fanfare of trumpets and thousands of white pigeons were released from their cages near the track. They fluttered dramatically about the stadium before soaring off into space. One dispatch declared that there were 7,000 pigeons but one cynical reporter related that it looked considerably less because the authorities didn't dare turn loose that many squab before so hungry a nation.

The Olympic flag rose to the top of the mast as cannon boomed sonorously in a 21-gun salute. The thrilled British crowd, which had grown up on the most splendiferous sort of pageantry, rocked gleefully in its pews at the next spectacle to be unfolded before their gaze.

The Olympic flame, which had been lighted in the Temple of Zeus at Olympia almost a fortnight previously, was carried into the stadium on the last leg of a 1,600-man relay. The carrier was John Mark, a Cam-

~~~~~  
 bridge blue, who had rehearsed his role until his arm was weary from carrying the weighty magnesium torch.

Incidentally, the flame was accidentally extinguished in the passage across the English Channel but the Olympians dismissed that episode with a casual wave of the hand, declaring that a substitute flame, already lit from the original, brought the sacred flame from Olympia to Greece without interruption. It might have been an ominous portent but wasn't. So suppose we forget all about it.

The trim and svelte Mark poised gracefully at the tunnel mouth for a moment and then sped around the track with sparks dropping behind him. It was a bit too stirring a moment for the youthful athletes, lined up in serried rows. At Berlin they had held their places in disciplined file while the torch-bearer made his entrance. At London they broke ranks like veritable rubes and rubber-neckers, racing across the stadium to take a better look at him.

Completing his circle of the track, he swiftly ran up the steps to the peristyle on the east terrace of the stadium. Triumphant he raised his torch aloft and then plunged it into the yawning bowl that flared exuberantly on high.

The choir sang Kipling's Olympic Hymn and the Archbishop of York dedicated the Games. The Hallelujah Chorus thundered forth. Wing Commander Donald Finlay, the same Don Finlay who had been edged out by Spec Towns for the 110-metre hurdles crown in 1936,

stepped up to take the Olympic Oath for the athletes of all nations. With right-hand raised they accepted the oath. Then they marched out of the stadium in the order of their entry.

It was an event which even shook loose the British from their aplomb. To them it was as appetizing as a gin and bitter or as a slice of roast beef (and don't forget the horse-radish, waiter) at Simpson's in pre-war days. The next day, the first day of real competition, some 70,000 of them blithely ignored another sweltering afternoon and trooped out to Wembley.

They were well rewarded even though they had to wait for long hours in the stifling heat and high humidity for the big thrill-producer. That was the 10,000-metre run, an event deemed the personal property of Viljo Heino, Finland's holder of the world record for the distance. Nor were the Finns a bit worried. If Heino missed—and there was no chance of his failure—they still had two other strong contenders who could outfoot whatever other Scandinavian challengers were on the premises. Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia? Don't be silly! He was a 5,000-metre man who was over-reaching himself in the 10,000. He'd be a Czech who bounced. That's a joke, son—except that the Finns take their distance running too seriously to josh about it.

As the script ordained, Heino dashed off into the lead at the very beginning with assorted Scandinavians at his heels. No one except his close friends and relations paid

~~~~~  
any attention to Zatopek in twenty-seventh place. Nor was he given more than a casual glance as he tortuously worked his way up to thirteenth place. And it was torture.

If any of the American coaches noticed him, he'd grab the arm of his nearest pupil and exclaim, "There's a perfect example of how not to run a race. That's the most atrocious form I ever saw in my life." One press box tenant looked at him, shuddered and remarked, "He runs like a man who'd just been stabbed in the heart."

Even the skies frowned on Zatopek because the threatening thunderclouds spread a blanket over the Olympic Stadium, tossing it into an eerie, ghostly semi-darkness. Rain sprinkled lightly. Onward swept Heino with graceful ease, ready to capture the crown that had been won in five of the last six Olympics by Finns, including such immortals as Hannes Kolehmainen and Paavo Nurmi.

All the Scandinavians were graceful and effortless. But not Zatopek, a Czech Army lieutenant who once cycled through the Russian lines to compete in—and win—the 5,000-metre run at the Inter-Allied Games in Berlin. The barrel-chested blond with the receding hair-line ran like a contortionist with the itch. He twisted and jerked and strained. His head was thrown back. His shoulders were hunched. Occasionally he'd clutch his side as though some wayward javelin thrower had inadvertently speared him in the ribs. Students of footracing style covered their eyes in dismay at the sight of him.

~~~~~

But when the bouncing Czech in the faded red jersey took over the lead from Heino at the tenth lap of the 25-lap race, he promptly was adopted as the darling of the galleries. The two chief contenders waged a bitter duel for six tours of the brick-red surface. Then Zatopek tired of the nonsense. Heino just tired.

The Czech exploded. In a dozen strides he'd shaken loose from the Finn. In less than a lap he'd opened up a margin of thirty yards. Before the horrified gaze of every Finn in the arena, Heino admitted that he'd met his match. He ran off the inside of the track and quit. Just like that.

It was like releasing a weight from Zatopek's heels. He'd been running like crazy up to that point. Then he ran like crazier. Faster and faster went his pace until every one of the marveling 70,000 spectators couldn't help wondering when this madman would run himself into the ground.

For the last two miles of the approximately six-mile race he galloped at breakneck speed. For the last furlong he went even faster in an incredible display in that sweltering heat. The dead and the dying were strewn around the track. Evert Heinstrom, the second Finn, was run bowlegged and soon began to go through the motions of a man climbing a rope, his face contorted in agony, his hands reaching upwards and his legs marking time in the same place. Kind friends led him off the track, pale, spent and not knowing where he was or why.

~~~~~

The third Finn, Saolomon Kononen, was so used up that he even finished behind two Americans, Eddie O'Toole and Fred Wilt, which alone demonstrates how bad he was. O'Toole, the ex-Manhattan College runner from the New York A. C., was a most indifferent tenth.

When the Mad Czech broke the tape he was clocked in 29 minutes, 59.6 seconds to shatter the Olympic record of 30:11.4 which was set by Janusz Kusocinski of Poland in 1932. He won by 320 yards, the better part of a full lap, from the Algerian, Alain Mimoun-o-Kacha, who represented France. In third place came Beatil Al-berson of Sweden and loud were the screams of anguish and injustice from the Norwegians when Severt Dennolf of Sweden was given fourth place over Martin Stokken of Norway, a gripe in which Swedish officials sportingly concurred. R. Evereart of Belgium was sixth.

The trouble with the entire affair was that the 26-year-old Zatopek had only run the 10,000-metre distance twice before in his life and was so inexperienced at it that he lapped practically everyone in sight. This caused a vast amount of confusion among the officials who lost count of the numbers of laps many of the athletes had run, sending some of them for extra tours of the course and permitting others to finish one lap short. The frenzy of the spectators at the Zatopek performance, with handkerchiefs and newspapers waving and with deep-throated roars of approval, did not help their concentration one bit.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

The victory of the Czech, the first Czech to win an Olympic championship, was only a mild surprise in comparison to the real stunner which was furnished in the high jump. The United States had won this title nine times out of eleven and one of the two to escape went to an American-trained Canadian. So confident was our trio of success that one of them remarked in advance, "If we don't place one-two-three in the high jump, we should be kicked all the way around Piccadilly Circus."

Our three jumpers, George Stanich of U.C.L.A., Dwight Eddleman of Illinois and Verne McGrew of Rice were admittedly the best in the world, all 6-foot-8 performers. Alan Patterson of Great Britain was given the barest outside chance of muscling in there among them. But McGrew, the 18-year-old boy from Texas, unaccountably failed at 6 feet 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, a height he normally cleared with his sweat-suit on. At 6 feet 4  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches only five men were left. They were our two heroes, Stanich and Eddleman, along with John Winter, a tall (6-foot-4) and lean (avoiirdupois not announced) and young (22-year-old) bank clerk (bank unidentified) from Western Australia (Perth). Also passing that same figure was Bjorn Paulsson, an unknown from Oslo in Norway, and G. E. Damito, an equally unknown from Morocco.

However, Winter wrenched his back when he sailed over that height and an ambulance doctor was rushed to inspect him. Five hours of wearying competition was

~~~~~  
taking its toll. When the bar was raised to 6-foot-6, the Australian gave one tired glance at it, tenderly felt his aching back and opined that he had just one more jump left in his system, come what may.

So he jumped. He cleared the bar. Then he sat on the grass, rubbing his back and watching with growing excitement while his four remaining rivals attempted to match him. One by one, they failed. Thus did he become the first winner of a world championship since Max Schmeling to capture a title while sitting down.

Paulsson, the stranger from Norway, was awarded second on fewer misses while the two Americans, Stanich and Eddleman, tied for third. Then came the stranger from Morocco, Damito, with A. M. Jackes of Canada taking sixth.

There was one other final on that sweltering, overcast day. It was in the women's events, a branch of the Olympics which usually evokes loud yawns from the customers and other disinterested folk. Micheline Oestermeyer of Paris won the discus throw on her last toss with a heave of 137 feet 6½ inches.

Productive of far more excitement than that were preliminary heats in three other tests, the classic 100, the 400-metre hurdles and the 800. In the century the three Americans were relatively unpressed as Harrison (Bones) Dillard, the unfrocked hurdler, turned in the two best performances, 10.4 in each of two heats, while Mel Patton hit 10.6 and 10.4 with Barney Ewell touching 10.5

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
twice. None of them trailed for even a fraction of the distance. Each of them won by margins of from one to two yards as twelve athletes advanced to the semi-finals.

The 400-metre hurdles were noteworthy mainly for the fact that Glenn Hardin's Olympic record of 52-seconds flat was cracked not once but twice. Rune Larsson, a Swedish schoolmaster, shaved it to 51.9 in the first semi-final heat. That exploit stirred a few ambitions in the soul of the 29-year-old Roy Cochran of Los Angeles, the former Indiana star who has a wife and two children.

He generated a full head of steam and equaled Larsson's time. "You can't tell about this English weather," he explained afterwards. "It might rain tomorrow and I wasn't taking any chances on that Swedish boy taking off with the Olympic record all by himself." But he shouldn't have worried so much, as later events were to prove. However, more on that in its proper place.

There was just one preliminary round in the 800 and the fastest trial run was engineered by Mal Whitfield, the Army Air Force sergeant from Ohio State, with 1:52.8. The other two Americans, Herb Barten and Bob Chambers, also qualified and there wasn't an important casualty as twenty-four men advanced to the semi-finals.

It was an excellent opening day as far as competition was concerned even if the United States did fail to produce a first-day winner, for the initial time in Olympic history. Our boys, it would seem, hadn't quite

~~~~~  
 warmed up to the task. All they needed was a little more time.

Nor did it take them particularly long to prove it. The second day of the footracing carnival, July 31, was to be quite a convincer. It was quite a warm and sunny afternoon, even though it did not carry the burden of the oppressive heat which had weighed down so heavily on spectator and competitor alike on the previous days. The British, whipping up an enthusiasm which few had ever before suspected, poured forth in such goodly numbers that they packed the stadium, 83,000 of them.

The big attraction, of course, was the 100-metre final where the issue seemed resolved among Patton, the Southern California holder of the world 100-yard record of 9.3; Ewell, the 31-year-old Negro veteran from Penn State College, who denied he was making a comeback "because I haven't ever been away," and Lloyd La Beach, an American-trained collegian from Panama. There were three other starters but no one paid particular attention to any of them.

They were Alistair McCorquodale, a 190-pound giant from Great Britain; MacDonald Bailey, another Britain, and Dillard. A 152-pound bag of bones (hence his nickname), Dillard wasn't fast enough to be a top-flight sprinter in Cleveland's East Tech High School where his boyhood idol, Jesse Owens, had preceded him. So he switched to hurdling even though he hasn't the 6-foot-plus height that's expected of every normal hurdler. In

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
fact, he's a trifle on the short side at 5-foot-ten. But Jesse Owens, who wouldn't be expected to know those things, showed him the trick of clearing the barrier with his left foot and he soon became the world's best.

There was an electric air of excitement permeating the stands as the six finalists lined up. As luck would have it the three favorites, Patton, Ewell and La Beach, were in adjoining lanes so that the issue would be clear cut. But this alignment was to play a ghastly trick on the effervescent, happy-go-lucky Ewell.

Far on the outside, in the sixth lane, was Dillard, and he had the advantage of a magnificent start. Besides, he didn't have those pesky hurdles to slow him down. He just flew. Between 30 and 80 metres Dillard attained more speed than he ever had reached in his life—or so he claimed afterwards.

Meanwhile a titanic battle was being waged in the three inside lanes where the three athletes understandably thought that they had the championship sewed up among them. Ewell broke away from Patton and then he broke away from La Beach. He never knew about Dillard. He never saw him. But he raced to the tape as though a fiend were at his heels and he could feel the thin worsted snap across his chest.

As Ewell crossed the finish line with a final lunge, he beamed with a white-toothed beam of such sunny intensity that the spectators had to don their smoked-glasses to withstand the glare. He danced in jubilation. He did a

~~~~~  
 victory pirouette and—but wait a minute. Old Barney seemed to sense that there was something wrong. It couldn't be. After all hadn't he beaten his only real challengers, La Beach and Patton on either side of him? Of that he was sure. But could someone on the outside . . .

Ewell's beam died aborning. He rushed to the officials. "Who won?" he asked. Actually there had been no doubt about it. Dillard had taken the lead in the very first stride and had never lost it, although the fast-closing Ewell had cut it to a dwindling foot at the finish. However, there was no mistaking the fact that Dillard, an Olympian on a rain-check, had achieved the most stunning upset the games were to produce.

"Just imagine," he said with a bewildered grin as he headed for the victory pedestal, "dreaming about the Olympics for all these years and then winning an Olympic championship in another event." Of such stuff are dreams made.

He was nonchalant and matter-of-fact, though, as he climbed that victory pedestal. But Ewell, who practically set a new Olympic record in offering a congratulatory handshake to his fellow Negro and fellow American, wore a cheerful smile which was big enough for both of them. When President Edstrom of the International Olympic Committee presented the medals to the top three sprinters—La Beach was the third—the ebullient Ewell fetched the great man a friendly clout on the shoulder blades. Fourth was McCorquodale, fifth in a

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
major surprise was Patton and sixth was Bailey. The time of 10.3 seconds equaled the Olympic record.

But this was not the only American victory by any manner of means. Cochran, the 400-metre hurdler who had striven to get his name on the record rolls the day before because of his fear of rain, was much too precipitate. His 51.9 lasted as a record only until the final. Then it disappeared, sunk without a trace.

Cochran, a reformed quarter-miler, was so much the class of the field that he was never pressed. Third at the seventh hurdle, he made his bid at the ninth and was never threatened thereafter. He won by the enormous margin of five yards in the clinking time of 51.1, eight-tenths of a second better than the mark he had posted the day before and an even nine-tenths of a second faster than Hardin's Olympic standard.

In second place to the California veteran was Duncan White of Ceylon, and following him were Rune Larsson of Sweden, Dick Ault of the United States, Yves Cross of France and O. Missoni of Italy. Incidentally, White also broke the old Olympic mark in the runner-up post since he was clocked in 51.8.

The broad jump final was slightly sub-par. The qualifying distance was set at 23 feet 7½ inches, which is considered little better than schoolboy leaping, over on this side of the Atlantic. Yet only four of the world's best broad jumpers were able to clear it. So the officials

~~~~~  
 had to accept the next best eight in order to fill out the brackets of an even dozen qualifiers.

It didn't make much difference. This championship had been earmarked well in advance for Willie Steele, a Negro from San Diego State College, one of the five 26-footers in the history of the sport. He uses an unorthodox and lengthy take-off but he really sails when he leaps into space.

Unfortunately for the favorite, however, he was hampered by the miseries, a series of muscle bruises which prevented him from doing his best. Now don't start jumping to conclusions and think that Steele thereby lost. Let him do the jumping. He did and rather well, too. His leap of 25 feet 8 inches, surpassed as a winning distance in the Olympics only by the incomparable Jesse Owens, was far and away the best. The ailing Steele didn't even bother to take his final couple of leaps.

Hence he was the third American to take a gold medal in the same day. Bill Bruce of Australia contrived to split the expected one-two-three sweep by the United States as he took the runner-up post more than a foot behind. Herb Douglas, University of Pittsburgh graduate; Lorenzo Wright, Wayne University of Detroit; A. F. Adedoyin of Great Britain and G. E. Damito of France filled out the other places.

The fourth of the finals was the hammer throw, where American preponderance disappeared as soon as the glorious Irish-American "whales" of yesteryear disap-

peared, Flanagan, Ryan, McGrath et al. Shades of Brian Boru! Who do you think won the event? 'Twas enough to make Finn MacCool spin in his grave.

It was that fine, broth of a boy, Imry Nemeth of Hungary, a midget whale of only 184 pounds. But he was smooth and flawless in his spin, his lift and his timing as he hurled the iron ball 183 feet 11 1/2 inches, a little more than a foot short of the Olympic record. I. Gubijan of Yugoslavia, with a toss strong enough to puncture the Iron Curtain, was second. Then came Bob Bennett of Apponaug, R. I. and Sam Felton of Harvard and the New York A. C., followed by Leo Tamminen of Finland and Bo Ericson of Sweden. Unplaced was Henry Dreyer of the New York A. C., the only 1936 Olympian on the track squad.

The fifth final was the 50,000-metre walk (31 miles plus) and why anyone would want to walk that far when there are trains, buses, trams and what-not will forever remain a mystery. So peculiar a breed are the pedestrians, however, that one of them—so help me!—beat the gun at the getaway. Some five hours later they finished with John Ljunggren of Sweden the winner while the runner-up, Gaston G. Godel of Switzerland, blithely entered the stadium and waved gaily at the customers to their profound enjoyment. Leave it to the walkers to provide the comic touch at any track meet.

There was one other final but it was on the distaff side. The female javelin throwers were topped by Frau-

~~~~~  
 lein Herme Baume of Austria with a heave of 149 feet 6 inches for a new Olympic record, if anyone was interested, and few were.

Of considerable more interest were the semi-finals in the 800 and the first round (which amounted to semi-finals) in the 5,000-metre run. There wasn't a major casualty in either event. Fastest time in the 800 was turned in by Marcel Hansenne of France, one of the favorites, with 1:50.5, as Whitfield of the United States took an easy and restrained second behind him. The nine athletes to gain the final represented an awesome concentration of class and balance, perhaps the best of any event on the footracing program.

In the 5,000, the most noteworthy happening on the hot afternoon was the futile and perfectly needless sprint by Emil Zatopek, the Mad Czech, to get first place in his trial when he already had a qualifying place secure. Instead of letting Erik Ahlden of Sweden win the heat, Zatopek decided to win it himself, a rather senseless gesture because this was his second hard race in as many days.

So the bouncing Czech stepped on the gas with a half-lap to go in a whirlwind sprint which still left him a mite short of his objective at the wire. Ahlden won the heat. Zatopek won the plaudits of the crowd by not husbanding his strength as he should have done, and this may have proved very costly for him.

Perhaps he was feeling his oats because the Czech

~~~~~  
government was about to promote him from lieutenant to captain "for exemplary representation of his country abroad." Maybe Zatopek wanted to be raised again, to major.

The next day being a Sunday not a wheel turned. The English are not as broad-minded about competing on the Sabbath as are the Americans, and they bent over backwards to avoid scheduling any competition for that day. As it developed, everyone welcomed the respite after the feverish activity of the opening sessions and after the feverish heat. Incidentally, the heat wave broke during the night and the Scandinavians, who had not taken too kindly to it, breathed stronger sighs of relief than all others.

The Olympics were resumed on Aug. 2, which happened to be a traditional Bank Holiday, a most festive occasion in Albion. Everything was festive but the weather. It turned up foul, rainy and miserable. However, the British are a most stubborn race, who can take life's more disagreeable aspects in full stride. They took this one with a giant's step.

Again some 83,000 of them, an astonishing number for so wretched a day, sloshed out to Wembley and huddled under raincoats, umbrellas, blankets and those thin London newspapers which aren't substantial enough to keep a gnat dry. It was an utterly incredible turnout on a perfectly preposterous day.

The track itself lay under a shimmering film of water,

~~~~~  
 dotted by puddles. It seemed inconceivable that anyone could turn in fast times or outstanding performances under such wretched conditions. But turn them in they did.

The race which lured the huge and moist crowd into the arena was the 800-metre final. It did not disappoint. The favorite was Hansenne of France, a 29-year-old sports writer who was the pride of Europe with the fastest clockings of the year as his background. The secondary favorite was Arthur Wint of Jamaica, a huge Negro with a 9-foot stride necessitated by his 6-foot-4 height. The Scandinavian held in high regard Ingvar Bengtsson of Sweden and Nils Holst-Sorenson of Denmark. Britain's hopes rested on Harold Partlett.

However, the Americans didn't disguise the fact that they were quietly confident of the abilities of Whitfield, the 23-year-old Army Air Force sergeant who attended to his military chores at night while going to classes at Ohio State University in the daytime. A trim six-footer of 165 pounds, this light-complexioned Negro with a wispy trace of a mustache strides smoothly and effortlessly with flawless form. Not only had he qualified first among our 800-metre men but also had qualified first among our 400-metre operatives.

Whitfield broke well at the gun and was in a comfortable position as the field wheeled into the first straight-away, third to the implausibly named Robert Chef D'Hotel of France and Wint. The favored Hansenne was away from the barrier badly, which was strange because

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
his reputation was that of a front-runner and last place was the last place anyone expected to find him.

Right after the halfway mark Whitfield took command, bursting past Wint and then Chef D'Hotel. The Chef was cooked and did not figure thereafter. The racing strategy of the American ace was instantly unfolded. He had left the pace-setting duties to whoever wanted to take them and had been quite content to coast along behind a leisurely 54.5 quarter. But the final quarter—or 400 metres if you want to insist on metric preciseness—was to be his own personal property.

In the backstretch Wint was leading the pursuit, three yards behind. But Bengtsson, the Swede, made his move at 600 yards as he shot past the fading Jamaica giant who dropped back to fifth and seemed utterly done. Into the homestretch moved Whitfield with ready grace and power, five yards in front of the shuttling challengers, Hansenne, Herb Barten of Michigan, Bengtsson and Wint.

Just as Wint was about to be counted out by the enthralled but soggy spectators, he came to life anew. One by one he picked up and passed the others until he'd collared everyone but Whitfield. So invincible seemed his charge that it appeared as though he might also collar the sleek sergeant from Ohio State. Foot by foot he gained on the leader with his all-conquering burst. It would have toppled a lesser man than Whitfield, who

~~~~~  
held his form and his speed despite the almost unbearable pressure.

However, Wint's gallant bid fell short by two full yards as Whitfield sloshed across the finish line in 1:49.2, erasing from the books the Olympic record of 1:49.8 that Tom Hampson of Britain had set at Los Angeles. Wint, in second place, also was under the old mark with 1:49.5 while the favored Hansenne equaled it in third place, a triple-decker of elegant stature under such foul conditions. Barten, the Michigan youngster, took fourth, and the other American, Bob Chambers of Southern California, sixth, with Bengtsson of Sweden knifing between them for fifth.

There was enough excitement in that one race to satisfy the customers. But more was still to come, the final of the 5,000-metre run where Zatopek, the new darling of the galleries, was about to become the first runner to hit the five-and-ten double since Kolehmainen had done it thirty-six years before.

The spectators forgot their own discomfort in the rain to cheer lustily as the Mad Czech led the way for nine laps, followed closely by Gaston Reiff of Belgium, Willem Slijkhuis of The Netherlands and Erik Ahlden of Sweden. The four of them were off by themselves with the rest of the field conducting a private race of its own for fifth position, out of contention entirely.

Zatopek still ran in the peculiar, unorthodox fashion he had used in the 10,000. As Coach Larry Snyder of

~~~~~  
Ohio State remarked, "He does everything wrong except win." This time he didn't even use that one redeeming quality correctly.

Perhaps that needless sprint he'd foolishly tried on Saturday drained his seemingly inexhaustible reserve strength. At any rate Reiff, a balding 26-year-old clerk on the Brussels Bourse, sensed before anyone else that the Mad Czech was tiring. After nine laps the little Belgian, a built-up miler, fled past the Czechoslovakian and promptly stole the Olympic championship from him.

There were three and a half laps to go at that point and Reiff made the most of them. When he took over he sprinted to a five-yard lead for one circuit and then steadily increased it to an untouchable thirty. And thirty it was when the gun sounded for the final tour of the track. Zatopek wasn't even second at this stage because Slijkhuis, the Netherlander with the bright orange panties, had moved between them.

But there's something of the old firehorse to the Mad Czech, who nobly responded to the signal for the bell lap. He was galvanized into action and sent the crowd into a dither as they stood on their seats, pounded their palms and screamed in delight. He cut down a dozen yards and nailed the Hollander as the last turn was approached. On he came, on and on in impossible fashion. The gap narrowed because Reiff had no answering sprint.

Step by step Zatopek gained as the spectators howled themselves hoarse as he looked to be about to attain his

~~~~~  
 totally hopeless objective. However, the Mad Czech ran out of running room much too soon. He was barely two yards back as Reiff snapped the tape. The Belgian was timed in 14:17.6 for a new Olympic record while amazing Emil from Czechoslovakia also was clocked under Gunnar Hoeckert's old mark of 14:22.2 with a quite dazzling 14:17.8. The other places in the race went to Slijkhuis, Ahlden, Bertil Albertsson of Sweden and, of all things, an American, Curtis Stone, the ex-Penn Stater.

Every Belgian within reaching distance swarmed around the mud-spattered Reiff whose bald pate shed raindrops in glistening globules. They pounded his back and shook his hand and carried on like crazy. After all, he was the first Belgian ever to win an Olympic crown.

There were two other men's finals on this dreary afternoon, the discus throw and the pole vault. American chances were little better than so-so in the one while in the other—well, that was locked away in the vault beyond disturbance.

Our main discus hope was Fortune Gordien of Minnesota, who had been unbeaten all year but was nowhere near as good in the Summer as he'd been in the Spring. He'd gone over the hill while two Italians still were on the upward climb. One of them was Adolfo Consolini, now a veteran with previous Olympic experience since he'd been a teen-ager at Berlin. He was hot on this chill day as he and his team-mate, Guiseppe Tosi took turns



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
breaking the Olympic record of 165 feet 7 ½ inches that Ken Carpenter of Southern California had set in 1936.

Gordien had to wage the fight against them alone because his two fellow Americans, Vic Frank of Yale and Bill Burton of the U. S. Army, had been too handicapped by the morning rains to qualify. Consolini scaled the Hellenic platter the record distance of 173 feet 2 inches and Tosi also surpassed the old mark with 169 feet 10 ½ inches. For that matter Gordien did it, too, with his 166 feet 7 inches. The other places were won by Ivar Ramstad of Norway, F. Klics of Hungary and K. V. K. Nyqvist of Finland.

The pole vault was expected to be a one-two-three sweep by the United States but that was without taking into account the horrible conditions under which the contestants had to perform. The vaulting was hampered more by the rain than any other event. Not only was the runway slippery but the poles were slippery, too. All during the long afternoon the vaulters kept ducking into a tunnel, poles in their hands, and they'd emerge only long enough to vault. Then they'd disappear again.

America's best and most consistent operative, A. Richmond Morcom, University of New Hampshire alumnus, aggravated an old knee injury and elected to pass up an intermediate height in order to conserve his efforts for a greater height. And he missed it, to finish a most disappointing sixth.

By way of following the original script, though, vic-

LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
tory went to an American, Guinn Smith, an alumnus of the University of California. It was ironic that he triumphed because the 28-year-old veteran of eighteen months of combat flying with the Army Air Force had been advised by medical specialists many months previously to quit competition in order to protect a torn cartilage in his knee.

But he didn't quit, and an Olympic championship was the result even though his final vault of 14 feet 1¼ inches was made in semi-privacy. His was the last event and even the hardy English had all departed the rain-drenched arena by then. The lanky, hard-bitten Californian (6-foot-2 and 175 pounds) soared over, his left knee still bandaged, and watched Erikki Kataja of Finland and the Rev. Bob Richards of the University of Chicago and the Illinois A. C. fail. The Finn got the silver medal on fewer misses with Richards third, Erling Kaas of Norway fourth, Ragnar Lundberg of Sweden fifth and Morcom sixth.

Earlier in the afternoon the amazing Fanny Blankers-Koen of The Netherlands, a 30-year-old Dutch hausfrau and mother of two, won the women's century, the first of her many stunning performances.

The first two rounds of the 200-metre dash served to trim down the fields to the semi-finals without an upset being achieved. If there was any surprise to them, it rested in the fact that Herb McKenley of Jamaica, the

~~~~~  
prohibitive favorite to win the 400, took a fling at the 200 and qualified with ease.

Under a rapidly closing blanket of darkness with a dreary drizzle adding to the dreary setting, another Olympic show passed into history.

The next day, Tuesday, Aug. 3, was not much of an improvement as far as weather conditions were concerned. The sky was slate-gray, pregnant with rain, and the day eternally misty. The track was heavy and slow from the drenching it had been receiving, precluding any performances of real merit. Although the undiscouraged Britons sent the turnstiles whirling once again, they whirled them only to the extent of a gathering of 70,000.

It wasn't capacity by any stretch of the imagination or any shrinkage of the seats, but it was a truly remarkable outpouring of the faithful. It wasn't Bank Holiday but merely a normal week-day. Still the Britishers spewed out of the Underground and other methods of conveyance for another look at the greatest show they'd had in forty years. Or at least since the Coronation—which, mind you, was for free.

Besides, there were only three finals. The most important of these was in the 200-metre dash. Patton, the Pell-Mell Kid from the Coast, had sorrowfully said after the 100-metre event was completed, "What a terrible way to end a career!" He'd been a miserable fifth then

~~~~~  
 and seemed to have the notion that his shot at Olympic glory had passed him by, never more to return.

He'd apparently forgotten that there was another barrel to his gun, the 200. The 145-pound 6-footer from Southern California, an unwitting and undeserved victim of the feud between Dean Cromwell, his coach, and the Gentlemen of the Press, rebounded gloriously from his humiliating setback in the century where he'd been favored.

His sensitive soul had writhed under the goading he'd received, both when he'd been beaten by Ewell in the 100 at the final tryouts and received the label of "plow horse" from his coach, and later when the pre-Olympic reports related that Cromwell gave him his entire attention, neglecting all the other American sprinters. The truth of the matter was that Cromwell saw less of Patton than any of the others.

The Trojan ace hadn't showed any clear-cut superiority in any of the preliminary heats. In fact, this race was one of those wide-open affairs where the main contenders seemed to be Patton, Ewell, La Beach, the Panama ace, and McKenley, the shoo-in winner of the 400 which still was to come.

However, there is something unsatisfactory about any race which is staged in lanes with a staggered start. Leaders are never clear cut and obvious. For the final McKenley was on the pole, Patton in No. 2, La Beach in No. 3, Ewell in No. 4, Cliff Bourland of Southern Cali-

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
fornia in No. 5 and the utter stranger, Leslie Laing of Jamaica in No. 6.

But Patton, who never was a particularly notable get-away artist, really got a lift for the big one. He burst off his marks and it soon was evident that he and Ewell would battle it out. Only once did he falter in his smooth, rhythmic striding. Fifty yards from home, when Barney had catapulted to his shoulder, Pell-Mell seemed done. However, he reached into his reserve strength to find the answer.

This had been a two-man race all the way, surprising as that might seem in the light of the class of the other contestants. Yet the dominating figures were Patton and Ewell, vivid contrasts in everything except the white uniforms they wore. When the 30-year-old happy-go-lucky Ewell made his supreme bid, the Pell-Mell Kid matched him to win his Olympic championship by a scant foot in the great time of 21.1.

Thus did the popular Barney, the life of the party on the trip, meet with frustration once again. Beaten by Dillard in the 100, he was beaten by Patton in the 200. The Olympic crown he'd dreamed about for twenty years had slipped from his grasp.

La Beach of Panama was third, a yard and a half in back of the two leaders, with McKenley fourth, Bourland fifth and Laing sixth. Just by way of making the Ewell setback all the more ironic, he was clocked in the same time as Patton. His 21.1 in second place had never

~~~~~  
 been surpassed by any of the previous winners in Olympic history with the lone exception of Jesse Owens with his 20.7 at Berlin.

The real record-wrecking of the day, however, came at the hands of the shotputters. When they opened up shop for business the Olympic mark stood at 53 feet 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the property of Hans Woellke of Germany. But a trio of American muscle-men just about whipsawed that record to death while making a clean sweep of the event.

The champion was Wilbur (Moose) Thompson of Southern California and the Los Angeles A. C., a 27-year-old former staff sergeant. He put his full 195 pounds behind one toss to achieve the superb distance of 56 feet 2 inches, the fourth 56-footer in the annals of the sport. The big blond with the crew haircut had been improving steadily since he finished third with 52 feet 11  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in the National AAU championships. He was second with 54 feet 11  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches in the final Olympic tryouts and was the hottest of our shotputters in the last week of practice before the Games opened.

Second to him was James Francis Delaney, Notre Dame graduate from the San Francisco Olympic Club with 54 feet 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches and third was Jim Fuchs, a Yale football star, with 53 feet 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It was Fuchs, the Old Blue, who was the first to crack the old record and the rest of our boys followed his example until they were surpassing it with virtually every throw.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

Forgotten completely was Charlie Fonville of Michigan, the holder of the world record, who was thoughtless enough at Evanston to fail to make the Olympic team. He must have wondered back home in Michigan what might have happened had he only qualified. Even without his services the United States swept the event with record éclat. Fourth was M. Lomowski of Poland with G. Arvidsson of Sweden and Y. I. Lehtina of Finland filling out the places.

The day's other final was in the hop, step and jump, a test in which the United States has been notoriously weak for the better part of a half-century. Our triple-jumpers went to London just for the ride and none of them qualified. So the order of finish became Arne Ahman of Sweden, Gordon Avery of Australia, K. Sarfap of Turkey, Preben Larsen of Denmark, G. Oliveria of Brazil and K. J. V. Rautio of Finland. The winning distance was an indifferent 50 feet 6¼ inches.

There were trials in four other events. Most notable performance to emerge from these was in the 80-metre hurdles for women. The remarkable Fanny Blankers-Koen of The Netherlands was clocked in 11.3 for a new Olympic record, her time also tying the world mark.

In the preliminaries of the 10,000-metre walk the three American pedestrians were waved off the track for illegal walking. We also lost two of our steeplechasers in those trials but we qualified all of our hurdlers with ridiculous ease. Thus ended another great day.

~~~~~

Wednesday, Aug. 4, being the birthday of Queen Elizabeth, the King gave her a special treat. He brought her out to see the Olympics, the first inspection their Majesties had made of the proceedings since the Opening Ceremonies. A gathering of 80,000, braving threatening skies, turned out to greet them.

Before the Games began, the British had pointedly stated that their national anthem would be played only twice, at the Opening and at the Closing. They added with some understandable mischievousness that this was exactly 478 fewer times than the German anthem had been played at Berlin in 1936. But they had to change that count to 477. When the royal party arrived, the band struck up, "God Save the King."

The King and the Queen witnessed the prettiest event on the entire program, the 110-metre hurdles final. Everyone knew, of course, that an American would win it and everyone suspected that it might even develop into an American sweep. And that's precisely what happened.

No one knows what emotions seized Harrison Dillard, the world's greatest hurdler, as he sat on the sidelines watching someone else win an Olympic championship which had been earmarked for him for two full years. But he had failed to make the team as a hurdler and therefore had to sit out the biggest party of his life.

When Dillard missed out at Evanston, one American track coach turned to another one and shrugged his shoulders. "So what?" he said. "We still have the two



~~~~~  
most stylish hurdlers in the world along with the world's best competitor." Dillard was not a formful timber-topper, relying more on speed between barriers than on form.

But in Bill Porter of Northwestern University and Craig Dixon of U. C. L. A., the United States possessed a pair of hurdlers of such exquisite technique that the eyes of experts glistened at the sight of them. Dixon is a pretty hurdler with orthodox style while Porter uses the diving method of clearing the sticks which was originated by Bob Simpson a quarter of a century ago, both hands outstretched in front of him.

The third of the American hurdlers was Clyde (Smackover) Scott, a football halfback at Arkansas of All-America rating. Strength, speed and grim determination always have been his forte rather than intrinsic hurdling skill. He just bulls over them and, being "the world's best competitor," he had gone much farther than his talents would indicate.

Since Porter had won both the National AAU championship and the final Olympic tryouts, he was the natural favorite. A rangy 160-pounder who stood 6-foot-3, he had become a hurdler by accident in high school. He tried to be a baseball player at the Hill School but failed to make the squad. Since athletics are compulsory for all students there, he switched to track, discovered that he was too slow to be a sprinter and took a

~~~~~  
 fling at hurdling. By such fortuitous occurrences are champions born.

No one bothered to look at any of the finalists except the three Americans, and it was unfortunate that their lanes didn't adjoin. As it was, Dixon and Porter were on the inside lanes, Scott on the far out side. At the gun it was the speed merchant of the trio, the Smackover Kid from Arkansas, who blazed the trail.

After the fourth hurdle, though, the superior smoothness of the other two began to tell. Dixon moved into the lead, pulling Porter along with him. But after the eighth barrier the youngster from Northwestern inched ahead for the final two sticks. So tightly bunched were they at the wire that they hit the tape in bang, bang, bang fashion. That's how close they were.

Porter was the winner in the Olympic record time of 13.9 while Scott, the runner-up, and Dixon, the third man, each was caught in 14.1, a clocking equal to the old mark that Forrest Towns of Georgia posted in 1936. The officials erred somewhere. It was obvious from the stands that Dixon was only inches behind Porter and, if Scott split between them—the press box tenants didn't think he did—all three of their times should have been 13.9 or 14 flat at worst. But it was all in the family and no one was going to argue very vehemently about either the placings or the clockings.

In the second flight, well behind the three Americans, came Angelo Triulzi of Argentina, the South American

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
champion; John Gardner of Australia, the champion Down Under, and the veteran Haakon Lidman, the European champion. All were outclassed.

Although the United States representatives invariably are outclassed in the javelin throw, this was one time when we were deemed to have an outside chance. Our main hope rested on the strong right arm of Dr. Steve Seymour, an osteopath who was born in New York, educated in Philadelphia's Temple University and who has established Los Angeles as his home. His throw of 248 feet 10 inches a year ago was infinitely superior to that ever turned in by any other American, even though he hadn't come close to matching it during the Olympic year.

Nor could he come close to matching it at London. If he had been able to do so, he'd have won in a breeze. The favorite in the test had been Sven Daleflod of Sweden, but he was ill and unable to take a shot at it.

The winner proved to be Kaj Tapio Rautavaara of Finland, who is, of all things, a movie actor. Never did he have a more rewarding role than this one as he hurled the spear 228 feet 10½ inches. Seymour was second with 221 feet 7½ inches. Then followed J. Varsegi of Hungary, P. K. Vesterinen of Finland, Odd Maehlum of Norway and Martin Biles of the United States. Biles' best throw of the day had come at the wrong time. He led the qualifiers with 222 feet ½ inch in the morning but could do only 213 feet 9½ inches in the afternoon when

~~~~~  
 a repeat performance would have given him the silver medal.

That quite "Marvelous Mama" from Holland, Fanny Blankers-Koen, achieved the first women's double since Babe Didrikson when she broke the world's record in the 80-metre hurdles—she had equalled the old mark of 11.3 the day before—with 11.2 seconds. But she had to fight hard for her second Olympic championship because she was pressed all the way to the tape by Maureen Gardner, an English ballet teacher, who was clocked in the same time. The Hollander later was joined as a double-winner when Micheline Ostermeyer of France added the shotput title to her javelin crown. The women's broad jump was captured by Mrs. Olga Gyarmity of Hungary.

There were two rounds in the 400 and one, the equivalent of a semi-final, in the 1,500, the classic "Olympic mile." Most of them were brilliantly run races. The great Mal Whitfield, striving to add the 400-metre title to his already won 800; Herb McKenley of Jamaica, the world record-holder at the distance with his 45.9 and a prohibitive favorite to win; Dave Bolen, compact little speedster from the University of Colorado, and Arthur Wint, the giant Negro from Jamaica, all won their quarter-final heats in eye-opening time. Wint did 47.7 and the other three 48 seconds flat.

The four trials in the 1,500 also advanced the name stars, including Lennart Strand of Sweden, as much an

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
odd-on favorite in this race as McKenley was in the 400. He loafed through a 3:54.2 effort. Willem Slijkhuis of The Netherlands won his in 3:52.4, Henri Eriksson of Sweden won his in 3:53.8 and Goesta Bergkvist of Sweden, third of the Smorgasbord Swifties, qualified first in 3:51.8.

The United States, without a real challenger for the first time because of the untimely disqualification of Gil Dodds, had only one survivor, Don Gehrman of the University of Wisconsin, who made the final with a third behind Strand in not particularly impressive time, 3:54 plus. It was quite obvious then, just as it had been obvious at the final tryouts, that the youthful Badger was in deep water, much over his head.

However, the day's activity did not end on the field, as is usually the case. It ended in the council chambers when the high brass went into a huddle and corrected a few injustices. Conscious of the fact that the officials had been bewildered during the finish of the 10,000-metre run by the untidy presence of lapped runners on the track, the authorities reversed fourth and fifth places. That made Martin Stokken of Norway fourth and Severt Dennolf of Sweden fifth, instead of the other way around.

While they were at it, they also juggled the high-jump placings behind Winter, the winner from Australia. Someone made the discovery that the international ruling on deciding places according to the fewest misses was

~~~~~  
 the determining factor only where first place was concerned. Therefore they ordered that a four-way tie for second was the official result, involving Paulsson of Norway, Stanich and Eddleman of the United States and Damito of France. Oddly enough, though, they said not a word about the pole vault where Kataja of Finland was awarded second over Richards of the United States on a similar interpretation of the fewer-misses rule.

The sixth day of the track and field competition, August 5, floated in. Rains poured down steadily all morning and the track was a dull, soggy bowl of mush by the afternoon. Despite the dismal rain and mist, the hardy Britishers kept the turnstiles spinning the same merry tune. Some 67,000 of them braved the elements and thereby broke the only Olympic record the British were to fracture. It was the one for total receipts for the track and field phase of the program, the \$1,400,000 they paid surpassing all others, including the ones at Los Angeles whose attendance they also topped.

The attraction was a sure-fire one, the 400-metre final where McKenley was supposed to have his date with destiny. Perhaps this is the proper spot to tell something about the light-complexioned Negro from Jamaica. In his five years in the United States, first at Boston College and then at the University of Illinois, he developed into the finest quarter-miler in the world.

He drove the world's record for the 440 yards to 46 seconds flat and the world's record for the 400 metres

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
to 45.9. Absolutely invincible, he had such terrific speed that every race he ran last year was under 47 seconds, utterly incredible going. Of all the 6,000 athletes in the Olympic Games, he was more certain of winning than any of the others.

He won his semi-final heat from two Americans, Dave Bolen of Colorado and George Guida of Villanova, in a polished, if restrained 47.3 seconds. Much more of an eye-opener was the other semi-final which was won by McKenley's fellow Jamaican, the giant, Arthur Wint. He turned in a clinking 46.3, the fastest race of his life, to head off Morris Curotta of Australia and Whitfield of the United States. Could it have been the handwriting on the wall?

McKenley was in the perfect spot for the final, however. Bolen was on the pole, a position rarely envied because the runner has the mental hazard of the curbing and usually travels wide of it, thus adding extra yards to his journey. The best position of them all, though, is the second lane where the athlete is not bothered by curbing, and where he can see from the staggered start the other four contenders. McKenley was in the second lane.

Lady Luck could not have smiled more sweetly on him. Even the temperature was to his liking since he prefers it on the coolish side despite the fact that his 45.9 was achieved in 90-degree heat. Perhaps the Jamaica Negro with the Oxford-English accent was thinking too hard about a statement he once made. It was: "Once I

~~~~~  
 go around that last turn into the homestretch in the lead, nobody is going to beat me." It was not said in vainglory. It was a simple and well-proved exposition of fact.

And Hustling Herbert hit the homestretch in the lead. He rocketed off his mark at such furious gait that he kept picking up one rival after another in their staggered lanes. Some unofficial clockers caught him in 21-seconds flat for the 200, faster time than Patton had achieved in winning the 200-metre dash itself.

He pulled even with Wint, with Whitfield, with Guida and almost with Curotta, all from their staggered lanes. As they all straightened out for the stretch run, there was an automatic gasp of amazement from the crowd at the size of his lead, now apparent for the first time.

McKenley had four full yards on Wint, eight over Whitfield. The "surest thing" in the Olympics never looked surer. But his fellow Jamaican was wearing his most fashionable set of seven-league boots. With his 9-foot stride Wint began to climb. Inch by inch and foot by foot he cut steadily into the margin as the crowd went wild. They had grown to like this amiable 6-foot-4 giant, the 26-year-old son of a Presbyterian minister, ever since he had joined the Royal Air Force in Britain during the war and then stayed on to become a medical student at the University of London.

As the big fellow thundered after his more redoubtable



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
foe, McKenley, the flawless runner who never faltered, actually began to tie up. For the first time it became quite apparent that he might be beaten. With relentless stride Wint slashed after him, cutting that margin to shreds. A dozen yards from the finish he made it. At the wire it was Wint by two full yards in the magnificent time of 46.2 seconds to equal the Olympic record which Bill Carr of the United States had posted at Los Angeles in 1932. But the Jamaican's was the superior performance because he'd turned it in under far more formidable conditions.

McKenley was second in 46.4 while Whitfield was three more yards to the rear in 46.9. Then came Bolen, Curotta and Guida. When it all was over McKenley issued one statement, "I told you so, didn't I?" For months on end he had been touting the praises of Wint. No one believed him.

There was one other final, the 3,000-metre steeplechase, on which the Swedes were acknowledged to have a hammerlock. They did. They took turns leading and, when the Smorgasbord was finally sorted out, the order was Thure Sjostrand, Erik Elmsaeter and Gote Hagstroem. Then came Allan Cuyodo of France, P. V. Siltaloppi of Finland and P. Segedin of Yugoslavia. In eighth place was the lone American, Browning Ross of Villanova.

The decathlon men began their arduous ten-event grind on this dismal, misty afternoon and completed half

LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
of their chores. The leader was Enrique Kistenmacher of Argentina, an Army officer, followed closely by Ignace Heinrich of France, a 20-year-old from Alsace. Then followed the three Americans, Bob Mathias, the "baby" of the Olympic team, from Tulare, Calif.; Floyd Simmons of the Los Angeles A. C. and Irving (Moon) Mondschein of New York University.

The Argentinian had the day's top performance in the 100, the 400 and the broad jump but the man—except boy would be the better word—whom all were watching was Mathias, the 17-year-old, who was the most likely winner. Unlike most decathlon men he had no strong events and no weak events. He was just very good at all of them. In fact he was very good at everything, the most versatile athlete the United States had had since the immortal Jim Thorpe ruled supreme thirty-six years ago.

He was a strapping 195-pound 6-footer of such handsome features and magnificent physique that no one could feel sorry for him. Nor did anyone ask that he be separated from the men and forced to play with the boys. The best high school football player on the Pacific Coast, he also was a basketball performer of such skill that he had merely averaged 18 points a game the previous season. Mathias was the glamor boy of the Olympic Games and he proved it the very next day.

That day was a most gloomy Friday, Aug. 6. It probably was the absolutely worst day of the entire Olympic

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
tournament, perhaps the very worst day in Olympic history. If not, it was at least the runner-up. The rain came down in buckets in the morning and in junior-size buckets in the afternoon. Ignoring the weather conditions and the weather forecasts with true British indifference, a small (Ahem!) crowd of 75,000 bounced blithely out to Wembley. Zounds and Gadzooks! No wonder those British won the war. They proved that they can stand anything.

Naturally enough, they were attracted by the final in the 1,500, always a high spot of the Games. But they also had worked up an irresistible curiosity over the decathlon and the fate of the remarkable infant prodigy, Robert Bruce Mathias. He started to compete at 10:30 A.M. under abominable weather conditions. Twelve hours later he finished his grueling labors in the semi-darkness of flickering lights in the stands while the Olympic flame cast a golden glow from the peristyle.

The physical handicaps under which he performed were monumental, and the mental handicaps so enormous that a less talented or less indomitable athlete must have wilted under such malevolent pressure. Mathias did not wilt. That's why his victory in the decathlon must rank as one of the truly great exploits in Olympic history.

The decathlon contestants had been divided into two groups and all those in the first group contrived to finish up before nightfall. However, Mathias was one of the unfortunates in the second group while every one of his

~~~~~  
 chief rivals was in the first, a disturbing item which hardly could have helped the infant prodigy's peace of mind.

The downpour turned the carefully planned time schedule topsy-turvy. For twelve hours Mathias was huddled under a blanket in the rain, emerging only to compete. His only food consisted of two box lunches and by the evening he was too tired even to eat.

Everything went wrong for the boy. One careless official picked up the flag which had marked the spot where the young Californian had scaled his discus. So the officials feverishly searched for an hour and a half before they could find the tiny hole in the turf where the mark had been.

He had to pole vault in the ghostly, ghostly half-light from the stands. The cross-bar was an indistinct blur that was barely perceptible as he charged down the slippery runway with a slippery pole in his hands. Yet no one vaulted higher than his 11 feet 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

It was so dark when his turn came to throw the javelin that he missed the take-off line entirely and then required the aid of a flashlight, which was beamed on the foul line, in order to keep within legal bounds for his remaining tosses. But by that time he had only one event remaining, the 1,500-metre run, and his point total was of sufficient size to assure him of victory, even though he did little more than jog through the metric mile.

By that time also the 75,000 spectators had dwindled

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
only to a scattered handful, including his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Mathias, and two of his brothers. It was a fantastic performance under preposterous conditions. The King of Sweden said to Jim Thorpe thirty-six years previously, "You, sir, are the greatest athlete in the world." If King George had been around when the decathlon competition ended, he could have used the identical words to Mathias.

Just to keep the records straight, here are his ten performances: 100 metres, 11.2 seconds; 400 metres, 51.7 seconds; high jump, 6 feet 1¼ inches; shotput, 42 feet 9¼ inches; broad jump, 21 feet 8½ inches; 110-metre hurdles, 15.7 seconds; discus throw, 144 feet 4 inches; pole vault, 11 feet 5¾ inches; javelin throw, 165 feet 1 inch, and 1,500 metres, 5:11—all adding up to 7,139 points.

Following the *Enfant Terrible* in the point scoring were Ignace Heinrich of France, Floyd Simmons of the United States, Enrique Kistenmacher of Argentina, Eric Anderson of Sweden and Pat Mullins of Australia. Unplaced in eighth was Mondschein, the third American.

Only an achievement of the herculean proportions of Mathias' could have taken the play away from the classic 1,500-metre run, one of the top events of any Olympic program. This test had been conceded to the Swedes long before it started because they packed too much fire power. And the heaviest gun in the entire armory was Lennart Strand, a wisp of a blond at 5-foot-8 and 145

~~~~~  
pounds. He'd been elected as much of a "sure thing" in his event as McKenley had in his specialty. The irony of that was to become apparent.

Strand, the co-holder of the world record for the distance at 3:43, is an elfin-footed runner of graceful bounding stride. But he couldn't do much bounding in the puddle-strewn track where the sticky clay imprisoned his feet with every step. So wretched were the conditions that it was a day for strength rather than sheer speed.

That strength was found in the person of Henri Eriksson, a 28-year-old fireman from Gavle who was the third ranking member of the Smorgasbord Swifties and who had never beaten Strand in his life. Yet in the most important duel they ever were to wage, he did it.

Strand's only excuse—and a good one, too—could have been the leaden, soggy track. He was in good position all the way, trailing Hansenne, the French half-miler, for the first 1,000 metres. But then Eriksson gathered himself together and made his bid. He passed Strand and he passed the tiring Frenchman. Once he took the lead he never yielded it.

But Strand, relying on his stronger sprint finish, permitted Eriksson to blaze the trail into the home stretch. Then he moved into high gear, climbing steadily down the straightaway until he had advanced to the shoulder of his compatriot. According to the script, Eriksson

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
should have given way then and there. But apparently he hadn't bothered to read the script.

In his ignorance he just kept on running and it was Strand who cracked first. The little fellow, realizing that he didn't have what it takes, gave up the ghost. Acknowledging defeat, he looked around to see if his runner-up role was secure and discovered that it wasn't. Slijkhuis, the Hollander, was climbing up his back on the inside. So Strand veered in to shut him out and they collided just as the finish line was reached with the Swede still second.

Eriksson's winning time was a very remarkable 3:49.8 and, had the track been drier, he couldn't have missed cracking Jack Lovelock's Olympic record. Behind him came Strand, Slijkhuis, Vaclav Cevona of Czechoslovakia, Goesta Bergkvist of Sweden and Bill Nankeville of Great Britain.

This being a day for shattering precedents that flaxen-haired Dutch girl, Fanny Blankers-Koen, shattered a big one. She won the 200-metre sprint, a new event on the program, and thereby became the first triple winner that the female of the species ever has produced in the Olympics.

Not all the action was on the field for still another day. The Olympic jury took one more violent spin in reverse gear and changed the official order of the high jump once more. This time they returned to the original order of finish and canceled their earlier ruling that there was

~~~~~  
a four-way tie for second. The extra reshuffle left Paulsson second, Stanich and Eddleman tied for third, and Damito fifth, just as it had been announced on the day of the competition itself.

Little did the Olympic jury dream, though, what monumental work still lay ahead of it. The last day of the track and field, Saturday, August 7, provided an "incident" which could have been one of those nasty things, creating ill will and giving the Olympics a bad name. An American relay team was disqualified for illegal baton-passing and it took four days for the jury to decide the justice of the protests.

Before another sell-out crowd of 83,000, which set a new Olympic record for track and field receipts at \$2,000,000, Great Britain won its first Olympic championship. But Britain didn't win it the way this vast crowd would have preferred, by fleetness of foot. The United States quartet of Barney Ewell, Lorenzo Wright, Harrison Dillard and Mel Patton soundly trounced the Britons by six yards in the 400-metre relay only to have an official issue the ruling that the baton exchange between Ewell and Wright had been made outside the legal zone. Thus did the English win a championship that they'd yearned so desperately to attain. Yet the sportsmanlike crowd gave a far more rousing ovation to the disqualified Americans than to their own lads, who had really backed into the title instead of winning it on their merits.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~

But there is no sense waiting the full four days, in this space, to see what happened to the formal American protest of the ruling. The Olympic Jury of Appeal made a careful study of J. Arthur Rank's official movies and there was nothing they could do except countermand the observation of the slightly astigmatic judge who had detected an illegality which never existed.

The movies demonstrated beyond doubt that the baton pass had been made well within the proper chalk lines. At the same time they revealed that the track was criss-crossed by so many markings that the error was understandable if not excusable.

Four days later the band had to unplay—if that's the word—"God Save the King" and toot out the "Star Spangled Banner." More embarrassing still, the authorities had to pry loose the gold medals from the four Britons and give them to the Americans. They also had to take the silver medals from Italy and hand them to the British. Worse still, they had to separate the Hungarians from their bronze medals for delivery to the Italians and give the poor Hungarians nothing more substantial than receipts. Oh, yes. Canada was fifth and Holland sixth.

The other men's relay final of the last day also produced a most unsatisfactory ending. The American quartet of Art Harnden of Texas A. & M., Bourland, Cochran and Whitfield was right in the midst of giving the Jamaica team an unholy drubbing when things happened. Cochran, the 400-metre hurdles champion, had extended

~~~~~  
 his lead on the massive Art Wint, the 400-metre flat victor, to a full fifteen yards when the Jamaica giant clutched at his leg and went reeling off the track in complete collapse. A leg cramp had finished him and thus made secure an American victory which was nine-tenths won already. But it did take some of the savor from the victory. The winning time was a smashing 3:10.4 with France, Sweden and Finland taking the other places. Neither Jamaica nor Italy was able to finish.

Third of the relay finals saw Fanny Blankers-Koen of The Netherlands become a blond, female counterpart of Jesse Owens by rocketing up from nowhere on the anchor leg to win the women's 400-metre relay for her country in 47.5. This feat earned the Dutch matron her fourth gold medal. In the only other women's event Alice Coachman of the United States won the high jump at the record height of 5 feet 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches, winning the crown from Mrs. Dorothy Tyler of Great Britain on fewer misses.

The marathon always has been a big moment in the Olympics, but it's to be doubted that any previous marathon produced as unlikely a champion as this one, even though unknowns have made a habit of marching off with the top prize. There were favorites, part favorites and dark horses but no one ever had been heard to mention Delfo Cabrera of Argentina, including the Argentinians. To them he was merely their third stringer, a

~~~~~  
29-year-old fireman from Buenos Aires, who didn't have a ghost of a chance.

He certainly didn't seem to have it for the better part of the torturous grind of 26 miles, 385 yards, over one of the most rugged and backbreaking marathon courses ever devised for the Olympics. For seventeen miles Etienne Gailly of Belgium, a 22-year-old ex-paratrooper, led the parade. Then the leader was a little Korean, Yun Chil Choi. At twenty-five miles, though, Gailly took a new lease on life and also took over the pace-setting task.

While the marathoners were plodding about the English countryside, the spectators in the stadium were kept apprised of what was happening over the loud-speaker system. There was a rumble of electric excitement when word was issued that the leaders were approaching. Necks craned eagerly toward the tunnel beneath the royal box and a figure burst through.

But there were gasps of dismay at sight of him. Groggy, limping and bent over, he staggered onto the track and gazed around him in vacuous-faced bewilderment. It was Gailly, so far in distress that he was in imminent danger of toppling over on his face. Hardly had he stumbled onto the track for one final lap when another figure dashed out of the tunnel, running strongly and the obvious winner. It was Cabrera.

Faster than it takes to tell, he overhauled the rubber-legged Belgian and was off to claim the crown. But be-

~~~~~  
 fore he'd gained it there was a thunderous roar from the spectators. Another figure had shot through the tunnel, Tom Richards, a Welshman from London and one of Britain's own. He took second as the worn and spent Gailly weaved down the homestretch, crossed the line and collapsed in a heap just beyond it. Another Argentinian and two South Africans completed the place winners.

The other of the day's finals was the 10,000-metre walk which went to John Mikaelsson of Sweden as the first five finishers broke the Olympic record.

The spectacular track and field part of the Olympic program had come to a close. It was a magnificent show, magnificently handled and magnificently attended despite scorching heat, relentless rain and the most miserable conditions imaginable. The enthusiasm of the British public was particularly extraordinary in the light of the fact that the Games had been so unadvertised in advance as to resemble the best-kept secret of the century.

The United States fell just one short of matching its twelve victories which had been achieved at Berlin but its eleven gold medals were not to be scorned. Neither were the four silver medals nor the nine bronze ones. In the runner-up post was Sweden with five firsts, three seconds and four thirds, a rather exceptional job in view of the fact that the populations of the two contending nations are so exceedingly out of proportion. A final review revealed that eight Olympic records were smashed

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
and two tied by the men, a rather high output under execrable weather conditions.

Although this narrative, as has been so often said, is primarily an account of the track and field, it might be well to take one quick glance at what happened elsewhere. From an American standpoint, the men's swimming was sufficient to take one's breath away. We had been expected to score heavily but even the most optimistic soul in camp didn't dare dream that we'd make an unprecedented clean sweep of the entire program.

The "certain winners" in track had failed but the certain winners—without the quotation marks—in swimming proved to be precisely that. The invincible Joe Verdeur of Philadelphia's La Salle College, the greatest breast stroker in the history of the world, set a new Olympic mark in winning the 200-metre breast stroke in 2:39.3. The backstroke favorite, Allen Stack of Yale, came through on schedule with 1:06.4. Just by way of breaking the montony, he didn't shatter a mark.

The real stunner, though, came in the 100-metre free style where Alex Jany of France was supposed to be such a shoo-in that even Bob Kiphuth of Yale, the head coach of the American natators, was far from sanguine. He was even less sanguine when Wally Ris of Iowa, his best operative, came down with housemaid's knee or its equivalent—actually it was a trick football knee—on the eve of the Games. But the strapping Ris ploughed through to victory in 57.3 seconds for an Olympic record.

Bill Smith set an Olympic record with 4:41 in the 400-metres free style. Our 800-metre relay team, anchored by Smith, the Irish-Hawaiian heavyweight, not only set an Olympic record but a world mark of 8:46 as well. Jimmy McLane, a 17-year-old Andover schoolboy, barely missed new figures when he was timed in 19:18.5 in the 1,500-metre free style. Bruce Harlan of Ohio State won the springboard diving and Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean-American from Occidental College and the U. S. Army, captured the platform dive.

The distaff side disappointed, though. Mrs. Victoria Manalo Draves of Los Angeles won both of the dives and the very photogenic Ann Curtis won the 400 in record time even though Greta Andersen of Denmark beat her in the 100. The handsome Miss Curtis also swam the anchor leg on the winning relay team. Karen Harup of Denmark cracked the Olympic figures in the backstroke and Nel van Vliet of The Netherlands did the same thing in the breast stroke.

The rowing was both disappointing and stimulating from an American standpoint. The biggest disappointment came when Jack Kelly, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, the best sculler in the world, failed to win the single sculls as his father had done before him in 1920. Winner of the Diamond Sculls and every major sculling title, the handsome Philadelphia youngster was so weakened by a heavy cold that he collapsed at the finish line and was eliminated by Eduardo Risso of Uru-

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
guay in the semi-finals on the rain-lashed Thames. Risso, in turn, later was beaten by Mervyn Wood of Australia in the final.

The stimulating phase of the program came when the United States captured the four-oared shell with coxswain, our Olympic victories being few and far between in any event under the full-dress eight-oared test. This was won by a University of Washington quartet, the stern four of the boatload which had swept the Hudson at Poughkeepsie but failed in the final tryouts. California surprised by winning the eight-oared trials but it didn't surprise by winning the Olympic crown, the third victory for the Golden Bears in Olympic competition and the easiest of the three. Other rowing triumphs were scored by Great Britain with two and both Italy and Denmark with one each.

The basketball tournament produced the expected American success. The U. S. squad, essentially composed of the Phillips Oilers and the University of Kentucky quintets, was much too big and too skillful for any other nation. It was especially too big; Bob Kurland of the Oilers, a former Oklahoma Aggie star, undoubtedly was the tallest athlete the Olympics ever have produced. He stood an even 7-feet in his stocking feet. The Americans did get one scare when they had to rally to turn back Argentina, 59-57, midway through the tournament. But that was their only close call as they went on to crush France, 65-21, in the final.



Not only did the United States have the tallest man in Kurland but they also had one of the smallest in Joe Di Pietro, a 4-foot-6 weight lifter, who was one of four American victors in the weight lifting. The muscle-men set Olympic records in every weight division as our other winners were Frank Spellman, Stan Stanczyk and John Davis, our best international showing.

In wrestling the United States produced two champions, Glenn Brand of Iowa State, a middleweight, and the unbeaten New York police detective, Henry Wittenberg, a light-heavyweight. Americans even won in canoeing, shooting, yachting and equestrian.

By the time the accountants and statisticians had added it all up, this country had taken a lion's share of the swag from the lair of the British Lion with thirty-eight Olympic crowns. Sweden was next with seventeen. Although there is no official team-point standing, an unofficial one always is kept. Here's what it showed:

United States, 662 points; Sweden, 353; France, 230½; Hungary, 201½; Italy, 183; Great Britain, 170; Finland, 158 and right down the line through thirty-three other nations.

The gargantuan show ended on Saturday, August 14, in as dramatic and soul-stirring a fashion as it had begun. For the first time the temperamental English weather behaved perfectly, a rich, warm sun warming the hearts of the 80,000 who packed Wembley Stadium for the grand finale.



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
The crowd thrilled to the superb jumping of the equestrian competition earlier in the afternoon. Then as shadows lengthened over the arena and a fading sunset bathed it in a ruddy glow, they thrilled anew to the glorious pageantry of the Closing Ceremonies as staged by those masters of pageantry, the British hosts.

At six o'clock on the dot, flag-bearers carried the flags of all competing nations into the stadium in alphabetical order with Greece again holding its traditional Olympic spot in the lead. Massed bands of guards, attired in their ceremonial bearskin helmets and scarlet tunics, played the "March of the Gladiators."

The Greek national anthem was played, then the British and finally the Finnish because it is Finland which is to be host to the 1952 Games. J. Sigfried Edstrom of Sweden, president of the International Olympic Committee, formally recited the closing ritual. Royal trumpeters sounded a fanfare. Cannons roared in salute.

The Olympic flag slowly descended the mast at one end of the arena and the Olympic flame dwindled away and quietly died at the other end of the stadium. The Games of the Fourteenth Olympiad were over.

With some feelings of trepidation instead of the usual bold assurance, the true Olympians looked toward Helsinki and 1952. Hardly had the shouting and the tumult died, hardly had the echoes of the saluting cannon faded down the tunnels of time, when an ominous political note intruded itself. Some of the Czech and Hungarian

LONDON, 1948

~~~~~  
athletes flatly refused to return home behind Russia's Iron Curtain. The disturbing thing there is that Finland also is tucked away behind the far corner of that Curtain. Will it lift in time? The true Olympians could only hope—and pray.



# OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

1896-1936

*For 1948 champions see page 387*

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1896 - ATHENS    | 1912 - STOCKHOLM   |
| 1900 - PARIS     | 1920 - ANTWERP     |
| 1904 - ST. LOUIS | 1924 - PARIS       |
| 1906 - ATHENS    | 1928 - AMSTERDAM   |
| 1908 - LONDON    | 1932 - LOS ANGELES |
| 1936 - BERLIN    |                    |

## 60-METRE RUN

|      |                  |               |     |
|------|------------------|---------------|-----|
| 1900 | A. E. Kraenzlein | United States | 7 s |
| 1904 | Archie Hahn      | United States | 7 s |

## 100-METRE RUN

|      |                |               |                     |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1896 | T. E. Burke    | United States | 12 s                |
| 1900 | F. W. Jarvis   | United States | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1904 | Archie Hahn    | United States | 11 s                |
| 1906 | Archie Hahn    | United States | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1908 | R. E. Walker   | South Africa  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1912 | R. C. Craig    | United States | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1920 | C. W. Paddock  | United States | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1924 | H. M. Abrahams | Great Britain | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | Percy Williams | Canada        | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | Eddie Tolan    | United States | 10 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |
| 1936 | Jesse Owens    | United States | 10 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

## 200-METRE RUN

|      |                    |               |                     |
|------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1900 | J. W. B. Tewksbury | United States | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1904 | Archie Hahn        | United States | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1908 | R. Kerr            | Canada        | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1912 | R. C. Craig        | United States | 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |
| 1920 | Allan Woodring     | United States | 22 s                |
| 1924 | J. V. Scholz       | United States | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | Percy Williams     | Canada        | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | Eddie Tolan        | United States | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1936 | Jesse Owens        | United States | 20 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### 400-METRE RUN

|      |                 |                         |                     |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1896 | T. E. Burke     | United States           | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1900 | M. W. Long      | United States           | 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1904 | H. L. Hillman   | United States           | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1906 | Paul Pilgrim    | United States           | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1908 | W. Halswelle    | Great Britain, walkover | 50 s                |
| 1912 | C. D. Reidpath  | United States           | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1920 | B. G. D. Rudd   | South Africa            | 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1924 | E. H. Liddell   | Great Britain           | 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | Ray Barbuti     | United States           | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | W. A. Carr      | United States           | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1936 | Archie Williams | United States           | 46 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

### 800-METRE RUN

|      |                 |               |                          |
|------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1896 | E. H. Flack     | Great Britain | 2 m. 11 s                |
| 1900 | A. E. Tysoe     | Great Britain | 2 m. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ s   |
| 1904 | J. D. Lightbody | United States | 1 m. 56 s                |
| 1906 | Paul Pilgrim    | United States | 2 m. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s   |
| 1908 | M. W. Sheppard  | United States | 1 m. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1912 | J. E. Meredith  | United States | 1 m. 51 $\frac{3}{10}$ s |
| 1920 | A. G. Hill      | Great Britain | 1 m. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1924 | D. G. A. Lowe   | Great Britain | 1 m. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | D. G. A. Lowe   | Great Britain | 1 m. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | T. Hampson      | Great Britain | 1 m. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1936 | John Woodruff   | United States | 1 m. 52 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

### 1,500-METRE RUN

|      |                  |               |                          |
|------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1896 | E. H. Flack      | Great Britain | 4 m. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1900 | C. Bennett       | Great Britain | 4 m. 6 s                 |
| 1904 | J. D. Lightbody  | United States | 4 m. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ s   |
| 1906 | J. D. Lightbody  | United States | 4 m. 12 s                |
| 1908 | M. W. Sheppard   | United States | 4 m. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ s   |
| 1912 | A. N. S. Jackson | Great Britain | 3 m. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1920 | A. G. Hill       | Great Britain | 4 m. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s   |
| 1924 | PaaVo Nurmi      | Finland       | 3 m. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | H. E. Larva      | Finland       | 3 m. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | Luigi Beccali    | Italy         | 3 m. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1936 | J. E. Lovelock   | New Zealand   | 3 m. 47 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### 5,000-METRE RUN

|      |                 |         |                           |
|------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1912 | H. Kolehmainen  | Finland | 14 m. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1920 | J. Guillemot    | France  | 14 m. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1924 | Paavo Nurmi     | Finland | 14 m. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1928 | Ville Ritola    | Finland | 14 m. 38 s                |
| 1932 | Lavri Lehtinen  | Finland | 14 m. 30 s                |
| 1936 | Gunnar Hoeckert | Finland | 14 m. 22 $\frac{3}{10}$ s |

### 5-MILE RUN

|      |              |               |                          |
|------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1906 | H. Hawtrey   | Great Britain | 26 m. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
| 1908 | E. R. Voight | Great Britain | 25 m. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |

### 10,000-METRE RUN

|      |                 |         |                           |
|------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1912 | H. Kolehmainen  | Finland | 31 m. 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1920 | Paavo Nurmi     | Finland | 31 m. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1924 | Ville Ritola    | Finland | 30 m. 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | Paavo Nurmi     | Finland | 30 m. 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1932 | J. Kusocinski   | Poland  | 30 m. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Ilmari Salminen | Finland | 30 m. 15 $\frac{3}{10}$ s |

### MARATHON

|      |                |               |                                |
|------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1896 | S. Loues       | Greece        | 2 h. 55 m. 20 s                |
| 1900 | Teato          | France        | 2 h. 59 m.                     |
| 1904 | T. J. Hicks    | United States | 3 h. 28 m. 53 s                |
| 1906 | W. J. Sherring | Canada        | 2 h. 51 m. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1908 | John J. Hayes  | United States | 2 h. 55 m. 18 s                |
| 1912 | K. K. McArthur | South Africa  | 2 h. 36 m. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1920 | H. Kolehmainen | Finland       | 2 h. 32 m. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1924 | A. O. Stenroos | Finland       | 2 h. 41 m. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | El Ouafi       | France        | 2 h. 32 m. 57 s                |
| 1932 | Juan Zabala    | Argentina     | 2 h. 31 m. 36 s                |
| 1936 | Kitei Son      | Japan         | 2 h. 29 m. 19 $\frac{3}{10}$ s |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### 110-METRE HURDLES

|      |                  |               |                                   |
|------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1896 | Curtis           | United States | 17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1900 | A. C. Kraenzlein | United States | 15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1904 | F. W. Schule     | United States | 16 s                              |
| 1906 | R. G. Leavitt    | United States | 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1908 | Forrest Smithson | United States | 15 s                              |
| 1912 | F. W. Kelly      | United States | 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> s |
| 1920 | E. J. Thomson    | Canada        | 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1924 | D. C. Kinsey     | United States | 15 s                              |
| 1928 | S. Atkinson      | South Africa  | 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1932 | George Saling    | United States | 14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1936 | Forrest Towns    | United States | 14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub> s |

### 200-METRE HURDLES

|      |                  |               |                                  |
|------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1900 | A. C. Kraenzlein | United States | 25 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s |
| 1904 | H. L. Hillman    | United States | 24 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s |

### 400-METRE HURDLES

|      |                     |               |                                   |
|------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1900 | J. W. B. Tewksbury  | United States | 57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1904 | H. L. Hillman       | United States | 53 s                              |
| 1908 | C. J. Bacon         | United States | 55 s                              |
| 1920 | F. F. Loomis        | United States | 54 s                              |
| 1924 | F. M. Taylor        | United States | 52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1928 | Lord David Burghley | Great Britain | 53 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s  |
| 1932 | Robert Tisdall      | Ireland       | *51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s |
| 1936 | Glenn Hardin        | United States | 52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> s |

\*Record not allowed.

### 2,500-METRE STEEPLECHASE

|      |                 |               |                                       |
|------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1900 | G. W. Orton     | United States | 7 m. 34 s                             |
| 1904 | J. D. Lightbody | United States | 7 m. 39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s |

### 3,000-METRE STEEPLECHASE

|      |               |               |                                         |
|------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1920 | P. Hodge      | Great Britain | 10 m. 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s   |
| 1924 | Ville Ritola  | Finland       | 9 m. 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s   |
| 1928 | T. A. Loukola | Finland       | 9 m. 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s   |
| 1932 | V. Iso-Hollo  | Finland       | *10 m. 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> s |
| 1936 | V. Iso-Hollo  | Finland       | 9 m. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> s   |

\*Ran extra lap by mistake.

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### 3,200-METRE STEEPLECHASE

|      |            |               |                          |
|------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1908 | A. Russell | Great Britain | 10 m. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|

### 4,000-METRE STEEPLECHASE

|      |           |               |                          |
|------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1900 | C. Rimmer | Great Britain | 12 m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|

### CROSS-COUNTRY

|      |                |         |                          |
|------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1912 | H. Kolehmainen | Finland | 45 m. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|

### 10,000-METRE CROSS-COUNTRY

|      |             |         |                          |
|------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1920 | Paavo Nurmi | Finland | 27 m. 15 s               |
| 1924 | Paavo Nurmi | Finland | 32 m. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |

### 1,500-METRE WALK

|      |                  |               |                         |
|------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1906 | George V. Bonhag | United States | 7 m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|

### 3,000-METRE WALK

|      |              |       |                          |
|------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1920 | Ugo Frigerio | Italy | 13 m. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|

### 3,500-METRE WALK

|      |              |               |            |
|------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1908 | G. E. Larner | Great Britain | 14 m. 55 s |
|------|--------------|---------------|------------|

### 10,000-METRE WALK

|      |                |        |                          |
|------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1912 | G. H. Goulding | Canada | 46 m. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
| 1920 | Ugo Frigerio   | Italy  | 48 m. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1924 | Ugo Frigerio   | Italy  | 47 m. 49 s               |

### 10-MILE WALK

|      |              |               |                               |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1908 | G. E. Larner | Great Britain | 1 h. 15 m. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### 50,000-METRE WALK

|      |                 |               |                                              |
|------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1932 | T. W. Green     | Great Britain | 4 h. 50 m. 10 s                              |
| 1936 | Harold Whitlock | Great Britain | 4 h. 30 m. 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> s |

### 400-METRE RELAY

|      |               |                                   |
|------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1912 | Great Britain | 42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> s  |
| 1920 | United States | 42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> s  |
| 1924 | United States | 41 s                              |
| 1928 | United States | 41 s                              |
| 1932 | United States | 40 s                              |
| 1936 | United States | 39 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> s |

### 1,600-METRE RELAY

|      |               |                                       |
|------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1908 | United States | 3 m. 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> s |
| 1912 | United States | 3 m. 16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>5</sub> s |
| 1920 | Great Britain | 3 m. 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> s |
| 1924 | United States | 3 m. 16 s                             |
| 1928 | United States | 3 m. 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> s |
| 1932 | United States | 3 m. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> s  |
| 1936 | Great Britain | 3 m. 9 s                              |

### POLE VAULT

|      |                                    |                                    |                                          |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1896 | W. W. Hoyt                         | United States                      | 10 ft. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in  |
| 1900 | I. K. Baxter                       | United States                      | 10 ft. 9 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in |
| 1904 | C. E. Dvorak                       | United States                      | 11 ft. 6 in                              |
| 1906 | Gouder                             | France                             | 11 ft. 6 in                              |
| 1908 | { A. C. Gilbert<br>E. T. Cook, Jr. | { United States<br>United States } | 12 ft. 2 in                              |
| 1912 | H. J. Babcock                      | United States                      | 3.95 m                                   |
| 1920 | F. K. Foss                         | United States                      | 4.09 m                                   |
| 1924 | { L. S. Barnes<br>Glenn Graham     | { United States<br>United States } | 3.95 m                                   |
| 1928 | Sabin W. Carr                      | United States                      | 13 ft. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in  |
| 1932 | William Miller                     | United States                      | 14 ft. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in  |
| 1936 | Earle Meadows                      | United States                      | 14 ft. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> in  |

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### STANDING HIGH JUMP

|      |             |               |                |
|------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1900 | R. C. Ewry  | United States | 5 ft. 5 in     |
| 1904 | R. C. Ewry  | United States | 4 ft. 11 in    |
| 1906 | R. C. Ewry  | United States | 5 ft. 1 1/2 in |
| 1908 | R. C. Ewry  | United States | 5 ft. 2 in     |
| 1912 | Platt Adams | United States | 1.63 m         |

### RUNNING HIGH JUMP

|      |                   |               |                 |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1896 | E. H. Clark       | United States | 5 ft. 11 1/4 in |
| 1900 | I. K. Baxter      | United States | 6 ft. 2 1/2 in  |
| 1904 | S. S. Jones       | United States | 5 ft. 11 in     |
| 1906 | Con Leahy         | Ireland       | 5 ft. 9 1/2 in  |
| 1908 | H. F. Porter      | United States | 6 ft. 3 in      |
| 1912 | A. W. Richards    | United States | 1.93 m          |
| 1920 | R. W. Landon      | United States | 1.94 m          |
| 1924 | H. M. Osborn      | United States | 1.98 m          |
| 1928 | Robert W. King    | United States | 6 ft. 4 1/2 in  |
| 1932 | D. McNaughton     | Canada        | 6 ft. 5 1/2 in  |
| 1936 | Cornelius Johnson | United States | 6 ft. 7 1/8 in  |

### STANDING BROAD JUMP

|      |                 |               |                  |
|------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1900 | R. C. Ewry      | United States | 10 ft. 6 1/2 in  |
| 1904 | R. C. Ewry      | United States | 11 ft. 4 1/2 in  |
| 1906 | R. C. Ewry      | United States | 10 ft. 10 in     |
| 1908 | R. C. Ewry      | United States | 10 ft. 11 1/4 in |
| 1912 | C. Tsicilitiras | Greece        | 3.37 m           |

### RUNNING BROAD JUMP

|      |                    |               |                 |
|------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1896 | E. H. Clark        | United States | 20 ft. 9 1/2 in |
| 1900 | A. C. Kraenzlein   | United States | 23 ft. 6 1/2 in |
| 1904 | Myer Prinstein     | United States | 24 ft. 1 in     |
| 1906 | Myer Prinstein     | United States | 23 ft. 7 1/2 in |
| 1908 | Frank Irons        | United States | 24 ft. 6 1/2 in |
| 1912 | A. L. Gutterson    | United States | 7.60 m          |
| 1920 | William Petterssen | Sweden        | 7.15 m          |
| 1924 | DeHart Hubbard     | United States | 7.445 m         |
| 1928 | Edward B. Hamm     | United States | 25 ft. 4 1/2 in |
| 1932 | Edward Gordon      | United States | 25 ft. 1/2 in   |
| 1936 | Jesse Owens        | United States | 26 ft. 5 3/4 in |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### STANDING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

|      |            |               |              |
|------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1900 | R. C. Ewry | United States | 34 ft. 8½ in |
| 1904 | R. C. Ewry | United States | 34 ft. 7¼ in |

### RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

|      |                |               |               |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1896 | J. B. Connolly | United States | 45 ft         |
| 1900 | Myer Prinstein | United States | 47 ft. 4¼ in  |
| 1904 | Myer Prinstein | United States | 47 ft         |
| 1906 | P. O'Connor    | Ireland       | 46 ft. 2 in   |
| 1908 | T. J. Ahearne  | Great Britain | 48 ft. 11¼ in |
| 1912 | G. Lindblom    | Sweden        | 14.76 m       |
| 1920 | V. Tuulos      | Finland       | 14.505 m      |
| 1924 | A. W. Winter   | Australia     | 15.525 m      |
| 1928 | Mikio Oda      | Japan         | 49 ft. 10¼ in |
| 1932 | Chuhei Nambu   | Japan         | 51 ft. 7 in   |
| 1932 | Naoto Tajima   | Japan         | 52 ft. 5½ in  |

### 16-LB. SHOT PUT

|      |                                  |               |              |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1896 | R. S. Garrett                    | United States | 36 ft. 2 in  |
| 1900 | R. Sheldon                       | United States | 46 ft. 3½ in |
| 1904 | Ralph Rose                       | United States | 48 ft. 7 in  |
| 1906 | M. J. Sheridan                   | United States | 40 ft. 4½ in |
| 1908 | Ralph Rose                       | United States | 46 ft. 7½ in |
| 1912 | P. J. McDonald                   | United States | 15.34 m      |
|      | Right and left hand — Ralph Rose |               |              |
|      | Rose                             | United States | 27.57 m      |
| 1920 | V. Porhola                       | Finland       | 14.81 m      |
| 1924 | Clarence Houser                  | United States | 14.995 m     |
| 1928 | John Kuck                        | United States | 52 ft. ¼ in  |
| 1932 | Leo Sexton                       | United States | 52 ft. 6¾ in |
| 1936 | Hans Woellke                     | Germany       | 53 ft. 1¼ in |

### 16-LB. HAMMER THROW

|      |                |               |               |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1900 | J. J. Flanagan | United States | 167 ft. 4 in  |
| 1904 | J. J. Flanagan | United States | 168 ft. 1 in  |
| 1908 | J. J. Flanagan | United States | 170 ft. 4¼ in |
| 1912 | M. J. McGrath  | United States | 54.74 m       |
| 1920 | P. J. Ryan     | United States | 52.875 m      |
| 1924 | F. D. Tootell  | United States | 53.295 m      |

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

|      |                     |         |                |
|------|---------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1928 | Patrick O'Callaghan | Ireland | 168 ft. 7½ in  |
| 1932 | Patrick O'Callaghan | Ireland | 176 ft. 11½ in |
| 1936 | Karl Hein           | Germany | 185 ft. 4¾ in  |

### 56-LB. WEIGHT

|      |                |               |             |
|------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1904 | E. Desmarteau  | Canada        | 34 ft. 4 in |
| 1920 | P. J. McDonald | United States | 11.265 m    |

### DISCUS THROW

|      |                                     |               |                      |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1896 | R. S. Garrett                       | United States | 95 ft. 7½ in         |
| 1900 | Bauer                               | Hungary       | 118 ft. 2 ⅞ in       |
| 1904 | M. J. Sheridan                      | United States | 128 ft. 10½ in       |
| 1906 | M. J. Sheridan                      | United States | 136 ft. ⅓ in         |
| 1908 | M. J. Sheridan                      | United States | 134 ft. 2 in         |
| 1912 | A. R. Taipale                       | Finland       | 45.21 m              |
|      | Right and left hand — A. R. Taipale | Finland       | 82.86 m              |
| 1920 | E. Niklander                        | Finland       | 44.685 m             |
| 1924 | Clarence Houser                     | United States | 46.155 m             |
| 1928 | Clarence Houser                     | United States | 155 ft. 2 101/128 in |
| 1932 | John Anderson                       | United States | 162 ft. 4 ⅞ in       |
| 1936 | Kenneth Carpenter                   | United States | 165 ft. 7 39/64 in   |

### DISCUS THROW — GREEK STYLE

|      |                |               |              |
|------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1906 | W. Jaervinen   | Finland       | 115 ft. 4 in |
| 1908 | M. J. Sheridan | United States | 124 ft. 8 in |

### JAVELIN THROW

|      |                                      |         |                    |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1906 | E. Lemming                           | Sweden  | 175 ft. 6 in       |
| 1908 | E. Lemming                           | Sweden  | 178 ft. 7½ in      |
|      | Held in middle — E. Lemming          | Sweden  | 179 ft. 10½ in     |
| 1912 | E. Lemming                           | Sweden  | 60.64 m            |
|      | Right and left hand — J. J. Saaristo | Finland | 109.42 m           |
| 1920 | Jonni Myyra                          | Finland | 65.78 m            |
| 1924 | Jonni Myyra                          | Finland | 62.96 m            |
| 1928 | E. H. Lundquist                      | Sweden  | 218 ft. 6½ in      |
| 1932 | Matti Jarvinen                       | Finland | 238 ft. 7 in       |
| 1936 | Gerhard Stoeck                       | Germany | 235 ft. 8 13/16 in |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### PENTATHLON

|      |                |         |        |
|------|----------------|---------|--------|
| 1906 | H. Mellander   | Sweden  | 24 pts |
| 1912 | F. R. Bie      | Norway  | 16 pts |
| 1920 | E. R. Lehtonen | Finland | 14 pts |
| 1924 | E. R. Lehtonen | Finland | 16 pts |

### DECATHLON

|      |               |               |               |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1912 | H. Wieslander | Sweden        | 7,724.495 pts |
| 1920 | H. Lovland    | Norway        | 6,804.35 pts  |
| 1924 | H. M. Osborn  | United States | 7,710.775 pts |
| 1928 | Paavo Yrjola  | Finland       | 8,053.29 pts  |
| 1932 | James Bausch  | United States | 8,462.235 pts |
| 1936 | Glenn Morris  | United States | *7,900 pts    |

\*New Record by revised table.

### SWIMMING

#### 50 YARDS

|      |                   |         |      |
|------|-------------------|---------|------|
| 1904 | Zoltan de Holomay | Hungary | 28 s |
|------|-------------------|---------|------|

#### 100 METRES

|      |                    |               |                         |
|------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1896 | Hache              | Hungary       | 1 m. 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |
| 1904 | Z. de Holomay      | Hungary*      | 1 m. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1906 | C. M. Daniels      | United States | 1 m. 13 s               |
| 1908 | C. M. Daniels      | United States | 1 m. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1912 | Duke P. Kahanamoku | United States | 1 m. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1920 | Duke P. Kahanamoku | United States | 1 m. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1924 | John Weissmuller   | United States | 59 s                    |
| 1928 | John Weissmuller   | United States | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s      |
| 1932 | Y. Miyazaki        | Japan         | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s      |
| 1936 | Ferenc Czik        | Hungary       | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s      |

\*100 yards

#### 220 YARDS

|      |               |               |                         |
|------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1904 | C. M. Daniels | United States | 2 m. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|

[356]

# OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



## 400 METRES

|      |                  |                |                          |
|------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1904 | C. M. Daniels    | United States* | 6 m. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1906 | O. Sheff         | Austria        | 6 m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1908 | H. Taylor        | Great Britain  | 5 m. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1912 | G. R. Hodgson    | Canada         | 5 m. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1920 | N. Ross          | United States  | 5 m. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1924 | John Weissmuller | United States  | 5 m. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s   |
| 1928 | Albert Zorilla   | Argentina      | 5 m. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ s   |
| 1932 | Clarence Crabbe  | United States  | 4 m. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Jack Medica      | United States  | 4 m. 44 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

\*440 yards

## 880 YARDS

|      |           |         |                          |
|------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1904 | E. Rausch | Germany | 13 m. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
|------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|

## 1,500 METRES

|      |                |               |                           |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1908 | H. Taylor      | Great Britain | 22 m. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1912 | G. R. Hodgson  | Canada        | 22 m                      |
| 1920 | N. Ross        | United States | 22 m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1924 | A. M. Charlton | Australia     | 20 m. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ s   |
| 1928 | Arne Borg      | Sweden        | 19 m. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | K. Kitamura    | Japan         | 19 m. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Norboru Terada | Japan         | 19 m. 13 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

## 1,600 METRES

|      |           |               |            |
|------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1906 | H. Taylor | Great Britain | 28 m. 28 s |
|------|-----------|---------------|------------|

## 1 MILE

|      |           |         |                          |
|------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1904 | E. Rausch | Germany | 27 m. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
|------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|

## PLUNGE FOR DISTANCE

|      |              |               |             |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1904 | W. E. Dickey | United States | 62 ft. 6 in |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

# THE OLYMPIC GAMES



## 800-METRE RELAY

|      |               |                          |
|------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1908 | Great Britain | 10 m. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1912 | Australia     | 10 m. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1920 | United States | 10 m. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1924 | United States | 9 m. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | United States | 9 m. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | Japan         | 8 m. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Japan         | 8 m. 51 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

## 100-METRE BACKSTROKE

|      |                |               |                         |
|------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1904 | Walter Brock   | Germany*      | 1 m. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |
| 1908 | A. Bieberstein | Germany       | 1 m. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1912 | Harry Hebner   | United States | 1 m. 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |
| 1920 | Warren Kealoha | United States | 1 m. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |
| 1924 | Warren Kealoha | United States | 1 m. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |
| 1928 | George Kojac   | United States | 1 m. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | M. Kiyokawa    | Japan         | 1 m. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Adolph Kiefer  | United States | 1 m. 5 $\frac{9}{10}$ s |

\*100 yards

## 200-METRE BREASTSTROKE

|      |               |               |                          |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1908 | F. Holman     | Great Britain | 3 m. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ s   |
| 1912 | Walter Bathe  | Germany       | 3 m. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ s   |
| 1920 | H. Malmroth   | Sweden        | 3 m. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s   |
| 1924 | R. D. Skelton | United States | 2 m. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | Y. Tsuruta    | Japan         | 2 m. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1932 | Y. Tsuruta    | Japan         | 2 m. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Detsuo Hamuro | Japan         | 2 m. 42 $\frac{9}{10}$ s |

## 400-METRE BREASTSTROKE

|      |                |         |                         |
|------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1904 | George Zahanus | Germany | 7 m. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1920 | H. Malmroth    | Sweden  | 6 m. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |

## 1,000-METRE TEAM RACE

|      |         |                          |
|------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1906 | Hungary | 17 m. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ s |
|------|---------|--------------------------|

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### WATER POLO

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| 1904 | United States |
| 1908 | Great Britain |
| 1912 | Great Britain |
| 1920 | Great Britain |
| 1924 | France        |
| 1928 | Germany       |
| 1932 | Hungary       |
| 1936 | Hungary       |

### SPRINGBOARD DIVING

|      |                   |               |            |
|------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1904 | Dr. G. E. Sheldon | United States | 12 3/4     |
| 1906 | Walz              | Germany       |            |
| 1908 | A. Zurner         | Germany       | 85 1/2     |
| 1912 | Paul Gunther      | Germany       | 6 pts      |
| 1920 | L. E. Kuehn       | United States | 6 pts      |
| 1924 | A. C. White       | United States | 7 pts      |
| 1928 | P. Desjardins     | United States | 185.04     |
| 1932 | M. Galitzen       | United States | 161.38 pts |
| 1936 | Dick Degener      | United States | 163.57 pts |

### FANCY HIGH

|      |                |               |       |
|------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| 1912 | Erik Adlerz    | Sweden        | 7 pts |
| 1920 | C. E. Pinkston | United States | 7 pts |
| 1924 | A. C. White    | United States | 9 pts |

### PLAIN HIGH

|      |               |           |            |
|------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1908 | H. Johanssen  | Sweden    | 83.70 pts  |
| 1912 | Erik Adlerz   | Sweden    | 7 pts      |
| 1920 | Arvid Wallman | Sweden    | 7 pts      |
| 1924 | Richard Eve   | Australia | 13 1/2 pts |

### PLAIN & FANCY HIGH

|      |                |               |            |
|------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1928 | P. Desjardins  | United States | 98.74 pts  |
| 1932 | Harold Smith   | United States | 124.80 pts |
| 1936 | Marshall Wayne | United States | 113.58 pts |



# THE OLYMPIC GAMES



## SWIMMING

### (Women)

#### 100 METRES

|      |                   |               |                         |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1912 | Fanny Durack      | Australia     | 1 m. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
| 1920 | Ethelda Bleibtrey | United States | 1 m. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1924 | Ethel Lackie      | United States | 1 m. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1928 | Albina Osipowich  | United States | 1 m. 11 s               |
| 1932 | Helene Madison    | United States | 1 m. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1936 | Rita Mastenbroek  | Netherlands   | 1 m. 5 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

#### 300 METRES

|      |                   |               |           |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1920 | Ethelda Bleibtrey | United States | 4 m. 34 s |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|

#### 400 METRES

|      |                  |               |                          |
|------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1924 | Martha Norelius  | United States | 5 m. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1928 | Martha Norelius  | United States | 5 m. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ s  |
| 1932 | Helene Madison   | United States | 5 m. 28 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |
| 1936 | Rita Mastenbroek | Netherlands   | 5 m. 26 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

#### 400-METRE RELAY

|      |               |                         |
|------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1912 | Great Britain | 5 m. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
| 1920 | United States | 5 m. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ s |
| 1924 | United States | 4 m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
| 1928 | United States | 4 m. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ s |
| 1932 | United States | 4 m. 38 s               |
| 1936 | Netherlands   | 4 m. 36 s               |

#### 100-METRE BACKSTROKE

|      |              |               |                          |
|------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1924 | Sybil Bauer  | United States | 1 m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1928 | Marie Braun  | Holland       | 1 m. 22 s                |
| 1932 | Eleanor Holm | United States | 1 m. 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ s  |
| 1936 | Dina Senff   | Netherlands   | 1 m. 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |

#### 200-METRE BREASTSTROKE

|      |                |               |                          |
|------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1924 | Lucy Morton    | Great Britain | 3 m. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1928 | Hilde Schrader | Germany       | 3 m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ s  |
| 1932 | Clare Dennis   | Australia     | 3 m. 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ s |
| 1936 | Hideko Maehata | Japan         | 3 m. 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ s  |

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### PLAIN HIGH DIVING

|      |                 |               |          |
|------|-----------------|---------------|----------|
| 1912 | Greta Johansson | Sweden        | 39.9 pts |
| 1920 | Miss Fryland    | Denmark       | 6 pts    |
| 1924 | Caroline Smith  | United States | 9 pts    |

### FANCY SPRINGBOARD DIVING

|      |                   |               |           |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1920 | Aileen Ruggin     | United States | 9 pts     |
| 1924 | Elizabeth Becker  | United States | 8 pts     |
| 1928 | Helen Meany       | United States | 78.62 pts |
| 1932 | Georgia Coleman   | United States | 87.52 pts |
| 1936 | Marjorie Gestring | United States | 89.28 pts |

### PLAIN AND FANCY HIGH DIVING

|      |                       |               |           |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1928 | Elizabeth B. Pinkston | United States | 31.60 pts |
| 1932 | Dorothy Poynton       | United States | 40.26 pts |
| 1936 | Dorothy Poynton Hill  | United States | 33.93 pts |

## WRESTLING

Catch-As-Catch-Can (*free style*)

### FLYWEIGHT

|      |          |               |                 |
|------|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1904 | R. Curry | United States | (105 lb. class) |
|------|----------|---------------|-----------------|

### BANTAMWEIGHT

|      |                    |               |                 |
|------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1904 | George Mehnert     | United States | (115 lb. class) |
| 1908 | George Mehnert     | United States | (119 lb. class) |
| 1924 | Kustaa Pihlajamaki | Finland       |                 |
| 1928 | K. Makinen         | Finland       |                 |
| 1932 | R. E. Pearce       | United States |                 |
| 1936 | O. Zombori         | Hungary       |                 |

### FEATHERWEIGHT

|      |                    |               |  |
|------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| 1904 | I. Niflot          | United States |  |
| 1908 | G. S. Dole         | United States |  |
| 1920 | Charles E. Ackerly | United States |  |
| 1924 | Robin Reed         | United States |  |
| 1928 | Allie Morrison     | United States |  |
| 1932 | H. Pihlajamaki     | Finland       |  |
| 1936 | K. Pihlajamaki     | Finland       |  |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### LIGHTWEIGHT

|      |                 |               |
|------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1904 | B. J. Bradshaw  | United States |
| 1908 | G. de Relwyskow | Great Britain |
| 1920 | Kalle Antilla   | Finland       |
| 1924 | Russell Vis     | United States |
| 1928 | O. Kapp         | Esthonia      |
| 1932 | Charles Pacome  | France        |
| 1936 | Karoly Karpati  | Hungary       |

### WELTERWEIGHT

|      |                  |               |
|------|------------------|---------------|
| 1904 | O. F. Roehm      | United States |
| 1924 | Hermann Gehri    | Switzerland   |
| 1928 | A. J. Haavisto   | Finland       |
| 1932 | J. F. Van Bebber | United States |
| 1936 | Frank Lewis      | United States |

### MIDDLEWEIGHT

|      |                  |               |
|------|------------------|---------------|
| 1904 | Charles Erickson | United States |
| 1908 | S. V. Bacon      | Great Britain |
| 1920 | Leino            | Finland       |
| 1924 | Fritz Haggmann   | Switzerland   |
| 1928 | E. Kyburg        | Switzerland   |
| 1932 | Ivar Johansson   | Sweden        |
| 1936 | Emile Poilve     | France        |

### LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

|      |                 |               |
|------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1924 | John Spellman   | United States |
| 1928 | T. S. Sjostedt  | Sweden        |
| 1932 | P. J. Mehringer | United States |
| 1936 | Knut Fridell    | Sweden        |

### HEAVYWEIGHT

|      |                   |               |
|------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1904 | B. Hansen         | United States |
| 1908 | G. C. O'Kelly     | Great Britain |
| 1920 | Rotte             | Switzerland   |
| 1924 | Harry Steele      | United States |
| 1928 | J. C. Richthoff   | Sweden        |
| 1932 | J. C. Richthoff   | Sweden        |
| 1936 | Kristjan Palusalu | Estonia       |

# OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



## GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING

### BANTAMWEIGHT

|      |                |         |
|------|----------------|---------|
| 1924 | Edward Putsep  | Estonia |
| 1928 | K. Leucht      | Germany |
| 1932 | Jakob Brendel  | Germany |
| 1936 | Martin Lorincz | Hungary |

### FEATHERWEIGHT

|      |                |         |
|------|----------------|---------|
| 1912 | Kalle Koskelo  | Finland |
| 1920 | Eriman         | Finland |
| 1924 | Kalle Antilla  | Finland |
| 1928 | V. Wali        | Estonia |
| 1932 | Giovanni Gozzi | Italy   |
| 1936 | Yasar Erkan    | Turkey  |

### LIGHTWEIGHT

|      |               |         |
|------|---------------|---------|
| 1906 | Watzl         | Austria |
| 1908 | E. Porro      | Italy   |
| 1912 | E. E. Ware    | Finland |
| 1920 | Vare          | Finland |
| 1924 | Oskari Friman | Finland |
| 1928 | L. Keresztes  | Hungary |
| 1932 | Erik Malmberg | Sweden  |
| 1936 | Lauri Koskela | Finland |

### WELTERWEIGHT

|      |                 |        |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1920 | Ivar Johansson  | Sweden |
| 1932 | Ivar Johansson  | Sweden |
| 1936 | Rodolf Svedberg | Sweden |

### MIDDLEWEIGHT

|      |                   |         |                 |
|------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1906 | Weckman           | Finland | (161 lb. class) |
| 1908 | F. M. Martenson   | Sweden  |                 |
| 1912 | C. E. Johansson   | Sweden  |                 |
| 1920 | Westergren        | Sweden  |                 |
| 1924 | Edward Westerlund | Finland |                 |
| 1928 | Vaino Kokkinen    | Finland |                 |
| 1932 | Vaino Kokkinen    | Finland |                 |
| 1936 | Ivar Johansson    | Sweden  |                 |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

|      |                  |         |
|------|------------------|---------|
| 1908 | W. Weckman       | Finland |
| 1912 | A. O. Ahlgren    | Sweden  |
| 1924 | Carl Westergren  | Sweden  |
| 1928 | S. Moustafa      | Egypt   |
| 1932 | Rudolph Svensson | Sweden  |
| 1936 | Axel Cadier      | Sweden  |

### HEAVYWEIGHT

|      |                   |         |
|------|-------------------|---------|
| 1906 | J. Jensen         | Denmark |
| 1908 | R. Wersz          | Hungary |
| 1912 | U. Soarela        | Finland |
| 1920 | Lindfors          | Sweden  |
| 1924 | Henri Deglane     | France  |
| 1928 | J. R. Svensson    | Sweden  |
| 1932 | Carl Westergren   | Sweden  |
| 1936 | Kristjan Palusalu | Estonia |

## WINTER SPORTS

Ice Hockey, Canada

Figure Skating, Men, Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden

Figure Skating, Women, Julien, Sweden

1924

Speed Skating, Clas Thunberg, Finland

500 Metres skating, Charles Jewtraw, United States

1,500 Metres skating, Clas Thunberg, Finland

5,000 Metres skating, Clas Thunberg, Finland

10,000 Metres skating, Julien Skutnabb, Finland

Figure Skating, women, Mrs. H. Szabo Plank, Austria

Figure Skating, men, Gillis Graftstrom, Sweden

Figure Skating, couples, Miss H. Englemann and T. Berger, Austria

1928

500 Metres skating, Clas Thunberg, Finland, and Bernt Evensen, Norway, tied

1,500 Metres skating, Clas Thunberg, Finland

5,000 Metres skating, Ivar Ballengrund, Norway

10,000 Metres skating, Irving Jaffee made best time, but on account of thawing of ice, race was cancelled

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

~~~~~  
Figure Skating, women, Miss Sonja Henie, Norway
Figure Skating, men, Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
Figure Skating, couples, Miss Andree Joly and Pierre Brunet, France
Ski, Long Distance (31 miles), Pete Hedlund, Sweden
Ski (12 miles), Johan Gottensbraaten, Norway
Ski Jump, Alfred Anderson, Norway
Skiing, combined, J. Gottensbraaten, Norway
Bobsleigh, United States (Captain Fiske)
Skeleton, John Heaton, United States
Hockey on Ice, Canada
Military Ski by teams, Norway

1932 (Lake Placid)

500 Metres Skating, John A. Shea, United States, 44 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
1,500 Metres Skating, John A. Shea, United States, 2 m. 57 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
5,000 Metres Skating, Irving Jaffee, United States, 9 m. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
10,000 Metres Skating, Irving Jaffee, United States, 19 m. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
18 Kilometres Ski Race, Sven Utterstrom, Sweden, 1 hr. 23 m. 7 s
Combined Ski Event, Johan Gottensbraaten, Norway, 446 pts
Ski Jump, Birger Ruud, Norway, 228.1 pts
50 Kilometres Ski Race, Saarinen, Finland, 4 hrs. 28 m.
Ice Hockey, Canada
Figure Skating, men, Karl Schafer, Austria
Figure Skating, women, Sonja Henie, Norway
Figure Skating, couples, Andree Brunet and Pierre Brunet, France
2-Man Bobs, J. Hubert Stevens and Curtis P. Stevens, United States
4-Man Bobs, United States

1936 (Garmisch-Partenkirchen)

500 Metres Skating, Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 43 $\frac{3}{5}$ s
1,500 Metres Skating, Charles Mathisen, Norway, 2 m. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
5,000 Metres Skating, Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 8 m. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
10,000 Metres Skating, Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 17 m. 24 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
18 Kilometres Ski Race, Erik Larsson, Sweden, 1 hr. 14 m. 38 s
Combined Ski Event, Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway, 430.3 pts
Ski Jump, Birger Ruud, Norway, 232 pts
40,000 Metres Ski Relay Race, Finland, 2 hrs. 41 m. 33 s
Downhill and Slalom, Men, Franz Pfner, Germany, 99.25 pts
Downhill and Slalom, Women, Christel Cranz, Germany, 97.06 pts
50,000 Metres Ski Race, Elis Viklund, Sweden, 3 hr. 30 m. 11 s
Ice Hockey, Great Britain

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

~~~~~  
Figure Skating, men, Karl Schafer, Austria  
Figure Skating, women, Sonja Henie, Norway  
Figure Skating, couples, Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, Germany  
2-Man Bobs, Brown and Washbond, United States  
4-Man Bobs, Switzerland

## YACHTING

✓ 1908

- 12 Metres Class, Hera, Great Britain
- 8 Metres Class, Cobweb, Great Britain
- 7 Metres Class, Heroine, Great Britain
- 6 Metres Class, Dormy, Great Britain

1912

- 12 Metres Class, Magda IX, Norway
- 10 Metres Class, Kitty, Sweden
- 8 Metres Class, Taifun, Norway
- 6 Metres Class, Mac Muche, France

✓ 1920

- 12 Metres Class (new), Heira II, Norway
- 12 Metres Class (old), Atalanta, Norway
- 10 Metres Class (new), Mosk II, Norway
- 10 Metres Class (old), Eleda, Norway
- 8 Metres Class (new), Sildra, Norway
- 8 Metres Class (old), Ierne, Norway
- 7 Metres Class (old), Ancora, England
- 6 Metres Class (new), Jo, Norway
- 6 Metres Class (old), Edelweiss, Belgium
- 40 Square Feet, Sif, Sweden
- 30 Square Feet, Kullan, Sweden
- 640 Class Yacht, Oranje, Holland
- 18 Foot Class, Brat, England
- 12 Foot Class, Boreas, Holland, and Beatrix III, Holland, tied

✓ 1924

- One design class single handed, Belgium
- 6 Metres Class, Norway
- 8 Metres Class, Norway

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



✓1928

8 Metres Class, France  
6 Metres Class, Norway  
Dinghy Class, Sweden

~1932

Olympic Monotype, Jacques Lebrun, France  
International Star Class, Jupiter (G. T. Gray and A. J. Libano Jr.),  
United States  
International 6-Metre Class, Bissbi, Sweden  
International 8-Metre Class, Angelita, United States

1936

Olympic Monotype, Netherlands  
International Star Class, Germany  
International 6-Metre Class, Great Britain  
International 8-Metre Class, Italy

## FIELD HOCKEY

✓1920 Great Britain  
✓1928 British India  
1932 British India  
1936 British India } X } India

## MODERN PENTATHLON

|       |                    |         |         |
|-------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| ✓1912 | C. Lilliehook      | Sweden  |         |
| ✓1920 | J. Dyrssen         | Sweden  | 18 pts  |
| ✓1924 | O. Ludmann         | Sweden  | 18 pts  |
| ✓1928 | S. A. Thofelt      | Sweden  |         |
| 1932  | J. G. Oxenstierna  | Sweden  | 32 pts  |
| 1936  | Gotthardt Hendrick | Germany | 31½ pts |

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

✓1920 United States  
~1924 United States



## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### ASSOCIATION SOCCER FOOTBALL

- 1906 Denmark
- 1912 Great Britain
- ✓1920 Belgium
- 1924 Uruguay
- 1928 Uruguay
- 1936 Italy

### GOLF

- 1904 George S. Lyon Canada

### TUG-OF-WAR

- 1906 Germany
- 1908 Great Britain
- 1912 Sweden
- 1920 Great Britain

### LACROSSE

- 1904 Canada

### BASKETBALL

- 1904 United States
- 1936 United States

### ROQUE

- 1904 Charles Jacobus United States

### BOXING

#### FLYWEIGHT

- |       |                    |               |                 |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ✓1904 | George V. Finnegan | United States | (105 lb. class) |
| ✓1920 | Frank De Genero    | United States |                 |
| ✓1924 | Fidel La Barba     | United States |                 |
| ✓1928 | Anton Kocsis       | Hungary       |                 |
| 1932  | Stephen Enekes     | Hungary       |                 |
| 1936  | Willi Kaiser       | Germany       |                 |

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### BANTAMWEIGHT

|        |                    |               |                 |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1904   | O. L. Kirk         | United States | (115 lb. class) |
| 1920   | Walker             | South America |                 |
| 1924   | W. H. Smith        | South Africa  |                 |
| ✓ 1928 | Vittorio Tamagnini | Italy         |                 |
| 1932   | Horace Gwynne      | Canada        |                 |
| 1936   | Ulderico Sergo     | Italy         |                 |

### FEATHERWEIGHT

|        |                    |               |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1904   | O. L. Kirk         | United States |
| ✓ 1920 | Fritsch            | France        |
| 1924   | John Fields        | United States |
| ✓ 1928 | L. Van Klaveren    | Holland       |
| 1932   | Carmelo A. Robledo | Argentina     |
| 1936   | Oscar Casanova     | Argentina     |

### LIGHTWEIGHT

|        |                  |               |
|--------|------------------|---------------|
| 1904   | H. J. Spanger    | United States |
| ✓ 1920 | Samuel Mosberg   | United States |
| 1924   | Harold Nielsen   | Denmark       |
| ✓ 1928 | Carlo Orlandi    | Italy         |
| 1932   | Lawrence Stevens | South Africa  |
| 1936   | Imre Harangi     | Hungary       |

### WELTERWEIGHT

|        |               |               |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 1904   | Al Young      | United States |
| ✓ 1920 | Schneider     | Canada        |
| ✓ 1924 | J. S. Delarge | Belgium       |
| ✓ 1928 | Edward Morgan | New Zealand   |
| 1932   | Edward Flynn  | United States |
| 1936   | Sten Suvio    | Finland       |

### MIDDLEWEIGHT

|        |               |               |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 1904   | Charles Mayer | United States |
| 1920   | H. W. Mallin  | Great Britain |
| ✓ 1924 | H. W. Mallin  | Great Britain |
| ✓ 1928 | Piero Toscani | Italy         |
| 1932   | Carmen Barth  | United States |
| 1936   | Jean Despeaux | France        |

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



### LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

|       |                   |               |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1920  | Edward Egan       | United States |
| 1924  | H. J. Mitchell    | Great Britain |
| ✓1928 | Victoria Avendano | Argentina     |
| 1932  | David E. Carstens | South Africa  |
| 1936  | Roger Michelot    | France        |

### HEAVYWEIGHT

|       |                    |               |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1904  | Sam Berger         | United States |
| 1920  | Rawson             | Great Britain |
| 1924  | O. Von Porat       | Norway        |
| ✓1928 | Jurido Rodriguez   | Argentina     |
| 1932  | Santiago A. Lovell | Argentina     |
| 1936  | Herbert Runge      | Germany       |

## ARCHERY

1904

Double Fork Round, P. Bryant, United States  
Double American Round, P. Bryant, United States  
Team Round, United States

1908

Gentlemen, York Round, W. Dod, Great Britain  
✓Ladies, National Round, Miss L. Newall, Great Britain  
Continental Round, M. Grisot, France

✓1920

- Individual, Belgium  
- Team, Belgium

## ✓SCULPTURE

Works of Street Intersections and Rule Joint Corners, P. Landowski,  
France

✓Reliefs and Medals, E. Grienauer, Austria

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



### POLO

- 1908 Great Britain
- ✓1920 Great Britain
- ✓1924 Argentina
- 1936 Argentina

### CYCLING

✓ 1906

- 1,000 Metres race, Verri, Italy
- 333 1/3 Metres race, Verri, Italy
- Tandem race, 2,000 Metres, Matthews and Rushen, England
- 5,000 Metres race, Verri, Italy
- 20 Kilometre paced race (about 12 miles), Pett
- 84 Kilometre road race (about 50 or 52 miles), Vast and Bardonneau, France

✓ 1908

- One lap (660 yards), V. L. Johnson, Great Britain
- 5,000 Metres race, Ben Jones, Great Britain
- 20 Kilometres race, C. B. Kingsbury, Great Britain
- 100 Kilometres race, C. H. Bartlett, Great Britain
- Three laps pursuit, L. Meredith, B. Jones, E. Payne and C. B. Kingsbury, Great Britain
- 2,000 Metres tandem race, M. Schilles and A. Auffray, France

✓1912

- Road Race, Individual, Rudolph Lewis, South Africa
- Team, Sweden

1920

- ✓1,000 Metres race, Pectet, Holland
- 2,000 Metres tandem race, Ryan and Lance, England
- ✓4,000 Metres race, Italy
- 50 Kilometres race, Henry George, Belgium
- ✓160 Kilometres team race, Stenquist, Sweden

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES



✓1924

- ✓1,000 Metres track, Lucien Michaud, France
- ✓2,000 Metres track tandem, Cugnot and Lucien Choury, France
- ✓4,000 Metres team pursuit, Alfredo Dinale, Francesci Zucchetti, Angelo De Martini, Alerado Menegazzi, Italy
- ✓50 Kilometres track, Jacobus Willem, Holland
- ✓188 Kilometres road, team, France
- ✓188 Kilometres road, individual, Armand Blanchonnet, France

✓1928

- ✓1,000 Metres scratch, Beaufrand, France
- ✓2 Kilometres tandem, Leene, Van Dyk, Holland
- ✓Team pursuit race, Italy
- Road race, H. Hansen, Denmark

✓1932

- 1,000 Metres race (time trial), E. L. Gray, Australia, 1 m. 13 s
- 1,000 Metres race (scratch), J. J. Van Egmond, Holland (not timed)
- 2,000 Metres tandem race, M. Perrin and L. Chaillot, France (not timed)
- 4,000 Metres pursuit race, team, Italy, 4 m. 53 s
- 100 Kilometres road race, A. Pavesi, Italy, 2 hrs. 28 m. 5 ½ s
- Team Championship, road race, Italy

1936

- 1,000 Metres race (scratch), Toni Merkens, Germany (not timed)
- 1,000 Metres race, standing start, A. G. van Vliet, Netherlands, 1 m. 12 s
- 2,000 Metres tandem race, Ihle and Lorencz, Germany (not timed)
- 4,000 Metres pursuit race, team, France, 4 m. 45 s
- 100 Kilometres road race, Charpentier, France, 2 hrs. 33 m. 5 s
- Team Championship, road race, France

## EQUESTRIAN

✓1912

- Military team competition, Sweden
- Military individual competition, Lieut. A. Nordlander, Sweden
- Prize riding, Captain C. Bonde, Sweden

## OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

~~~~~  
Prize riding, individual competition, Captain J. Cariou, France
Prize jumping, team competition, Sweden

✓1920

- 50 Kilometres race, Lieut. Johansen, Norway
- 20 Kilometres race, Lieut. Misonna, Belgium
- ✓Team and individual jumping competition, Lieut. de Mowner, Sweden
- ✓Individually trained horse, Captain Lundblatt, Sweden
- ✓Vaulting competition, Trooper Bonckaert, Belgium
- ✓Jumping competition, Lieut. Lequio, Italy

✓1924

- ✓Individual championship, comprising 3 tests, M. Van Der Woort, Holland
- ✓Test 1, horse training, V. DeLinder, Sweden
- ✓Test 2, endurance, Sldan Doak, United States
- ✓Test 3, obstacle jump, M. Van Der Woort, Holland
- ✓Individual training competitions, Hans Colenbrander, Holland
- ✓Individual obstacle jump, Lieut. Gemusans, Switzerland
- ✓Team obstacle jumping, Sweden

✓1928

- ✓Individual competition, Lieut. Mortanges, Holland
- ✓Training individual competition, Capt. G. P. de Kruijff, Jr., Holland
- ✓Obstacle jumping competition, C. F. Freiherr von Langen, Germany

✓1932

- Individual championship, Dressage, Francois Lesage, France
- Three-Day combination event, C. F. Pahud de Montanges, Holland
- Team championship, United States
- Prix des Nations, Takeichi Nishi, Japan

✓1936

- ✓Individual championship, Dressage, Lieut. Heinz Pollay, Germany
- ✓Three-Day combination event, Capt. Ludwig Stubbendorf, Germany
- ✓Team championship, Germany
- ✓Prix des Nations, Lieut. Kurt Hasse, Germany

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



FENCING

INDIVIDUAL FOILS

1904	Ramon Foust	Cuba
1906	Dillon Cavanagh	France
1912	Nedo Nadi	Italy
1920	Nedo Nadi	Italy
1924	Roger Ducret	France
1928	Gaudin	France
1932	Gustavo Marzi	Italy
1936	Giulio Gaudini	Italy

WOMEN

1924	Mrs. E. O. Osier	Denmark
1928	Miss Mayer	Germany
1932	Ellen Preis	Austria
1936	Scharerer Elek	Hungary

TEAM FOILS

1904	Cuba
1920	Italy
1924	France
1928	Italy
1932	France
1936	Italy

INDIVIDUAL ÉPÉE

1906	Comte de La Falaise	France
1908	G. Alibert	France
1912	P. Anspach	Belgium
1920	M. Massard	France
1924	H. Delporte	Belgium
1928	Gaudin	France
1932	G. Cornaggia-Medici	Italy
1936	Riccardi	Italy

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



TEAM ÉPÉE

1906 Germany
1908 France
1912 Belgium
1920 Italy
1924 France
1928 Italy
1932 France
1936 Italy

INDIVIDUAL SABRE

1904	M. De Diaz	Cuba
1906	Georgiadis	Greece
1908	E. Fuchs	Hungary
1912	E. Fuchs	Hungary
1920	Nedo Nadi	Italy
1924	Alexandre Posta	Hungary
1928	Tersztyanszky	Hungary
1932	George Piller	Hungary
1936	Endre Kabos	Hungary

TEAM SABRE

1906 Germany
1908 Hungary
1912 Hungary
1920 Italy
1924 Italy
1928 Hungary
1932 Hungary
1936 Hungary

THREE CORNERED SABRE

1906 Casimir Germany

INDIVIDUAL SWORDS

1904 Ramon Foust Cuba

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



SINGLE STICKS

1904 A. V. Z. Post

Cuba

GYMNASTICS

1904

Club swinging, E. A. Hennig, United States
Long horse, Anton Heida and Geo. Eyser, United States, tied
- Side horse, Anton Heida, United States
All-round, Anton Heida, United States
Rope climbing, George Eyser, United States
Flying rings, Herman T. Glass, United States
Parallel bars, George Eyser, United States
Horizontal bars, Anton Heida, United States

1906

Team gymnastics, Norway
Five events, 1st class, Lavielle, France; 2nd class, Anastassaglou, Greece
Six events, 1st class, Weber, Germany; 2nd class, Lavielle, France
Rope climb, D. Aliprantis, Greece

1908

Team gymnastics, Sweden
Individual gymnastics, G. A. Braglia, Italy

✓ 1912

Team competition with movements according to Swedish system, Sweden
Team competition according to special conditions, Italy
Team competition with free choice of movements and apparatus, Norway
Individual competition, Alberto Braglia, Italy

✓ 1920

Team gymnastics, Italy
Individual gymnastics, G. Zampose, Italy

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



✓ 1924

- ✓ Team gymnastics, Italy
- ✓ Long horse, F. Kriz, United States
- ✓ Side horse, Jean Gounot, France
- ✓ Pommeled horse, Wilhem, Switzerland
- ✓ All-round, M. Stukelj, Yugoslavia
- ✓ Rope, Supcik, Czechoslovakia
- ✓ Rings, Donato Martino, Italy
- ✓ Parallel bars, J. Guttinger, Switzerland
- ✓ Horizontal bars, M. Stukelj, Yugoslavia

✓ 1928

- ✓ Team gymnastics, Switzerland
- ✓ Side horse, Haenggi, Switzerland
- ✓ Broad horse jump, Mack, Switzerland
- ✓ Rings, Stukelj, Yugoslavia
- ✓ Parallel bars, Vacha, Czechoslovakia
- ✓ Horizontal bars, Miez, Switzerland
- ✓ Final standing five events, Miez, Switzerland

✓ 1932

- ✓ Rope climb, Raymond H. Bass, United States
- ✓ Tumbling, Rowland Wolfe, United States
- ✓ Pommeled horse, Stephen Pelle, Hungary
- ✓ Flying rings, George Gulack, United States
- ✓ Parallel bars, Romeo Neri, Italy
- ✓ Horizontal bar, Dallas Bixler, United States
- ✓ Indian clubs, George Roth, United States
- ✓ Long horse vaulting, Savino Guglielmetti, Italy
- ✓ All-round Competition, Romeo Neri, Italy
- ✓ Team championship, Italy

1936

- ✓ Long horse, Alfred Schwarzmamm, Germany
- ✓ Side horse, Konrad Frey, Germany
- ✓ Flying rings, Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia
- ✓ Parallel bars, Konrad Frey, Germany
- ✓ Horizontal bar, Aleksanteri Saarvala, Finland
- ✓ Free hand, George Miez, Switzerland
- ✓ All-round, Individual, Alfred Schwarzmamm, Germany
- ✓ Team championship, Germany

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



ROWING

EIGHT OARED

1904	United States
1908	Great Britain
1912	Great Britain
1920	United States
1924	United States
1928	United States
1932	United States
1936	United States

SINGLE SCULLS

1904	Frank B. Greer	United States
1908	H. T. Blackstaffe	Great Britain
1912	W. D. Kinnear	Great Britain
1920	J. B. Kelly	United States
1924	Jack Beresford, Jr.	Great Britain
1928	H. Robert Pearce	Australia
1932	H. Robert Pearce	Australia
1936	Gustav Schaefer	Germany

DOUBLE SCULLS

1904	United States
1908	J. R. K. Fenning and G. L. Thomson, Great Britain
1920	J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello, United States
1924	J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello, United States ✓
1928	Paul V. Costello and Charles J. McIlvaine, United States
1932	Kenneth Myers and W. E. Garrett Gilmore, United States
1936	J. Beresford and R. Southwood, Great Britain

FOURS WITH COXSWAIN

1906	Italy
1912	Germany
1920	Switzerland
1924	Switzerland
1928	Italy
1932	Germany
1936	Germany

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



FOUR OARED WITHOUT COXSWAIN

- 1904 United States
- 1908 Great Britain
- ✓1924 Great Britain
- ✓1928 Switzerland
- 1932 Great Britain
- 1936 Germany

PAIR OARED WITH COXSWAIN

- 1906 Italy (1,600 metres)
- 1906 Italy (1,000 metres)
- 1920 E. Olgeni and G. Scatturin, Italy
- ✓1924 M. Candevear and J. Felber, Switzerland
- ✓1928 Switzerland
- 1932 United States
- 1936 Germany

PAIR OARED WITHOUT COXSWAIN

- 1904 United States
- 1908 Great Britain
- ✓1924 W. H. Rosingh and A. C. Reynen, Holland
- ✓1928 Germany
- 1932 L. Clire and H. R. A. Edwards, Great Britain
- 1936 Germany

✓1906

✓ Canoe Race, singles, Delaplane, France

✓1912

✓ Four oared, inriggers, Denmark

SHOOTING

1906

Any recognized army rifle, 300 metres, standing or kneeling, Richardet, Switzerland
Gras army rifle, 200 metres, standing or kneeling, Captain Moreaux, France

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Any rifle, 300 metres, standing or kneeling, Meyer de Stadelhofen, Switzerland

International teams of five, 300 metres, Switzerland

Gun championship, Skattebo, Norway

Gun championship, standing position, Skattebo, Norway

Gun championship, kneeling position, Staeheli, Switzerland

Gun championship, prone position, Skattebo, Norway

Any recognized army revolver, 20 metres, Richardet, Switzerland

Army revolver, design No. 1873, 20 metres, Fouconnier, France

Any revolver, 25 metres, Lecoq, France

Any revolver, 50 metres, G. Orthanidis, Greece

Dueling pistols, 20 metres, deliberate aim, Captain Moreaux, France

Dueling pistols, 25 metres, at command, Skarlatos, Greece

Sporting shotgun, clay pigeons, single shot, Gerald Merlin, England

Sporting shotgun, clay pigeons, double shot, Sidney Merlin, England

1908

International Match, United States

300 Metres Team, Norway

1,000 Yards Individual, Col. J. K. Millner, Great Britain

300 Metres Individual, A. Hilgerud, Norway

Running Deer Shooting (110 Yards Team), Sweden

110 Yards Individual, Double Shot-W, Winans, United States

110 Yards Individual, Single Shot-O, G. Swahn, Sweden

Miniature Rifle Competitions, Moving Target, W. Pimm, Great Britain

Miniature Rifle Competitions, Disappearing Target, W. E. Styles

Team Competition, 50 and 100 yards, Great Britain

Individual, 50 and 100 yards, T. Plater, Great Britain

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING

Team Competition, 50 and 100 yards, United States

Individual Competition, 50 yards, P. Van Aesbrock, Belgium

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING

Team Competition, Great Britain

Individual Competition, W. H. Ewing, Canada

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



✓ 1912

Army Rifle Team Competition, 200, 400, 500 and 600 metres, United States

Individual Competition, 600 metres, P. R. Colas, France

Individual Competition, 300 metres, A. Prokopp, Hungary

Any Rifle Team Competition, 300 metres, Sweden

Individual Competition, 300 metres at International Target, P. R. Colas, France

Team Competition, Miniature Rifle Shooting, 50 metres, Great Britain

Individual Competition, Miniature Rifle, 50 metres, F. S. Hird, United States

Team Competition, Miniature Rifle, 25 metres, Sweden

Individual Competition, Miniature Rifle, 25 metres, W. Carlberg, Sweden

Team Competition, Revolver and Pistol, 50 metres, United States

Individual Competition, Revolver and Pistol, 50 metres, A. P. Lane, United States

✓ 1912

Team Competition, Revolver and Pistol, 30 metres (Duel Shooting), Sweden

Individual Competition, Revolver and Pistol, 30 metres (Duel Shooting), A. P. Lane, United States

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING

Team Competition, United States

Individual Competition, James R. Graham, United States

RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

100 METRES, SINGLE SHOTS

Team Competition, Sweden

Individual Competition, Alfred G. A. Swahn, Sweden

✓ RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

100 METRES, DOUBLE SHOTS

Individual Competition, Ake Lundeborg, Sweden

✓ 1920

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



TRAPSHOOTING

Team Competition, United States

Individual Competition, Arie, United States

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING

Team Competition, 50 metres, United States

Individual Competition, 50 metres, Karl Frederick, United States

Thirty metres revolver match, United States

Individual revolver match, Paraines, Brazil

RIFLE SHOOTING

Running Deer Shooting, single shots, Norway

Running Deer Shooting, double shots, Norway

MATCHES FOR MILITARY RIFLES

Team Match, 300 metres, standing, Denmark

Individual Match, 300 metres, standing, Carl T. Osburn, United States

Team Match, 300 metres, position prone, United States

Individual Match, 300 metres, position prone, Lilloe Olsen, Norway

Team Match, 600 metres, position prone, United States

Individual Match, 600 metres, position prone, Johansson, Sweden

Team Match, 300 and 600 metres, United States

MATCHES FOR RIFLES OF ANY PATTERN

Team of five men, 300 metres, United States

Any Rifle, individual, Sgt. Morris Fisher, United States

MATCHES FOR MINIATURE RIFLES

Team Match, 50 metres, United States

✓924

Rifle, individual, Morris Fisher, United States

Rifle, team, United States

Miniature Rifle, Charles De Lisle, France

Revolver, individual, H. M. Bailey, United States

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

- ~~~~~
- Running Deer, single shot, team, Norway
 - Running Deer, double shot, team, Great Britain
 - Running Deer, single shot, J. K. Boles, United States
 - Running Deer, double shot, individual, Lilloe Olsen, Norway
 - Clay Pigeons, team, United States
 - Clay Pigeons, individual, Jules Halasy, Hungary

1932

- Pistol Shooting Championship, Renzo Morigi, Italy
- Rifle Shooting Championship, Bertil Vilhelm Ronnmark, Sweden

✓1936

- Rapid-Fire Pistol Championship, Van Oyen, Germany
- Precision Pistol Championship, Ullman, Sweden
- Small-Bore Rifle Championship, Rogeberg, Norway

#

CANOEING

✓1936

SHORT COURSE

- Canadian Singles, Amyot, Canada
- Canadian Doubles, Czechoslovakia
- Kayak Singles, Gregor Hradetsky, Austria
- Kayak Doubles, Austria

LONG COURSE

- Kayak Singles, Ernest Krebs, Germany
- Kayak Doubles, Paul Wevers and Ludwig Landen, Germany
- Collapsible Singles, Gregor Hradetsky, Austria
- Canadian Doubles, Vaclac Motti and Zdenek Skrdiant, Czechoslovakia
- Collapsible Doubles, Sven Johansson and Erik Bladstrom, Sweden

LAWN TENNIS

1904

- Olympic world's fair singles (men), Beals C. Wright, United States
- Olympic world's championship doubles, E. W. Leonard and Beals C. Wright, United States

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



1906

Gentlemen's singles championships, M. Decugis, France

Gentlemen's doubles championships, M. Decugis, France, and Germot, France

Ladies' singles championships, Miss Semyriotou, Greece

Mixed doubles championships, Mr. and Mrs. Decugis, France

1908

Gentlemen's singles, M. J. G. Ritchie, Great Britain

Gentlemen's doubles, G. W. Hillyard and R. F. Doherty, Great Britain

Ladies' singles, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, Great Britain

1912

Gentlemen's singles, C. L. Winslow, South Africa

Gentlemen's doubles, H. A. Kitson and C. Winslow, South Africa

Ladies' singles, Miss M. Broquedis, France

Mixed doubles, Miss D. Koring and H. Schomburgk, Germany

1920

Gentlemen's singles, Raymond, South Africa

Ladies' singles, Miss Lenglen, France

Gentlemen's doubles, Turnbull and Woosnam, England

Mixed doubles, Decugis and Miss Lenglen, France

Ladies' doubles, Mrs. McNair and Miss McKane, England

1924

Gentlemen's singles, Vincent Richards, United States

Ladies' singles, Miss Helen Wills, United States

Gentlemen's doubles, Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, United States

Ladies' doubles, Miss Helen Wills and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, United States

Mixed doubles, Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams, United States

COVERED COURTS

1908

Gentlemen's singles, A. W. Gore, Great Britain

Gentlemen's doubles, A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett, Great Britain

Ladies' singles, Miss G. Eastlake Smith, Great Britain

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



✓ 1912

Gentlemen's singles, A. H. Gobert, France

Ladies' singles, Mrs. E. M. Hannam, Great Britain

Gentlemen's doubles, A. H. Gobert and M. Germot, France

Mixed doubles, Mrs. E. M. Hannam and C. P. Dixon, Great Britain

TENNIS UNDER ENGLISH RULES

✓ 1908 Won by Jay Gould, United States

RACQUETS

Singles, E. B. Noel, Great Britain

Doubles, V. H. Pennell and J. J. Astor, Great Britain

✱

WEIGHT-LIFTING

1896

Two hands, V. Jensen, Denmark, 245 lbs. 12 oz.

One hand, L. Elliot, Great Britain, 156 lbs. 8 oz.

1904

Lifting bar bell, P. Lakousis, Greece

Dumbbell Competition, O. C. Osthoff, United States

1906

Lifting dumbbell each hand separately, Steinbach, Austria (168½ lbs.)

Lifting bar bell both hands, D. Tofolas, Greece (317.64 lbs.)

✓ 1920

Featherweight, F. De Haes, Belgium

Lightweight, A. Neyland, Esthonia

✓ 1924

✓ Featherweight, M. Gabetti, Italy

✓ Lightweight, Edmond Decottignies, France

✓ Middleweight, P. Galimberti, Italy

✓ Light-Heavyweight, Charles Rigoulet, France

✓ Heavyweight, J. Tonani, Italy

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



✓1928

Featherweight, F. Andrysek, Austria
Lightweight, K. Helbig, Germany, and H. Hass, Austria
Middleweight, F. Roger, France
Light-Heavyweight, E. S. Nosseir, Egypt
Heavyweight, J. Strassberger, Germany

1932

Featherweight, Raymond Suvigny, France
Lightweight, Rene Duverger, France
Middleweight, Rudolf Ismayr, Germany
Light-Heavyweight, Louis Hostin, France
Heavyweight, Jaroslav Skobla, Czechoslovakia

1936

Featherweight, Anthony Terlazzo, United States
Lightweight, Mohammed Ahmed Mesbah, Egypt
Middleweight, Khadr El Touni, Egypt
Light-Heavyweight, Louis Hostin, France
Heavyweight, Joseph Menger, Germany

TRACK AND FIELD

(Women)

1932

100 metres, Stella Walasiewicz, Poland, $11\frac{3}{10}$ s
80-metre hurdles, Mildred Didrickson, United States, $11\frac{1}{10}$ s
400-metre relay, United States, 47 s
Running high jump, Jean Shiley, United States, 5 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Javelin throw, Mildred Didrickson, United States, 143 ft. 4 in.
Discus throw, Lilian Copeland, United States, 133 ft. 2 in.

1936

100 metres, Helen Stephens, United States, $11\frac{3}{10}$ s
80-metre hurdles, Tresbisonda Valla, Italy, $11\frac{1}{10}$ s
400-metre relay, United States, $46\frac{3}{10}$ s
Running high jump, Ibolya Csak, Hungary, 5 ft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Javelin throw, Tilly Fleischer, Germany, 148 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Discus throw, Gisela Mauermayer, Germany, 156 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1948 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

TRACK AND FIELD

100-Metre Run—	HARRISON DILLARD, <i>United States</i>	10 ³ / ₁₀ s
200-Metre Run—	MEL PATTON, <i>United States</i>	21 ³ / ₁₀ s
400-Metre Run—	ARTHUR WINT, <i>Jamaica</i>	46 ¹ / ₂ s
800-Metre Run—	MALVIN WHITFIELD, <i>United States</i>	1 m. 49 ¹ / ₂ s
1,500-Metre Run—	HENRI ERIKSSON, <i>Sweden</i>	3 m. 49 ¹ / ₂ s
5,000-Metre Run—	GASTON REIFF, <i>Belgium</i>	14 m. 17 ¹ / ₂ s
10,000-Metre Run—	EMIL ZATOPEK, <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	29 m. 59 ¹ / ₂ s
Marathon—	DELFO CABRERA, <i>Argentina</i>	2 h. 34 m. 51 ¹ / ₂ s
110-Metre Hurdles—	WILLIAM PORTER, <i>United States</i>	13 ³ / ₁₀ s
400-Metre Hurdles—	ROY COCHRAN, <i>United States</i>	51 ¹ / ₁₀ s
3,000-Metre Steeplechase—	THURE SJOESTRAND, <i>Sweden</i>	9 m. 4 ³ / ₅ s
10,000-Metre Walk—	JOHN MIKAELSSON, <i>Sweden</i>	45 m. 13 ¹ / ₂ s
50,000-Metre Walk—	JOHN LJUNGGREN, <i>Sweden</i>	4 h. 41 m. 52 s
400-Metre Relay—	UNITED STATES	40 ³ / ₁₀ s
1,600-Metre Relay—	UNITED STATES	3 m. 10 ³ / ₂ s
Pole Vault—	GUINN SMITH, <i>United States</i>	14 ft. 1 ¹ / ₂ in
Running High Jump—	JOHN WINTER, <i>Australia</i>	6 ft. 6 in
Running Broad Jump—	WILLIE STEELE, <i>United States</i>	25 ft. 8 in
Running Hop, Step and Jump—	ARNE AHMAN, <i>Sweden</i>	50 ft. 6 ¹ / ₂ in
16-lb. Shot Put—	WILBUR THOMPSON, <i>United States</i>	56 ft. 2 in
16-lb. Hammer Throw—	ARMY NEMETH, <i>Hungary</i>	183 ft. 11 ¹ / ₂ in
Discus Throw—	ADOLFO CONSOLINI, <i>Italy</i>	173 ft. 2 in
Javelin Throw—	KAJ RAUTAVAARA, <i>Finland</i>	228 ft. 10 ¹ / ₂ in
Decathlon—	ROBERT MATHIAS, <i>United States</i>	7,139 pts

SWIMMING

100 Metres—	WALTER RIS, <i>United States</i>	57 ³ / ₁₀ s
400 Metres—	WILLIAM SMITH, <i>United States</i>	4 m. 41 s
1,500 Metres—	JAMES McLANE, <i>United States</i>	19 m. 18 ¹ / ₂ s
100-Metre Backstroke—	ALLEN STACK, <i>United States</i>	1 m. 6 ¹ / ₂ s
200-Metre Breaststroke—	JOE VERDEUR, <i>United States</i>	2 m. 39 ³ / ₁₀ s
800-Meter Relay—	UNITED STATES	8 m. 46 s

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



WATER POLO

ITALY

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

BRUCE HARLAN, *United States* 163.64 pts

PLATFORM DIVING

DR. SAMMY LEE, *United States* 130.05 pts

SWIMMING

(Women)

100 Metres—GRETA ANDERSEN, *Denmark* 1 m. 6 $\frac{3}{10}$ s

400-Metres—ANN CURTIS, *United States* 5 m. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ s

400-Metre Relay—UNITED STATES 4 m. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ s

100-Metre Backstroke—KAREN HARUP, *Denmark* 1 m. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ s

200-Metre Breaststroke—NEL VAN VLIET, *The Netherlands* 2 m. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ s

Springboard Diving—MRS. VICTORIA MANALO DRAVES, *United States* 108.74 pts

Platform Diving—MRS. VICTORIA MANALO DRAVES, *United States* 68.87 pts

WRESTLING

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

Flyweight—V. L. VITALA, *Finland*

Bantamweight—NASSUH AKKAN, *Turkey*

Featherweight—GAZANFER BILGE, *Turkey*

Lightweight—CELAL ATIK, *Turkey*

Welterweight—YASAR DOGU, *Turkey*

Middleweight—GLENN BRAND, *United States*

Light-Heavyweight—HENRY WITTENBERG, *United States*

Heavyweight—GEORGE BOBIS, *Hungary*

GRECO-ROMAN

Flyweight—PIETRO LOMBARDI, *Italy*

Bantamweight—K. A. PETERSEN, *Sweden*

Featherweight—M. OCTAV, *Turkey*

Lightweight—G. FREIJ, *Sweden*

Welterweight—GOSTA ANDERSSON, *Sweden*

Light-Heavyweight—KARL NILSSON, *Sweden*

Heavyweight—ARMET KIRECCI, *Turkey*

1948 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



WINTER SPORTS

(St. Moritz)

500-Metre Skating—FINN HELGESEN, <i>Norway</i>	43 ¹ / ₁₀ s
1,500-Metre Skating—SVERRE FARSTAD, <i>Norway</i>	2 m. 17 ¹ / ₂ s
5,000-Metre Skating—REIDAR LIAKLEV, <i>Norway</i>	8 m. 29 ¹ / ₂ s
10,000-Metre Skating—AKE SEYFFARTH, <i>Sweden</i>	17 m. 26 ¹ / ₁₀ s
18-Kilometre Cross-Country Ski Race—MARTIN LUNDSTROEM, <i>Sweden</i>	1 h. 13 m. 50 s
Combined Jumping & Cross-Country Ski Race—HEIKKI HASU, <i>Finland</i>	448.8 pts
Ski Jumping—PETTER HUGSTED, <i>Norway</i>	228.1 pts
Ski Jumping (Nordic)—SVEN ISRAELSSON, <i>Sweden</i>	221.9
50-Kilometre Ski Race—NILS KARLSSON, <i>Sweden</i>	3 h. 47 m. 48 s
40-Kilometre Ski Relay Race—SWEDEN (Oestensson, Toepp, G. Eriksson, Lundstroem)	2 h. 32 m. ³ / ₅ s
Special Slalom (Men)—EDI REINALTER, <i>Switzerland</i>	2 h. 10 m. 3 s
Downhill (Men)—HENRI OREILLER, <i>France</i>	2 h. 55 m
Slalom (Alpine), (Men)—JAMES COUTTET, <i>France</i>	2 h. 14 m. 9 s
Downhill & Slalom (Men)—HENRI OREILLER, <i>France</i>	3.27 pts
Special Slalom (Women)—GRETCHEN FRASER, <i>United States</i>	1 h. 57 m. 2 s
Downhill (Women)—HEDY SCHLUNEGGER, <i>Switzerland</i>	2 h. 28 m. 6 s
Slalom (Alpine), (Women)—ERIKA MAHRINGER, <i>Austria</i>	1 h. 58 m. 1 s
Downhill & Slalom (Women)—TRUDE BEISER, <i>Austria</i>	6.58 pts
Figure Skating (Men)—RICHARD BUTTON, <i>United States</i>	199.177 pts
Figure Skating (Women)—BARBARA ANN SCOTT, <i>Canada</i>	163.077 pts
Figure Skating (Couples)—MICHELINE LANNOY & PIERRE BAUGNIET, <i>Belgium</i>	112.77 pts
2-Man Bobsled—SWITZERLAND (F. Endrich & F. Waller)	5 h. 29 m. 2 s
4-Man Bobsled—UNITED STATES (Francis Tyler, Pat Martin, Bill D'Amico, Lake Placid, N. Y. & Ed. Rimkus, Schenectady, N. Y.)	5 h. 20 m. 1 s

YACHTING

Dragon Class—NORWAY	4.746 pts
Firefly Class—DENMARK	5.543 pts
Six-Metre Class—UNITED STATES (Llanoria, Herman F. Whiton, Jericho, N. Y., skipper)	5.472 pts

[389]

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Star Class—UNITED STATES (*Hilarius, Paul and Hilary*)

Smart, Noroton, Conn.)

5,828 pts

Swallow Class—GREAT BRITAIN

5,625 pts

FIELD HOCKEY

INDIA

MODERN PENTATHLON

CAPT. W. O. G. GRUT, *Sweden*

16 pts

ASSOCIATION SOCCER FOOTBALL

SWEDEN

BASKETBALL

UNITED STATES

BOXING

Flyweight—PASCUEL PEREZ, *Argentina*

Bantamweight—TIBOR CSIK, *Hungary*

Featherweight—ERNESTO FORMENTI, *Italy*

Lightweight—GERRY DREYER, *South Africa*

Welterweight—JULIUS TORMA, *Czechoslovakia*

Middleweight—LASZLO PAPPY, *Hungary*

Light-Heavyweight—GEORGE HUNTER, *South Africa*

Heavyweight—RAFAEL IGLESIAS, *Argentina*

CYCLING

1,000-Metre Sprint—MARIO GHELLA, *Italy*

1,000-Metre Time Trial—J. DUPONT, *France*

1 m. 13½ s

2,000-Metre Tandem Race—F. TERUZZI and R.

PERONA, *Italy*

3 m. 55½ s

4,000-Metre Pursuit Race, Team—FRANCE

121-Mile Race—J. BEYAERT, *France*

5 h. 18 m. 12½ s

121-Mile Team Race—BELGIUM

15 h. 58 m. 17½ s

EQUESTRIAN

Individual Championship, Dressage—CAPT. H. MOESER,

Switzerland

492½ pts

Team Dressage—SWEDEN

1,336 pts

Three-Day Individual Test—CAPT. B. M. CHEVALIER,

France

4 pts

1948 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



Three-Day Team Test—UNITED STATES	161½ minus pts
Prix des Nations, Individual—LT. COL. H. MARILES	
CORTES, <i>Mexico</i>	6¼ faults
Prix des Nations, Team—MEXICO	34½ faults

FENCING (Individual)

Foil—JEAN BUHAN, <i>France</i>
Épée—G. CANTONE, <i>France</i>
Sabre—ALADAR GEREVICH, <i>Hungary</i>
Women's Foil—I. ELEK, <i>Hungary</i>

(Team)

Foil—FRANCE
Épée—FRANCE
Sabre—HUNGARY

GYMNASTICS

Free Standing Exercises—F. PATAKI, <i>Hungary</i>	38½ pts
Horizontal Bars—JOSEF STALDER, <i>Switzerland</i>	39½ pts
Long-Horse Vault—P. J. AALTONEN, <i>Finland</i>	39½ pts
Parallel Bars—M. REUSCH, <i>Switzerland</i>	39½ pts
Pommed Horse—Tie among P. J. AALTONEN, V. A. HUHTANEN, H. SAVOLAINEN, <i>all of Finland</i>	38½ pts
Rings—K. FREI, <i>Switzerland</i>	39½ pts
Twelve Exercises—V. A. HUHTANEN, <i>Finland</i>	229½ pts
Team—FINLAND	1,358½ pts

(Women)

(No individual competition)

Team—Czechoslovakia	445.45 pts
---------------------	------------

ROWING

(1,900 Metres)

Eight Oared—UNITED STATES (University of California)	6 m. 10¼ s
Single Sculls—Mervyn Wood, <i>Australia</i>	6 m. 51¼ s
Double Sculls—GREAT BRITAIN (B. H. T. Bushnell and R. D. Burnell)	6 m. 51¼ s
Fours with Coxswain—UNITED STATES (University of Washington)	6 m. 58¼ s
Four Oared without Coxswain—ITALY	6 m. 39 s

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Pair Oared with Coxswain—DENMARK	8 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ s
Pair Oared without Coxswain—GREAT BRITAIN (W. G. R. M. Lawrie and J. H. T. Wilson)	7 m. 21 $\frac{1}{10}$ s

SHOOTING

25-Metre Automatic Pistol—K. TAKACS, <i>Hungary</i>	600 pts
50-Metre Free Pistol—E. VASQUEZ CAM, <i>Peru</i>	545 pts
50-Metre Small-Bore Rifle—ARTHUR E. COOK, <i>United States</i>	599 pts
300-Metre Full-Bore Rifle—EMIL GRUNIG, <i>Switzerland</i>	1,120 pts

CANOEING (Canadian)

1,000-Metre Singles—JOSEF HOLECECK, <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	5 m. 42 s
1,000-Metre Pairs—CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Jan Brzak and Bohumil Kudra)	5 m. 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
10,000-Metre Singles—FRANTISEK CAPEK, <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	1 h. 2 m. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
10,000-Metre Pairs—UNITED STATES (Steve Lysak and Steve Macknowski)	55 m. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ s

(Kayak)

1,000-Metre Singles—GERT FREDERIKSSON, <i>Sweden</i>	4 m. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
1,000-Metre Pairs—SWEDEN (Hans Berglund and Lenart Klingstroem)	4 m. 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
10,000-Metre Singles—GERT FREDERIKSSON, <i>Sweden</i>	50 m. 47 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
10,000-Metre Pairs—SWEDEN	46 m. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ s
Women's 500-Metre Singles—KARAN HOFF, <i>Denmark</i>	2 m. 31 $\frac{1}{10}$ s

WEIGHT-LIFTING

Featherweight—I. FAYAD, <i>Egypt</i>	732 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Bantamweight—JOSEPH DE PIETRO, <i>United States</i>	677 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Lightweight—I. SHAMS, <i>Egypt</i>	793 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Middleweight—FRANK SPELLMAN, <i>United States</i>	859 lb
Light-Heavyweight—STANLEY STANCZYK, <i>United States</i>	919 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Heavyweight—JOHN DAVIS, <i>United States</i>	999 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

TRACK AND FIELD (Women)

100-Metre Run—MRS. FANNY BLANKERS-KOEN, <i>The Netherlands</i>	11 $\frac{1}{10}$ s
--	---------------------

1948 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



200-Metre Run—Mrs. FANNY BLANKERS-KOEN, <i>The Netherlands</i>	24½ s
80-Metre Hurdles—Mrs. FANNY BLANKERS-KOEN, <i>The Netherlands</i>	11½ s
400-Metre Relay—THE NETHERLANDS	47½ s
Running Broad Jump—OLGA GYARMATI, <i>Hungary</i>	18 ft. 8¼ in
Running High Jump—ALICE COACHMAN, <i>United States</i>	5 ft. 6¼ in
Discus Throw—MICHELINE OSTERMEYER, <i>France</i>	137 ft. 6¼ in
Javelin Throw—H. BAUME, <i>Austria</i>	149 ft. 6 in
Shotput—MICHELINE OSTERMEYER, <i>France</i>	45 ft. 1½ in

INDEX

- Ablovitch, Edgar, 222
 Abrahams, Harold M., 151, 155,
 156
 Adams, Ben, 112, 113
 Adams, Platt, 112, 113, 119
 Agee, Bill, 185
 Aguilar, Andia, 160
 Ahearn, Dan, 126, 127
 Ahearn, T. J., 99
 Albert, King of Belgium, 128
 Albritton, Dave, 240
 Alderman, Fred, 182
 Ames, Oliver, 22
 Anderson, John F., 210
 Anderson, Juan, 248
 Anderson, Steve, 177
 André, George, 149
 Areskou, John Kellgren, 204,
 205
 Arnoud (France), 114
 Arri (Italy), 139
 Askola, Arvo, 239
 Atkinson, Sam, 156
 Atkinson, Sidney J. M., 177
 Averoff, George, donor of
 Athens Stadium, 20

 Babcock, Harry, 116
 Backhouse, Gerald, 248
 Bacon, Charles, 73, 92, 93
 Baerlund, S., 238
 Baillet-Latour, Count Henri,
 185
 Baird, George, 182
 Ball, James, 180
 Barbuti, Raymond J., 179, 180,
 182
 Barker, Nigel, 71, 73
 Barnes, Lee, 158
 Barrientos, José, 172
 Barron, Harold, 135
 Bartlett, Lee, 213
 Bauer, Rudolph, 41, 42
 Bausch, James, 221, 265
 Baxter, I. K., 41, 42, 44
 Beard, Percy, 210, 211
 Beccali, Luigi, 214, 215, 252, 259,
 260, 261
 Belisiche, Olympic winner, 12
 Belokas, Greek runner, 28
 Belote, F. V., 109
 Bennett, English runner, 42
 Beresford, Jack, 234
 Blake, Arthur, 22, 26, 27
 Blake, G. B., 79
 Blask, Erwin, 242, 244
 Blum, Leon, 227
 Boardman, Dixon, 41
 Bonhag, George V., 54, 74, 75, 76,
 115
 Bonthron, William J., 252, 259,
 261
 Borah, Charley, 176, 182
 Borchmeyer, Ehrich, 242, 243
 Bouin, Jean, 115
 Bowman, Chet, 151
 Braun (Germany), 92, 110, 111,
 116
 Breitkroutz, E. W., 54, 55
 Brix, Herman, 173
 Brooker, James K., 158
 Broos (Belgium), 139
 Brown, A. G. K., 258, 262, 263,
 264, 267

INDEX

- ~~~~~
- Brown, Ellison (Tarzan), 268, 269
 Brown, Leroy, 152
 Brundage, Avery, 236
 Buchner (Germany), 180
 Buker, Ray, 157
 Burghley, Lord David, 174, 199, 204, 205, 210, 211
 Burke, Tom, 22, 24
 Burnham, Arthur, 21
 Butler, Sol, 134
 Byhlen (Sweden), 175, 176

 Cagle, Harold, 267
 Callias, Athenian boxer, 8
 Calnan, Lieut. George C., 198, 218
 Carpenter, J. C., 93, 94, 95, 99
 Carpenter, Kenneth, 255
 Carr, Sabin W., 178
 Carr, William A., 216, 217, 218, 222
 Carroll (of Princeton), 41
 Cartmell, Nate, 53, 93
 Carvajal, Felix, 58, 59, 60
 Casey, Levi, 179
 Cator, Sylvio P., 195, 207
 Chung, Cheng-Liu, 195
 Churchill, Kenneth, 213
 Churchill, Tom, 182
 Clark, Ellery H., 22, 25
 Clark, Robert (Bob), 262, 265
 Clarke, L. A., 161
 Cloughen, Bobby, 93
 Cochrane, C. S., 162
 Cohn, Harvey, 54
 Collier, John, 177
 Conger, Ray, 178
 Connolly, James B., 23, 24, 30, 33, 44, 51, 76
 Cook, E. T., 99
 Copland, Al, 119
 Corey, Albert J., 61

 Cornes, John F., 214, 215, 259, 260
 Coroebus, 3, 5
 Coubertin, Baron Pierre de, 19, 29, 105
 Crabbe, R. P., 73
 Craig, Ralph, 109, 116
 Cregan, J. W., 44
 Crosbie, Ernie, 212
 Crowley, Frank, 214
 Cuhel, Frank, 174
 Cunningham, Glenn, 214, 215, 252, 259, 260, 261
 Curtis, Charles (ex-Vice-President, U. S. A.), 197
 Curtis, Thomas P., 22, 24

 Dalinsh, Janis, 212
 Daly, John J., 54, 80
 Davenport, I. N., 111
 Dawson, Glen, 242, 265
 Deckard, Thomas, 250
 Deer, Peter, 54
 Degener, Richard, 234
 De Mar, Clarence, 117, 161, 182, 185
 Desborough, Lord, 70, 85, 88
 Desch, Gus, 130
 Desmarteau, Etienne, 50, 57
 De Witt, John, 63
 Diaz, Manoel, 268, 269
 Doherty, John Kenneth, 182
 Dompert, Alfred, 266
 Dorando, *see* Pietri
 Douda, Frantizek, 198
 Drain, General J. A., 87
 Draper, Foy, 266
 Drew, Howard, 109
 Dreyer, Henry, 242
 Droegemuller, Bill, 178
 Duffy, Arthur, 39
 Dunn, Gordon Slinger, 255
 Dvorak, Charles, 42

INDEX

- ~~~~~
- Dye, Leighton, 177
Dyer, Hector, 221
- Eastman, Ben, 216, 217
Eaton, W. D., 71, 72
Eby, Earl, 132
Edstrom, J. E., 103
Edwards, Harry, 131
Edwards, Phil, 175, 176, 208, 214,
215, 248, 249, 250, 259, 261
Elkins, Fait, 168
El Ouafi, 183, 184
Enck, Schuyler, 152, 153
Engelhard (Germany), 175, 176
Eupolus, Greek boxer, 11
Evenson, Tom, 220
Ewry, Ray, 43, 53, 56, 96, 92, 93,
148
- Facelli, Luigi, 204
Favor, Don, 242
Ferris, Sam, 223
Finlay, Donald, 210, 211, 258
Fitch, Al, 267
Fitch, Horatio M., 158, 159
Fitzpatrick, Keene, 131
Flack, E. H., 25, 27
Flanagan, John J., 44, 45, 50, 57,
89, 175
Fleming, 55
Forshaw, 117
Foss, Frank, 136
Francis, Sam, 238
Frank, Billy, 80, 81
Frick, Harvey, 185
Frigerio, Ugo, 134, 138, 155, 212
Fritz, William, 262, 264
Fuqua, Ivan, 221
- Garcia, Bill, 60
Garrels, J. C., 90, 99
Garrett, Robert S., 22, 24, 25, 30,
42, 51
- Genung, Eddie, 208
Georgantos, Nikolas, 52, 77, 78
George I, King of Greece, 19,
28, 69
Gibson, Johnny, 173
Giffin, 90
Gilbert, A. C., 99
Gillis, S. P., 89
Gitshaw, C. W., 117
Glaucus of Arthodon, 11
Glickman, Marty, 266
Glover, E. C., 77
Golding, George A., 216
Gordon, Edward L., 207
Gordon, James A., 217
Gouder (France), 77
Goulding, G. H., 113
Gourdin, Ned, 152
Graber, William, 210, 253, 256
Graham, Glenn, 158
Gray, Nelson, 199
Green, Thomas, 212
Groman, 53, 56
Guillemot, J., 132, 133, 137, 140
Gutterson, A. L., 116
- Haenni, Paul, 254
Haff, C. B., 116
Hahn, Archie, 53, 71, 72, 148,
206
Hahn, Lloyd, 157, 175, 176, 177
Hall, D. C., 44
Hallowell, N. P., 214
Halswelle, Lieut. Wyndham, 73,
87, 93, 95, 99
Hamilton, Brutus, 140
Hamm, Edward B., 176
Hammond, Dr. Graeme M., 185
Hampson, Thomas, 208
Hantranft, Glenn, 152
Harada, Masao, 257
Hardin, Glenn, 202, 205, 242, 245,
251

INDEX

~~~~~

Hare, T. Truxton, 45  
 Harper, Ernest, 269, 270  
 Hawkins, M. W., 116  
 Hawtrey, H., 74  
 Hayes, Johnny, 98  
 Hebner, Harry, 125  
 Hedges, Ben, 173  
 Hedlund, O., 113  
 Heffernon (South Africa), 96  
 Hein, Karl, 241, 242, 244  
 Helffrich, Alan B., 162  
 Heljasz, Zygmunt, 199  
 Henigan, Jimmy, 185  
 Herodotus, Greek historian, 9  
 Hicks, T. J., 61, 62  
 Hill, A. G., 132, 136  
 Hill, George, 155, 156  
 Hill, Ralph, 209, 218, 219, 220, 263  
 Hillman, Harry L., 54, 55, 68, 71, 73, 92  
 Hills, Ralph, 152  
 Hippodamia, Greek princess, 4, 5  
 Hirschfeld, Emil, 172, 198  
 Hitler, Adolf, 227 *et seq.*  
 Hjertberg, Ernie, 61, 106, 107, 118  
 Hodge, P., 137  
 Hoeckert, Gunnar, 263  
 Hogenson, Bill, 52  
 Holland, Bill, 41  
 Holtz, Arthur, 219  
 Hoover, Herbert C. (ex-President, U. S. A.), 197  
 Hornbostel, Charles (Chuck), 208, 240, 242, 248  
 Horr, 90  
 Houser, Clarence (Bud), 152, 161, 171, 178, 210  
 Hoyt, W. H., 22, 24  
 Hubbard, De Hart, 152  
 Hussey, Frank, 161

Imbach, J., 158, 159  
 Irons, Frank, 92  
 Ismayr, Rudolf, 238  
 Iso-Hollo, Volmari, 201, 220, 239, 265, 266  
 Jackson, A. N. S., 113, 114, 213  
 Jaervinen, Akiles, 182, 198, 221  
 Jaervinen, Kaarlo, 198  
 Jaervinen, Matti, 198, 213, 257  
 Jaervinen, Werner, 78  
 Jarrett, Mrs. Eleanor Holm, 236  
 Jarvis, F. W., 39  
 Johnson, Bascom, 41  
 Johnson, Cornelius, 200, 240, 241  
 Jonath, Arthur, 202, 203, 204, 206, 212  
 Jones, John Paul, 113, 114  
 Jones, Sam, 56  
 Jonsson, John Henry, 263  
 Joubert, Dan, 203, 204  
 Kakousis, Perikles, 52  
 Keller, Jack, 207, 210, 211  
 Kelly, Dan, 92  
 Kelly, F. W., 116  
 Kennelly, Major William, 168  
 Kerr, Bobby, 53, 93  
 Kerrigan, H. W., 76  
 Kiesel, Robert, 221  
 Kin, Onbai, 223  
 King, E., 214  
 King, Robert W., 173  
 Kinsey, Dan, 156  
 Kirby, Gustavus T., 87, 125  
 Kirksey, Morris, 131, 139, 141  
 Kiviatt, Abel, 113, 114  
 Koernig, Helmut, 176, 177  
 Kolehmainen, Hannes, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 115, 118, 129, 139, 223  
 Kolehmainen, Willie, 107, 108, 118  
 Kotkas, K., 240

# INDEX

- ~~~~~
- Koutoulakis (Greek runner), 80  
 Kraenzlein, Alvin C., 39, 41, 42,  
     44, 118, 148  
 Kucharski, Kazimierz, 248  
 Kuck, John, 172  
 Kusocinski, Janusz, 200, 201  
 Kuhnet (Austria), 154
- Laborde, Henry, 210  
 Ladoumegue, Jules, 178  
 Lammers, George, 174  
 Landon, Richard W., 131  
 Lanzi, Mario, 248, 249, 250  
 Larner, C. E., 90  
 Larva, Harri, 178, 181, 214, 215  
 Lash, Donald, 239, 250, 251, 263  
 Layton, M. H., 146  
 Lazaro (Portuguese marathoner),  
     117  
 Leahy, Con, 76  
 Leavitt, R. G., 77  
 Leconey, Al, 161  
 Legendre, Bob, 150  
 Lehtinen, Lauri, 209, 218, 219, 220,  
     263  
 Lehtonen, E. R., 131, 150  
 Lemming, E., 79, 90  
 Lemursiaux, 26  
 Lentaauw, Kaffir runner, 60  
 Lermond, Leo, 181  
 Liddell, Eric, 155, 156, 158, 159  
 Lightbody, James D., 54, 55, 73,  
     74, 213  
 Lindberg, E. F. J., 116  
 Lippincott, D. F., 109  
 Loaring, John, 245, 262, 264  
 Locke, Roland, 168  
 London, Jack (British Guiana),  
     174  
 Long, Lutz, 247, 248  
 Long, Maxey, 41, 56  
 Longboat, Tom, 86, 96  
 Loomis, Frank, 130
- Loosman (Estonia), 139  
 Lorz, Fred, 61, 62  
 Loues, Spiridon, 26, 27, 28, 29,  
     30, 52, 80  
 Loukola, Toivo, 181  
 Lovell, Santiago, 196  
 Lovelock, John Edward, 214, 215,  
     252, 259, 260, 261  
 Lovland, H., 140  
 Lowe, Douglas G. A., 153, 175,  
     176  
 Lucas, Charles J. P., 60, 61, 62  
 Lundquist, E. H., 179  
 Lunghi, Emilio, 92, 154  
 Luomanen, Matti, 214  
 Luti, Carlos Bianchi, 206, 212  
 LuValle, Jimmy, 258, 262, 264,  
     267
- MacArthur, General Douglas,  
     165, 186  
 MacCabe, Brian, 248  
 MacDonald, J. O., 162  
 Madeira, L. C., 113  
 Maltelinen (Finland), 183, 184  
 Manning, Harold, 242, 265  
 Martin, Paul, 153  
 Martin, Sera, 175, 176, 208  
 Matilainen, Martti, 266  
 Maxwell, Bob, 173  
 McAllister, Bob, 173, 174  
 McArthur, K. K., 117  
 McCluskey, Joseph, 220, 242, 265  
 McCracken, J. H., 45  
 McDonald, P. J., 115, 125, 134,  
     138  
 McGinnis, Charles, 178  
 McGough (of Scotland), 74  
 McGrath, Hugh, 61  
 McGrath, Matt, 89, 158, 168  
 McLeod, Duncan, 223  
 McNaughton, Duncan, 200  
 Meadows, Earle, 253, 256



# INDEX

- ~~~~~
- Mellander, H., 79  
Meller, Sam, 61  
Mercier, Cardinal, 128  
Meredith, J. E. (Ted), 106, 110,  
111, 116  
Méricamp, Paul, 170  
Metcalf, Ralph, 203, 204, 206,  
212, 240, 242, 243, 266, 267  
Meyer, Alvin, 109  
Michelson, Albert, 185, 223  
Miller, William, 209, 256  
Miltiades, 14  
Mitchell, Jim, 57  
Moakley, Jack, 133, 135  
Moloney, Fred, 41  
Morris, Glenn, 262, 265  
Moulton, Fay, 53, 55, 68, 71, 72,  
73  
Murakoso, Kohei, 263  
Murchison, Loren, 131, 136, 139,  
151, 162  
Murphy, Mike, 94, 118  
Murray, Feg, 135  
Mussolini, Benito, 227, 230  
Myyra, Jonni, 130, 150
- Nambu, Chuhei, 207, 213  
Nan, Shoryu, 270  
Nelson, F. T., 116  
Nero, Roman emperor, 13  
Newton, A. L., 45, 54, 61  
Nikkanen, Yro, 257  
Niklander, E. (Finland), 140  
Nishida, Shuhei, 209, 210, 253,  
256  
Norton, Bayes, 155, 156  
Norton, Emerson, 159  
Norton, Johnny, 130  
Nurmi, Paavo, 112, 129, 132, 133,  
137, 140, 148, 149, 157, 159, 160,  
161, 162, 173, 175, 181, 195, 213,  
214, 263  
Ny, Erik, 214, 259, 260, 261
- Oberst, Gene, 150  
Obertubbesing, Herman, 154  
Oberweger, Gorgio, 255  
O'Brien, Eddie, 267  
O'Callaghan, Dr. Patrick, 175,  
205, 206  
O'Connor, P., 76  
Oda, Mikio, 179, 213  
Oebotas of Achaia, 7  
Oenomaus, Greek king, 4, 5  
Olaf, Prince of Norway, 172  
Organ, Joe, 139  
Orr, Lee, 254  
Orton, George, 42, 44, 46  
Osborn, Harold M., 152, 159  
Osendarp, Martin, 242, 243, 254  
Ouafi, El, 183, 184  
Owens, Jesse, 239, 242, 243, 244,  
246, 247, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255,  
266, 267  
Oe, Sueo, 253, 256
- Packard, Robert, 246, 253  
Paddock, Charles W., 131, 136,  
139, 151, 155, 156, 168  
Paine, John, 22, 29  
Paine, Sumner, 22, 29  
Papadiamantopoulos, Colonel M.,  
27  
Paraskevopoulos, discus thrower,  
24  
Parker, Jack, 262, 265  
Patching, G. H., 109  
Patterson, Joseph, 242, 245  
Pelops, Greek legend, 4, 5  
Peltzer, Dr. Otto, 208  
Penntila, Eino, 213  
Petterssen, W., 134  
Pheidippides, 15  
Phidias, Greek sculptor, 9, 16  
Phillips, Herman, 180  
Pickard, Victor, 178  
Pietri, Dorando, 87, 96, 97, 98

# INDEX

- ~~~~~
- Pikhala, Lauri, 118  
 Pilgrim, Paul, 72, 73, 74  
 Pindar, Greek poet, 3, 9, 16  
 Pisidorus, Greek runner, 12  
 Plaza, Miguel, 184  
 Poage, 55, 56  
 Pollard, Fritz, Jr., 253, 258  
 Pope, A. R., 140  
 Porhola, V., 134, 205  
 Porritt (New Zealand), 151  
 Porter, H. F., 99  
 Powell, J. V., 208  
 Prince Constantine of Greece, 28  
 Prince George of Greece, 28  
 Prinstein, Myer, 41, 44, 56, 76  
 Pritchard, N. G., 44, 46  
 Purje, Eino, 214 #  
 Quinn, Jimmy, 182  
 Rampling, Lieut. Godfrey L.,  
     215, 216, 258, 262, 267  
 Rangeley (Great Britain), 177  
 Ray, Joie, 136, 182, 183, 184  
 Rector, Jimmy, 93  
 Redd, Lambert, 207  
 Reidpath, Charles D., 116  
 Remer, Dick, 125  
 Remington (of Pennn), 41  
 Rick, Marvin, 156  
 Riffin, Aileen, 128  
 Rinkel, J. W. J., 180  
 Ritola, Ville, 150, 156, 157, 160,  
     173, 180, 181  
 Robbins, W. C., 93, 94, 95  
 Roberts, William, 258, 262, 267  
 Robertson, Lawson, 71, 72, 76,  
     78, 88, 107, 119, 145, 148, 170,  
     249, 266, 267  
 Robinson, Mack, 246, 253, 254,  
     255  
 Romero, Roland, 258  
 Roosevelt, Alice, 49, 62  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 49, 68  
 Rose, Ralph, 57, 90, 115  
 Ross, Norman, 125  
 Rothert, Harlow, 199  
 Rowe, William, 242  
 Rowley, Stanley, 39, 46  
 Rudd, Bevil G. D., 131, 132, 137  
 Runge, John, 54  
 Russell, A., 91  
 Russell, H. (Hank), 182  
 Ryan, Mike, 117  
 Ryan, Pat, 125, 135  
 Saling, George, 207, 210, 211, 218  
 Salminen, Ilmari, 239, 263  
 San Romani, Archie, 252, 259, 260,  
     261  
 Schaumberg (Germany), 260  
 Schofield, Dale, 242  
 Scholz, Jackson V., 131, 139, 151,  
     155, 156, 177, 206  
 Schultz (Denmark), 41  
 Scott, Louis, 111  
 Sefton, William H., 253, 256, 257  
 Selassie, Haile, 227  
 Sexton, Leo, 199  
 Shaw, A. B., 99  
 Sheldon, Richard, 42, 44  
 Sheppard, M. W. (Mel), 90, 92,  
     110, 111, 113, 213  
 Sheridan, Martin, 52, 57, 59, 68,  
     76, 77, 78, 90, 91  
 Sherrill, Charles H., 33, 70  
 Sherring, W. J., 81  
 Shields, Larry, 136  
 Simpson, George, 203, 204, 212  
 Sippala, Matti, 213  
 Sloane, Prof. William M., 21  
 Smallwood, Harold, 258, 262  
 Smith, Harry, 117  
 Smithson, Forrest, 99  
 Snyder, Euil, 179  
 Sockalexis, 117  
 Sofus (Denmark), 139

# INDEX

~~~~~

Son, Kitei, 269
 Sonfay (Hungary), 150
 Sostratas of Achaia, 7
 Southwood, Richard, 234
 Spearow, Rev. Ralph, 146
 Spencer, Bud, 182
 Spitz, George, 200
 Staley, Roy, 253, 258
 Stallard, H. B., 153
 Steenroos, Albin, 161
 Stevenson, W. E., 162
 Stewart, James, 182
 Stoeck, Gerhard, 238, 257
 Stoller, Sam, 266
 Storrs (Germany), 180
 Strandberg, Hans, 242, 243
 Strobino, Gaston, 117
 Sullivan, James E., 70, 87, 113
 Szabo, Miklos, 259

Taber, Norman, 113, 114
 Taipale, 140
 Tajimo, Naoto, 257
 Tauzin (France), 42
 Taylor, F. Morgan, 152, 174, 204, 205
 Taylor, J. B., 93, 94
 Taylor, J. Coard, 159
 Teato, Michel, 45, 46
 Templeton, Richard (Dink), 134, 216
 Terry, Alton, 257
 Tewanina, Louis, 111, 112, 117
 Tewksbury, J. W. B., 39, 42, 44, 46
 Theagenes, Greek athlete, 11
 Theodosius, Roman emperor, 13
 Thomson, Earl, 134, 135, 166
 Thorpe, Jim, 106, 109, 118
 Thurber, Delos, 240
 Tierney, Joe, 179
 Tisdall, Robert N. M., 152, 202, 204, 205, 245

Toivonen, Kaarlo, 257
 Toivonen, Armas, 223
 Tolan, Eddie, 202, 203, 204, 212, 253
 Tomofsky (Finland), 139
 Tootell, Fred, 158
 Toppino, Emmett, 221
 Toribio, Simeon, 200
 Torrance, Jack, 238
 Towns, Forrest, 253, 258
 Tscilitiras, C., 112
 Tsuda, Seiichro, 223
 Tuominen, Kaarlo, 266
 Turner, E. T., 208
 Tysoe, A. E., 44

Underwood, George, 54, 55

Valentine, Howard, 54, 55
 Van Beveren, Wynand, 254
 Van Osdel, Robert, 200
 Varasdates, Armenian prince, 13
 Vasilakos, Greek runner, 28
 Venzke, Gene, 214, 252, 259
 Verners (Chicago runners), 55
 Virtanen, Lauri, 201, 218
 Voigt, E. R., 91

Waller, 55, 56
 Walker, R. E. (Reggie), 93
 Walters, William J., 212, 217
 Warner, Karl, 222
 Warngard, Oskar, 242
 Wayne, Marshall, 234
 Weeks, Judge Bartow S., 87, 125, 126, 127
 Welscher, Willi, 210, 211
 Wendell, J., 116
 White, Miguel, 246
 Whitlock, Harold, 254
 Wide, Edvin, 181
 Wightman, George W., 168
 Wilkinson (English walker), 75

INDEX

- ~~~~~
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Williams, Archie, 258, 262, 264,
267</p> <p>Williams, G. B., 22, 29</p> <p>Williams, Percy, 173, 176, 177,
203</p> <p>Williamson, Harry, 240, 242, 248</p> <p>Wilson, Alex, 208, 215, 216</p> <p>Winter, A. W., 159</p> <p>Woellke, Hans, 238</p> <p>Wolff, Frederick, 267</p> <p>Wooderson, Sydney, 252</p> <p>Woodring, Allen, 136</p> <p>Woodruff, John, 240, 242, 246,
248, 249, 250</p> <p>Wright, Marc, 116</p> | <p>Wykoff, Frank, 173, 174, 182,
221, 242, 243, 266</p> <p>Yamada, Kanematsu, 183, 184</p> <p>Yamasani, Kaffir runner, 60</p> <p>Yoshioka, Takayoshi, 203</p> <p>Young, Robert (Bob), 267</p> <p>Yrjola, Paavo, 181</p> <p>Zabala, Juan Carlos, 222, 223, 268,
269</p> <p>Zaitz, Dominic, 238</p> <p>Zamperini, Louis, 250, 251, 263</p> <p>Zanes, statues of warning, 11</p> |
|--|---|

INDEX TO CHAPTER XIII

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Adedoyin, A. F., 303</p> <p>Ahlden, Erik, 305, 309, 311</p> <p>Ahman, Arne, 318</p> <p>Alberson, Beatil, 295</p> <p>Albertsson, Bertil, 311</p> <p>Andersen, Greta, 341</p> <p>Anderson, Eric, 332</p> <p>Arvidsson, G., 318</p> <p>Ault, Dick, 302</p> <p>Avery, Gordon, 318</p> <p>Bailey, MacDonald, 299, 302</p> <p>Barten, Herb, 298, 308, 309</p> <p>Baume, Herme, 305</p> <p>Bengtsson, Ingvar, 307, 308, 309</p> <p>Bennett, Bob, 304</p> <p>Bergkvist, Goesta, 324, 334</p> <p>Biles, Martin, 322</p> <p>Blankers-Koen, Fannie, 313, 318,
323, 334, 337</p> <p>Bolen, Dave, 323, 326, 327, 328</p> <p>Bourland, Cliff, 315, 316, 336</p> | <p>Bruce, Bill, 303</p> <p>Brundage, Avery, 284</p> <p>Burghley, Lord David, 278, 290</p> <p>Burton, Bill, 312</p> <p>Button, Dick, 278</p> <p>Cabrera, Delfo, 337, 338</p> <p>Cevona, Vaclav, 334</p> <p>Chambers, Bob, 298, 309</p> <p>Chef D'Hotel, Robert, 307, 308</p> <p>Choi, Yun Chil, 338</p> <p>Church, Ronnie, 286</p> <p>Coachman, Alice, 337</p> <p>Cochran, Roy, 298, 302, 336</p> <p>Consolini, Adolfo, 311, 312</p> <p>Cross, Yves, 302</p> <p>Cromwell, Dean, 315</p> <p>Curotta, Morris, 326, 327, 328</p> <p>Curtis, Ann, 341</p> <p>Cuyodo, Allan, 328</p> <p>Daleflod, Sven, 322</p> |
|--|---|

INDEX

Damito, G. E., 296, 297, 303, 325,
335

Davis, John, 343

Delaney, James Francis, 317

Denolf, Severt, 295, 324

Dillard, Harrison, 283, 284, 297,
299, 300, 301, 316, 319, 320, 335

Dimitretis, Constantine, 281

Di Pietro, Joe, 343

Dixon, Craig, 320, 321

Dodds, Gilbert, 282, 283, 284, 324

Douglas, Herb, 303

Draves, Victoria Manalo, 341

Dreyer, Henry, 304

Eddleman, Dwight, 296, 297, 325,
335

Edstrom, J. Sigfried, 289, 301, 344

Elizabeth, Queen, 289, 319

Elmsaeter, Erik, 328

Ericson, Bo, 304

Eriksson, Henri, 324, 332, 333

Evereart, R., 295

Ewell, Barney, 284, 297, 299, 300,
301, 315, 316, 335

Felton, Sam, 304

Finlay, Donald, 291

Fonville, Charles, 283, 284, 318

Frank, Vic, 312

Fraser, Gretchen, 278

Fuchs, Jim, 317

Gailly, Etienne, 338

Gardner, John, 322

Gardner, Maureen, 323

Gehrmann, Don, 324

George VI, King, 289, 319

Gloucester, Duke and Duchess
of, 289

Godel, Gaston G., 304

Gordien, Fortune, 311, 312

Gubijan, I., 304

Guida, George, 326, 327, 328

Gyarmiti, Olga, 323

Hagstroem, Gote, 328

Hampson, Tom, 309

Hansenne, Marcel, 305, 307, 308,
309, 333

Hardin, Glenn, 298, 302

Harlan, Bruce, 341

Harnden, Art, 336

Harup, Karen, 341

Heino, Viljo, 292

Heinrich, Ignace, 329, 332

Heinstrom, Evert, 294

Holst-Sorenson, Nils, 307

Jackes, A. M., 297

Jany, Alex, 340

Kaas, Erling, 313

Kataja, Erikki, 313, 325

Kelly, Jack, Jr., 341

Kiphuth, Bob, 340

Kistenmacher, Enrique, 329, 332

Klics, F., 312

Kononen, Saolomon, 295

Kurland, Bob, 342, 343

Kusocinski, Janusz, 295

LaBeach, Lloyd, 299, 300, 301,
315, 316

Laing, Leslie, 316

Larsen, Preben, 318

Larsson, Rune, 298, 302

Lee, Sammy, 341

Lehtina, Y. I., 318

Lidman, Haakon, 322

Ljunggren, John, 304

Lomowski, M., 318

Lundberg, Ragner, 313

Maehlum, Odd, 322

INDEX

- ~~~~~
- Margaret, Princess, 289
 Mark, John, 290
 Mary, Queen, 289
 Mathias, Dr. and Mrs. Charles,
 332
 Mathias, Robert Bruce, 329-332
 McCorquodale, Alistair, 299, 301
 McGrew, Verne, 296
 McKenley, Herb, 313, 315, 316,
 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328
 McLane, Jimmy, 341
 Michaelsson, John, 339
 Mimoun-O-Kacha, Alain, 295
 Missoni, O., 302
 Mondschein, Irving, 329, 332
 Morcom, A. Richmond, 312, 313
 Mullins, Pat, 332

 Nankeville, Bill, 334
 Nemeth, Imry, 304
 Nyqvist, K. V. K., 312

 Oestermeyer, Micheline, 297, 323
 Oilers, Phillips, 342
 Oliveria, G., 318
 O'Toole, Eddie, 295

 Partlett, Harold, 307
 Patterson, Alan, 296
 Patton, Mel, 284, 297, 299, 300,
 301, 314, 315, 316, 327, 335
 Paulsson, Bjorn, 296, 297, 325,
 335
 Portal, Viscount, 289
 Porter, Bill, 320, 321

 Ramstad, Ivar, 312
 Rank, J. Arthur, 336
 Rautavaara, Kaj Tapio, 322
 Rautio, K. J. V., 318
 Reiff, Gaston, 309, 310
 Richards, Bob, 313, 325
 Richards, Tom, 339

 Risso, Eduardo, 341
 Ris, Wally, 285, 340
 Ross, Browning, 328

 Sarfarp, K., 318
 Scott, Clyde, 320, 321
 Segedin, P., 328
 Seymour, Steve, 322
 Siltaloppi, P. V., 328
 Simmons, Floyd, 329, 332
 Sjostrand, Thure, 328
 Slijkhuys, Willem, 309, 310, 311,
 324, 334
 Smith, Bill, 341
 Smith, Guinn, 313
 Snyder, Larry, 309
 Spellman, Frank, 343
 Stack, Allen, 340
 Stanczyk, Stan, 343
 Stanich, George, 296, 297, 325,
 335
 Steele, Willie, 303
 Stokken, Martin, 295, 324
 Stone, Curtis, 311
 Strand, Lennart, 323, 332, 333, 334

 Tamminen, Leo, 304
 Thompson, Wilbur, 317
 Tosi, Guiseppe, 311, 312
 Triulzi, Angelo, 321
 Tyler, Dorothy, 337
 Tyler, Frank, 278

 VanCamp, Owen, 284
 VanVliet, Nel, 341
 Varsegi, J., 322
 Verdeur, Joe, 340
 Vesterinen, P. K., 322

 Wells, Sir Frederick, 289
 White, Duncan, 302
 Whitfield, Mal, 298, 305, 308, 309,
 323, 326, 327, 328, 336

INDEX

- ~~~~~
- | | |
|---|---|
| Wilt, Fred, 295 | Wright, Lorenzo, 303, 335 |
| Wint, Arthur, 307, 308, 309, 323,
326, 327, 328, 337 | York, Archbishop of, 291 |
| Winter, John, 296, 324 | Zatopek, Emil, 292, 295, 305, 309,
310 |
| Wittenberg, Henry, 343 | |
| Wood, Mervyn, 342 | |

